

2. Дроздовський Я.П., Ярош В.В. Проблеми формування і розвитку бренду України на міжнародній арені. Науковий вісник Ужгородського національного університету. Серія: Міжнародні економічні відносини та світове господарство. 2018. Вип. 22(1). С. 106-109. Режим доступу: [http://www.visnyk-econom.uzhnu.uz.ua/archive/22\\_1\\_2018ua/24.pdf](http://www.visnyk-econom.uzhnu.uz.ua/archive/22_1_2018ua/24.pdf)

Drozdovskii Ya. P., Yarosh V.V. Problemy formuvannya i rozvytku brendu Ukrayiny na mizhnarodnii areni. [The challenges of formation and development of the Ukrainian brand on the international arena] Naykovyi visnyk Uzhgorodskogo natsionalnogo universytetu. Seriya: Mizhnarodni ekonomichni vidnosyny ta svitove gospodarstvo. 2018. Vyp. 22(1). С. 106-109. Retrieved from: [http://www.visnyk-econom.uzhnu.uz.ua/archive/22\\_1\\_2018ua/24.pdf](http://www.visnyk-econom.uzhnu.uz.ua/archive/22_1_2018ua/24.pdf)

3. Розумна О.П. Культурна дипломатія України: стан, проблеми, перспективи. Київ: НІСД, 2016. Режим доступу: [http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/kultu\\_dypl-26841.pdf](http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/kultu_dypl-26841.pdf)

Rozumna O.P. Kulturna dyplomatiya Ukrayiny: stan, problemy, perspektyvy. [Cultural diplomacy of Ukraine: state, challenges, prospects] Kyiv: NISD, 2016. Retrieved from: [http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/kultu\\_dypl-26841.pdf](http://www.niss.gov.ua/content/articles/files/kultu_dypl-26841.pdf)

4. Український Інститут [Електронний ресурс]. Режим доступу: <https://ui.org.ua/UkrainskiiInstytut> [Ukrainian Intitute]. Retrieved from: <https://ui.org.ua/>

5. Урядовий портал. Кабмін затвердив рекомендаційний бренд-бук «Ukraine Now» [Електронний ресурс] / Урядовий портал. 2018. Режим доступу: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/kabmin-zatverdiv-rekomendacijnij-brend-buk-ukraine-now>

Uryadovii portal. Kabmin zatverdyv rekomendatsiinyi brend-buk «Ukraine Now» [The Cabinet of Ministers approved a recommended brand book «Ukraine Now»] / Uryadovii portal. 2018. Retrieved from: <https://www.kmu.gov.ua/news/kabmin-zatverdiv-rekomendacijnij-brend-buk-ukraine-now>

6. Nye J. Public diplomacy and soft power, ANNALS, AAPSS, 616, March 2008, p. 16. Retrieved from: <https://courses.helsinki.fi/sites/default/files/course-material/4594675/Nye.pdf>

7. Future Brand Country Index 2020 [Електронний ресурс]. 2020. Retrieved from: <https://www.futurebrand.com/uploads/FBCi-2020-Assets/FutureBrand-Country-Index-2020.pdf>

*Anastasiia Skrypniuk*

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*

*Vinnitsia*

*Research Supervisor: I.Y. Charskykh, PhD in History, Assoc.Prof.*

*Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology,*

*Senior Lecturer*

## MOTIVATION FOR THE MIGRATION OF MUSLIMS TO THE USA

**Introduction.** In a world that is constantly getting globalized, the migration phenomenon is natural and predictable. However, the reason for the transition from one place of origin to another for representatives of individual communities always manifests an individual nature and its own specifics. Immigration of Muslims in to the United States is connected with a number of factors and has been taking place over the years. Natives of the Arab world make up a significant share of the population in the European countries and in the United States and are every year gaining more and more influence in public life.

**Review of recent publications.** The roots of migration are a popular subject of research in today's globalized world. The issue regarding the Muslims' motivation to migrate to the United States has been studied by such scholars as N.N. Suslova, F.M. Nuriakhmetova, G.I. Starchenkov, L.G. Nizamova, A.A. Omelchenko, and others.

**Objectives of the paper.** This paper studies the main reasons for the migration of Muslims to the United States today in a globalizing world.

**Results of the research.** Muslim immigration to America has a long history ranging from the forced transportation of slaves to the modern day refugees, victims of conflicts in the Middle East. One of the basic reasons for people choosing the U.S. as a place to live is the high standard of living in the country. Muslim migrants choosing the United States as a country to live in are often guided by material incentives, as there are large economic sectors in need of hiring labor with decent working conditions.

Equally important to Muslims is the cultural aspect that needs to be considered. American values give minorities the right to maintain their identities and allow each individual to develop independently within a multicultural society. For Muslims, it is very important to have favorable conditions for the development of their religion, established habits and traditions. For them, the most appealing thing about American life is that even in the United States, there are more opportunities to provide religious centers and establish Islamic institutions than in today's autocratic Islamic world [1: 2].

Islamists understand that the American political system is inherently oriented toward protecting minorities, including religious minorities [2: 22]. The relatively small group of Muslim migrants are applicants for higher education, as education in the U.S. is one of the most expensive in the world. Only people from well-off families have such an opportunity, and the majority of Muslims do not put a high quality higher education in an American university as a priority aim.

Many Arabs who have made the decision to go to America do not come only because of economic opportunities and democratic freedoms that are not available to them in their homeland. Particularly important factors are the established authoritarian regimes, protracted military conflicts, the dominance of the religious over the secular, and constant instability that compel them to seek asylum in the United States. The 21<sup>st</sup> century Middle East region has included and continues to

include the problem of Palestine, the war in Syria, the Arab Spring, authoritarian regimes in Iran, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, the emergence of pro- Terrorist states, etc. Running away from chaos Muslims find refuge from the dangers and terrible conditions. The Western world is attractive due to the presence of stable democratic institutions that allow one to realize oneself more fully as an individual and to live in favorable conditions. The level of legal protection and constitutional freedoms is unprecedented compared to other parts of the world. Especially the authoritarian, religious Arab states.

An overwhelming majority of Muslim Americans believe that hard work is justified in this society. 71% agree that most people who want to succeed in the United States can do so if they work hard [3].

Drivers to seek asylum in the U.S. are not necessarily related to military or terrorist conflicts. Muslims are motivated to immigrate by universal aspirations for a better life. Settlers arrive in search of work, professional skills, doing business in the country, provides a high level of legal protection for entrepreneurs. People guided by the following motives for migration, as a rule, much faster to adapt to the new realities, speaking English, oriented in the modern culture of the West, have a financial safety net for the first period of stay.

In general, the migration motivation of Muslims to the USA also coincides with the basic, general reasons: better living conditions, reunion with the family, the possibility of receiving a quality education, better opportunities to find a desired job, self-realization or escape from an unstable homeland [4].

**Conclusion.** Thus, the Western world is attractive to Muslim migrants both through the general reasons for the high standard of living in the United States and through the specific traits formed under the influence of their own origin. Settlers seek to enjoy all the benefits of civilization development while preserving cultural differences, since the United States is traditionally an immigrant, multinational and multireligious society. Muslim migrants have different factors for migrating, but the basic reasons for migrating to the United States are the same. Like others, most Muslims who decide to migrate to America come in search of economic dividends and democratic freedoms. Even a migrant with a low level of education and professional qualifications will be able to find a job and further strengthen their financial position.

## References

1. Родригес А.М. «Американские мусульмане» в США и международном пространстве / Александр Мануэльевич Родригес. Москва, 2013. С. 7.

Rodrigues A.M. «Amerikanskije musulmane» v SSHA i mezhdunarodnom prostranstve ["American Muslims" in the United States and International Space ] / Aleksandr Manuelevich Rodrigues. Moskva, 2013. S-7. [in Russian]

2. Абдуллаев М. Х. Мусульманская община США на рубеже десятилетий: актуальные вопросы поиска идентичности в мультикультурном американском

социуме / Абдуллаев Хабиб Мухамедович // Ислам в современном мире. 2020. № 2. С. 181–202.

Abdullaev M.H. Musul'manskaya obshchina SSHA na rubezhe desyatiletij: aktual'nye voprosy poiska identichnosti v mul'tikul'turnom amerikanskom sociume [The Muslim community of the United States at the turn of the decade: topical issues of the search for identity in a multicultural American society] / Abdullaev Habib Muhamedovich. Islam v sovremennom mire. 2020. № 2. S. 181–202. [in Russian]

3. Muslim Americans: Middle Class and Mostly Mainstream // Pew Research Center. 2007. [Электронный ресурс]. Режим доступа: <https://www.pewtrusts.org/ru/research-and-analysis/reports/2007/05/01/muslim-americans-middle-class-and-mostly-mainstream>.

4. Ali G. The Most Common Reasons Why People Immigrate to US / Golchin Ali // U.S. Immigration Law Center. 2015. [Электронный ресурс]. Retrieved from: <https://sandiegoimmigrationlawcenter.com/the-most-common-reasons-why-people-immigrate-to-us/>.

*Danylo Stoliarenko*

*Vasyl' Stus Donetsk National University*

*Vinnytsia*

*Research Supervisor: Y.T. Temirov, PhD in History,*

*Assoc. Prof.*

*Language Advisor: V.I. Kalinichenko, PhD in Philology,*

*Senior Lecturer*

## **WEST AND RUSSIAN AGGRESSION AGAINST UKRAINE: QUASILIBERAL LEVIATHAN**

**Introduction.** Western leadership has historically been the result of a long process and the interaction of many factors, based on a successful model of social development, the core of which is the triad of individualism, market economy and liberal democracy.

The two visions of the West – as a cultural community and a community of highly developed countries – are interconnected, but in the context of the problems of modern world politics, the West is primarily a community of developed democracies, which has acquired diversity and institutionalization, including the form of security systems. Overcoming the entanglement of the West involves the harmonization of values and interests as factors of Western behavior in the international arena.

**Review of recent publications.** J. Ikenberry, N. Barma, P. Beinart, R. Lowry, and others gave largely substantiated answers to the questions posed. Drawing on their scientific work, the publications of other authors, and sources, we have attempted to elucidate the main aspects of the threat to the global security system that