

MIGRATION PROCESSES AS THE MEANS OF THE DESTRUCTIVE HYBRID ACTIONS

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***Abstract:** In contemporary geopolitical conditions the world politics actors in striving to achieve their goals have to change their approaches and methods. In so doing they must take into account the changes that are taking place in the system of international relations, in particular in the international security. At the same time they have the opportunity to take advantage of improvements in science and technology and exploit the benefits of information society. In these terms the migration that is getting more large-scale and is gaining new patterns and peculiarities can act as the instrument to achieve the political goals, for example the destabilization of the target country or region on the hybrid war context. The reasons for the actors to use migration as the means to achieve their goals and the ways to direct and use it are provided in the article. Besides, we have proposed the system of indicators to be monitored to define if the migration processes are gaining attributes of destructivity and if they are being used by the certain world politics actor.*

***Keywords:** migration, modern conflicts, hybrid warfare, conflictogenity, information technologies*

1. INTRODUCTION

Among the wide spectrum of means, including the non-military ones, the world policy actors resort today for achieving their goals, there are also the means which prima facie do not have the conflict potential. In certain circumstances, as the analysis and research show, they can acquire conflictogenity both spontaneously and due to the targeted and hidden

indirect external influence. The advantage of such hidden and indirect influence is the possibility for the actor to stay behind the scenes. It means that it will not be treated like an aggressor, so it will be able to avoid responsibility, inter alia, under the international law. These means can be also used when the actors have the political and geostrategical plans but do not have enough resources

and capabilities to implement them using the direct forceful methods.

2. TOPICALITY AND THEORETICAL ACKGROUND

From our perspective one of the phenomena which became the characteristic feature of contemporary world and influence the present-day international relations and international security is the migration. The scale of the migration is getting has been steadily increasing. In 2015 there were approximately 244 million migrants in the world that comprised 3,3% of the world population and their growth rate is getting higher. (IOM:2018, p. 2). It can be assumed that this unpredictable growth was resulted from the global financial crisis in 2008 and the conflicts in some countries of the Middle East, but the effect of the root causes of migration also tends to be more intensive.

There is also the significant growth of the number of the forcibly displaced people, who left their permanent place of living because of the persecution, conflict, violence and the human rights violation. Actually their quantity has reached 70,8 million people. (UNHCR:2018, p. 2). There are 19.9 million refugees and 41,3 million

internally displaced people among them (IDMC:2018, p. 2).

It is obvious that the migration processes often played their part in history. The Migration Period from IV to VII centuries AD created the prerequisites to form the national states in Europe. There often was the following sequence of actions: invasion – conquest – transmigration – creation of the new state. During the period of Modern History the creation of the new states in North America, South America, Australia and New Zealand was inextricably linked with the intercontinental migration. It happened according to the above-mentioned sequence of actions. The colonists displaced aborigines, subjugated them, sometimes exterminated them, and seized the resources. Then the processes of transmigration and the creation of the state continued.

In contemporary world the intensive and large-scale migration processes are taking place in the new and specific conditions and have their patterns. Because the consequences of the migration are remote in time and are influenced by different factors, including the unpredictable ones, we have to analyze continually the course of migration processes taking into account the variable

external factors. In this case we will be able to identify the emergence of the destructive properties of migration and to determine if they are used by the actors in achieving their goals.

The objective of the article is to examine the peculiarities of the influence of migration on the geopolitical situation and their transformation as the means of the hybrid destructive actions. Accordingly it makes possible to determine in what way the world politics actors can use migration in order to achieve their geopolitical goals. To achieve the objective we should do the following **tasks**:

- to find out the new trends and patterns of migration;

- to substantiate the fact that the new trends of migration and the modified approaches to the achievement of political goals create the prerequisites for the emergence of the new type of migration – the directed one;

- to find out in what way the migration, including the directed one, is able to gain the destructive properties;

- to determine the indicators which make possible to figure out if the migration start gaining the

destructive properties and if the threat to national and international security emerges.

The term migration was introduced into the scientific parlance in the end of XIX century by E.G. Ravenstein in his book “The laws of migration”. He considered migration as the continuous process that is driven by four groups of factors: the factors that operate in the country of origin, during their travelling, in the country of their destination and the factors of a personal nature. He formulated 11 laws of migration and laid the theoretical groundwork for the research of the migration (Ravenstein:1885). W. Thomas, F. Znaniecki in their classic paper “Polish peasants in Europe and America” analyzed the implications of migration processes using the qualitative research methods. (Thomas and Znaniecki:1918.) The above-mentioned papers became the theoretical basis for the migration studies. In the beginning of the XX century the industrialization and urbanization strengthened the researchers’ interest in migration. століття процеси індустріалізації і, відповідно, урбанізації посилили інтерес вчених до міграції. E.W. Burgess, Robert E. Park and R. McKenzie in their paper “The

City” substantiated the idea that migration was both the indicator and the accelerator of the social mobility. (Park et al., 1925)

The diversity of approaches to the migration processes studies is explained by its complex multidimensional nature although the economical approach was the dominant one. Under this approach we would mention the theory of the migration factors by E. Lee (1966), theory of the inverse relationship of economic cycles by B. Thomas (1954), new economic theory by O. Stark (1985), the theory of the segmented labour market by M. Piore (1979), the theory of human capital by T. Schultz (1961). In the economic approach the reasons and factors of migration are analyzed at the macro and micro levels. In the micro approach the economic differences in particular the supply and demand for labour, in wages and conditions of labour between regions and countries as the main reasons for migration. In the micro approach the individual behavior resulted from the social and economic reasons that exist in the country of origin and encourage migrants to leave the place of living is studied. The economists in their studies consider migration as the objective process that is resulted

from the different demand for labour and different level of wages. They insist that migration has both advantages and disadvantages for the country of origin and for the country of departure. However, studying the positive and negative implications of migration they treat migration as the process that helps to solve the problems, resolve the contradictions and contributes to the social and economic development of the society.

The globalization and the necessity to take its specifics into account strengthened the positions of historical and structural approach and of integrative approach, but the economic aspect also plays an important role there. According to the S. Castles (2008) theory of historical structuralism, the migration seems to be the way to mobilize the cheap labour force for the developed countries. The integrative approach explains migration as the result of inequality that is reproduced by the national and global economies.

Among the theories, that were developed in the framework of the positivistic approach it is necessary to mention the migration networks theory and the D. Massey (1990) theory of the aggregate causation, the institutional theory of migration and the M. Kritz (1998)

theory of international migration system. D. Massey considered the migration networks as the system of interpersonal relations that were formed between migrants and between people who have already migrated and people who remained in the home country, mostly relative and friends. These networks assist in the formation of the desire and intention to migrate because they diminish the possible risk and cost. It means that people who are socially connected with migrants will highly likely become migrants themselves. Nowadays, when the means of communication are widespread, affordable and developed as never before the migration networks play an increasing role in the intensification of migration processes. The theory of aggregate causation can be considered as the one that grew out of the social networks theory. It states that each act of migration changes the environment and circumstances for the next acts of migration by other people and makes it much more possible (Massey:1993).

In the institutional theory of migration the attention is focused on the functioning of legal and illegal agencies and organizations and on the activity of people which support migrants in their wish to leave their

place of origin and help them to travel, cross the border, find the job, accommodation, etc. This also encourages migrants to take decision to change the place of living.

The American scientists M. Kritz, L.Lim and H. Zlotnik developed the theory of the migration systems. They understand migration system as the group of countries that are tied together. Their ties are explained both by the historical roots and economic interest. In this case the geographic proximity plays the significant but not the major one (Kritz et al., 1998). A. Simmons and V. Picke developed this theory and identified 5 migration systems: North American, European, Asia-Pacific, Southern American and the system that links the Persian Gulf countries. (Simmons and Picke:2002, p. 116). The former USSR countries are also proposed as the separate migration system (Ivakhnjuk:2016, p.29).

The above-mentioned approaches and theories make it possible to understand the reasons and factors of the migration processes, to find out the mechanism of their reproduction and sustainability. But the changes that take place all the time in the world politics and economy put some factors at the forefront or the new factors emerge while the

effect of other factors weakens. It leads to the formation of the new trends and patterns of migration and we must thoroughly investigate them in order to find out if the new trends become dangerous and if the new patterns constitute a security threat. Moreover, the growing migration in the context of the contemporary geopolitical reality requires us to consider the potential conflictogenity of migration processes and to figure out their possible role in undermining the security system in all levels (national, regional, global).

3. NEW APPROACHES IN ACHIEVING POLITICAL GOALS

The migration trends and their role cannot be studied without taking into account the current international relations and international security trends. These in turn are significantly influenced by the new phenomena in the philosophy of war, military strategy and the practice of war. For instance, it also refers to the new type of military conflict based on the innovative technologies, the modified or substantially new forms, methods and means to reach political particularly foreign-policy goals.

First of all it is the actors' goals that have been changing.

It was anticipated by E. Messner in his papers about Mutiny-War (Messner:1971). He specifically noted that in the past it was very important to conquer the territory, in the future the most important thing will be the conquering of souls in the rival state. So, the center of gravity was supposed to shift from physical to mental domain.

There are some other changes that are taking place in the contemporary security-related spheres in the context of the formation of the new threats and the transformation of the existing ones and their influence on the different levels of security (national, regional, international).

Nowadays the old system of the world order or the old paradigm of security has started its deformation. Firstly, the principle of parity is deforming. Contrary to the past when there was the probable enemy and it was possible to determine in advance the direction and the strength of the enemy's attacks and, respectively, create the system of defence now the enemy is unknown as well as its plans, means, capabilities and its possible course of actions. The threats become exterritorial and asymmetric.

Secondly the principle of mutual intimidation is also deforming. In the world arena the

new and potent powers emerge. They are able to concentrate sufficient resources to pose a threat to other countries and regions. All this can with a high probability cause in XXI century the outbreak of a number of wars and military conflicts.

Thirdly, the cognitive component of the security system is becoming the dominating one. Due to the cognitive component the “unknown and invisible adversary” is able to implement the destructive actions not only through the physical or tangible environment but also through the spiritual and ideological framework of the society. The special technologies aimed to influence on the public consciousness and the cyberwar technologies are actively developing (Danyk et al., 2006). It generated the awareness of the realities of the threats to the security at all levels exactly in high-technologies sphere.

It should be noted that the modern society is extremely vulnerable to the at first glance insignificant and even negligible impacts but performed using the high-tech means. So, the more developed the country is the more its national security in high technologies sphere can be influenced.

This was translated into the

practical implementation of the elements of new strategic concepts: «global fighting», «asymmetric fighting», «network-centric warfare», «strategic paralysis», «parallel wars», «directed wars», «hybrid wars», «cognitive warfare», global presence, proxy wars, smart defense, and more (Danyk:2018, p.58).

The main aspects of taking external control over the state through the use of a wide range of innovative technologies were described in 1989 in the article “The changing face war: into the fourth generation” (Lind et al., 1989). The key in the wars of the fourth generation in the views of the authors of the article is the war of cultures, its initiation, support and nourishment from the outside and the organization within the state the psychological and informational pressure on its people and leadership, taking the external control and management, creating the conditions for increasing the socio-economic chaos and self-depletion of military, financial and other resources. These issues have been developed by both foreign and Ukrainian scholars.

As an example, the issues of systemic disruption of the functioning of the state up to the crisis level were proposed and implemented during the preparation of the Operation

Desert Storm in 1991 by Colonel John Warden. Within the framework of his systemic cybernetic approach, he identified five major vital segments of each state - the armed forces, industry, infrastructure and communications, the population and the government. Each state has the unique places of vulnerability, or «centers of gravity», «centers of gravity», «critical nodes (points)», etc in its main segments. Their proper identification and destructive effect on them leads to the effect of systemic «paralysis» of the state in certain spheres or in general (Danyk:2018, p. 59)

Currently more and more conflicts are covered by the definition of «hybrid», in which military action is combined with other, mainly political, economic, diplomatic, information, psychological, cybernetic, cognitive and other ones. Acting in an integrated manner they lead to systematic destabilization in all spheres of functioning of the target state. In such conditions, any large-scale social processes, including migration, can be used to destabilize the socio-political situation in the target region or country, to transform the life of the country into chaos, to weaken the country, etc.

Such perception of migration processes is made possible not only by changing approaches as for the setting of political and military-political goals and as for the methods of their achievement, but also by other changes that are taking place in the world. In particular, it is the globalization and development of mass media. In the context of increasing globalization trends, the simplification of border crossing procedures, the establishment of visa-free regimes between countries, the reduction of transport costs, the intensive information impact contribute to the increasing the scale of the migration processes. Due to the dissemination of information through television and the Internet about economic opportunities in other countries the potential migrants not only realize their predicament comparing to residents of more prosperous regions. They also realize that they can improve their situation due to their migration to these prosperous countries.

4. THE CONFLICTOGENITY OF MIGRATION

An important new trend of modern migration processes is that new socio-demographic groups of the population, which were previously

unmotivated, are becoming involved. In particular, the proportion of people with low levels of education and skills; women, children and teenagers which was traditionally low, has increased (Ryazantsev:2003). Due to the current level of development of communication and information systems and the Internet, their affordability to the general public, migrants are exposed to adaptation and assimilation mechanisms to a lesser extent than in the past. In the past, migrants were more isolated from their country of origin, from their compatriots, it forced them quickly integrate into the host community. In today's context, there is a constant level of cognitive ties with the country of origin.

To evaluate the conflictogenity of migration, and to identify how migration is taking on the conflictogenous properties the mechanisms of acquisition by migration of these conflicting properties we can use both quantitative and qualitative approaches. Starting from a quantitative perspective, mass immigration to a country or region will inevitably lead to an increase in the share of migrants. The transformation of Kosovo's ethno-demographic structure due to the active migration has become one

of the most important factor of the Kosovo crisis. The active migration of Albanians to Kosovo and the high birth rates within their community have increased their share of the population 3.2 times between 1948 and 1991, reaching 82.2%. Kosovo Albanians, who sought independence for Kosovo and Metohija, became the social base of the conflict (Gusjkova et al., 1999, p.93).

Even the rapid population growth resulted from the mass immigration alone can break the existing balance and make it difficult to achieve a sustainable standard of living. The lack of resources and their unequal distribution can lead to resentment and frustration both among migrants and the local population that in turn can lead latent and even actual conflict.

At the same time, if the number of migrants becomes large enough to deteriorate the living standards in the country, then the country will lose its attractiveness for potential migrants, so according to the principle of capacity difference the number of those seeking a better life in this country will decrease. But in our view, this is only true when there is no external influence or external actor that is interested in weakening the country. Otherwise, targeted

measures to increase the flow of migration can disrupt the migration self-regulation processes.

However, there is still debate in the scientific community as to whether rapid population growth underlies such crisis phenomena as poverty and declining living standards and, in general, the emergence of socio-economic and political problems, or vice versa, it leads to accelerated economic growth. In particular, it can be argued that population growth stimulates economic development, as large populations generate greater consumer demand. So it provides economies of scale, reduces production costs, and increases low-cost labour supply. Moreover, the free market is able to adapt to population growth.

Here, we must pay attention to the fact that economic growth, including one caused by the growth of population, does not automatically increase income or living standards for everyone. Moreover, the population growth resulted from the mass arrival of migrants entails an increase of the level of horizontal inequality and its transformation both among migrants and between migrants and the local population (Danyk and Semenkova: 2019). In order to understand how horizontal inequality is transforming,

we must also take into consideration the qualitative characteristics of migrants. The average migrant is a proactive young and middle-aged person with education and savings, motivated and ready for change. The host community is more diverse in terms of age, life position, education, health, etc. Migrants fall into new socio-economic conditions and depending on how favorable these conditions are for migrants as well as due to migrants' personal qualities the level of intergroup inequality can be changed according to two different scenarios. The first scenario assumes that people who have arrived at the new place of residence successfully do well for themselves over time, replacing locals in the key positions. Over a certain period of time, the socio-economic status of newcomers becomes better than the one of local population. The second scenario reflects the opposite situation: the overwhelming number of migrants are unable to adapt to the new environment and are in a worse socio-economic situation than the local ones. Moreover, their level of life might be even worse than they expected when deciding to move. If either of these scenarios is implemented, the risk of conflict resulting from horizontal inequality

increases. It is because in both cases, the change in the level of inequality causes dissatisfaction with one group or another and accordingly an increase of the protest and conflict potential.

As for the change in the level of inequality within the migrant community, which also occurs due to their living in new circumstances other than those in their homeland, such as the need for other specialities, language proficiency level, etc., it can also cause the psychological discomfort and, accordingly, can lead to the increasing of conflict potential. Thus, the transformation of horizontal inequality causes the emergence and exacerbation of contradictions, increasing the level of conflict in the whole society. This can be used to destabilize the situation in a country or region in the context of hybrid wars, directed wars, cognitive war, etc.

Intergroup contradictions do not always arise on the basis of actually existing socio-economic inequality. They are sometimes formed through interpretations of contradictions in people's consciousness. Even when people in their daily life are able to coexist peacefully, these contradictions can be artificially created from the

outside, which is purposefully done in the context of the hybrid conflict. The external actors can artificially shape tensions, often creating a distorted perception of the current state of affairs for example when the achievements of the representatives of certain social groups, are perceived as undeserved. The use of special technologies enables to create and artificially unwind a situation of managed chaos. At first it there can be the peaceful protest actions but then turn them into the means of achieving the goal and that can be especially useful in the hybrid warfare context (Ruschenko:2015, p.13).

Moreover, not only the perception of inequality, but also the dissatisfaction can be created artificially, particularly due to the use of modern information technologies. For example, it can be done by virtual exaggeration of the real level of inequality and social contradictions or by promoting certain narratives and messages among the population. In this way, protest potential is formed, the aggressive emotional states of the population are provoked, including feelings of disappointment due to unjustified expectations, alienation, hostility, hatred due to social inequality, suspicion. etc.

Such feelings and moods, if widely shared in the community, are a fertile ground for the dissemination of ideas, including radical ones and those that are imposed by external actor. It is believed that most mass movements seek their adherents among people of a certain type, those who, for one reason or another, feel that their lives are being wasted. If those who have reached their goals in life want to maintain the status quo, then those who have faced the disillusionment and lost their life chances seek change (Hoffer:1951, p.74). 84% of members of radical Islamic groups operating in Europe are Muslims who have been separated from their families and unable to find themselves and fully integrate into the socio-economic life of society (Netchitajlo:2017, p.152).

Uniting the young people who are dissatisfied with the social reality and their further organization becomes possible due to the development of the means of mass communication and their affordability for an increasing number of people. The above-mentioned means of mass communication enable to instill people certain ideas and to organize mass events at the shortest time possible including public meetings, riots etc. In this way, people who

feel objectively existing or perceived deprivation accentuate their ethnic or religious specificities and often become participants in protest movements.

In addition to transforming the level of intergroup inequality, there are other effects of migration that can increase the likelihood of conflict. In our view, the most important of these is the increase in the proportion of proactive young people in a particular region, which is actually observed now in the countries of European Union. An analysis of the structure of the EU population shows that in general migrants are much younger than local people. As of January 1, 2018, the average age of locals in the EU was 44 years, while of those born abroad was 36 years. The migrants who arrive is even younger. For example, the average age of 2.4 million immigrants who arrived in 2017 was 28.3 years (Eurostat:2018).

Thus, the natural or artificial concentration of a large mass of unemployed youth in a particular place is, as the theory of the predominance of youth suggests, a prerequisite for the origin of the conflict. Disgruntled young people are relatively easy to mobilize - young people are more willing to embrace new, sometimes even radical ideas, at

the same time they aren't constrained with family or career commitments. Among them are many who did not have special needs before moving to big cities or to the prosperous countries, and after moving they are suddenly gaining ambitions, desires and aspirations. The inability to satisfy them quickly makes them feel frustrated and frustrated. An equally important indicator in this case is the share of educated youth among the unemployed or among people employed on low prestigious and low-paid jobs, because the education, especially higher education, raises expectations. Moving people to socio-economically attractive centers in the country means further enlargement of large cities. However, if the level of urbanization exceeds the level of economic development, the risk of political instability increases.

It should be noted that external influences, in particular in the form of manipulative influences on consciousness, agitation, etc. can occur at all stages of migration. For example, at the initial stage of the formation of a motivation for migration, when migrants decide to leave their country of residence. People are encouraged to move by the expected benefits, so at this stage the influence on consciousness

can be very effective. Through the focused information policies the migrant flows can be directed to the target region or country. This can be done both through immigrant networks and through migrant support organizations, through the media, social networks, etc. Moreover, the purpose of the external actor at this stage may be not only the "saturation" of the target country with the migrants, but also the artificial reduction of the certain share of population of the country the migrants move from. For the country of origin, it also poses a threat to its development and security, as the country loses human capital as its most promising citizens. In particular, the mass departure of young people entails a degradation of education and science, which, in turn, leads to the backlog in other fields, especially in the high-tech ones. Such a backlog, as well as a decrease in the number of young people who are needed for the country's sustainable economic development or that could be called up to the Armed Forces, have a negative impact on the country's economic growth prospects and defense capabilities. The fact that the young people and in general people of reproductive age leave the country will lead to permanent negative

dynamics of population growth, which in turn will continue its negative impact on the development of the state.

5. DIRECTED MIGRATION AS THE INSTRUMENT IN HYBRID WARFARE

In the scientific literature, migration is classified by the direction of flows (external and internal), by duration (short-term, seasonal, long-term, irreversible, the commuting), by forms of organization (organized and unorganized, voluntary and forced, legal and illegal), etc. But in view of the material presented in the article, we consider it necessary to distinguish between directed and spontaneous migration as the forms of organization of migration. Unlike spontaneous the directed migration is the movement of people not because of objective circumstances, but because of the imposed and purposefully formed people's expectations through the means of manipulative influence, agitation, etc. Moreover, the dichotomy Spontaneous - Directed has a semantic content different from Voluntary - Forced, because the latter indicates that a person makes a decision about moving, focusing on those benefits and prospects that

are waiting for him in a new place or because of the difficult situation in which the person lives and that makes him to leave the place of permanent residence.

The directing of the migration can be implemented both when potential migrants decide to move and at the stage of choosing the direction of migration, i.e it can be done both to make people just to leave the territory of a country or region, and to direct flows of migrants to a specific country or region. For example, the actor of international policy can be interested in weakening or destabilizing of certain state or region, in worsening its defense capabilities, in deterioration of functioning and destruction of its branches of economy, etc it can use the directed migration to make the mass of the young people to leave their place of permanent residence. Some political circles within the country, which consider it an opportunity to reduce the number of people disloyal to them, reduce the burden on the social sphere during a period of crisis in society and prevent the mass riots, etc., may be also interested in certain mass of people to leave the country.

Directing migration flows may be beneficial for the country where they are directed to, for example,

if it feels the need for manpower, or wants to adjust the demographic situation in case of the aging of population or negative dynamics of its reproduction. At the same time, another actor may be interested in this, who, by initiating and stimulating mass migration to the target country, plans to undermine its stability from the insight. This can best be done by directing the flows of migrants from conflict-affected countries or regions to the target ones, taking into account the particularities of migration processes caused by them, for example the presence of people with the combat experience among the migrants (Danyk and Semenkova., 2019). We can even assume that the conflict, including the hybrid one in a particular country or region can be waged deliberately to form and direct migration flows to the target country or region.

Given the above, the destructive properties of migration processes can manifest themselves both in the case of their spontaneous formation and development and in the case of partial or full impact on them from the external actors.

So, the model that we referred to in the beginning of the article as for the influence of the migration

factor on the geopolitical processes, which is:

- invasion – conquest -
settlement – statehood

is transforming due to the above-mentioned factors and as follows:

- infiltration – contradictions –
destabilization – external control.

As for the latter model, its effect can finish at any stage. For example, the last stage - the country's readiness to be taken over by the external actor - may be absent if migration processes develop without the involvement and influence of the interested external actor. In addition, this model can be stopped at any stage if there is a sound and competent policy in the country to respond to changes occurring in this area in order to prevent the process from going into a stage when it becomes uncontrolled and destructive. For this purpose and as the proposal for further research the system of indicators for conducting differential assessment of the probable destructive impact of migration processes should be developed.

6. CONCLUSIONS

At the different stages of human history, migration has significantly influenced the

development of certain countries and regions, the state of international relations, and so on. However, in contemporary circumstances the new trends and patterns of migration identified in the article make it a convenient and attractive means of achieving political goals. Due to the development of information and communication technical means, as well as changes in approaches as for the setting political and foreign policy goals and due to the methods of achieving them, external control of migration flows can be carried out. We have also substantiated that such external control can be carried out during the making decision to migrate, during the process of choosing the country to migrate, and during the stay of migrants in the host country. Notably, the transformation of inter-group inequality is one of the mechanisms of increasing the level of conflictogenity of migration, and in its turn the migration conflictogenity may become a factor of destabilizing the socio-political situation in a country or region. In order to predict the destructive consequences of migration, we have proposed a system of indicators for differentiated diagnostics of the destructive impact of migration

processes. Mechanisms of systematic analysis of these processes make it possible to predict the negative consequences of migration processes as well as to reduce their negative effects and even prevent them.

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