

## СОЦІАЛЬНО-ПОЛІТИЧНІ ПРОБЛЕМИ МІЖНАРОДНИХ ВІДНОСИН ТА СВІТОВОЇ ПОЛІТИКИ

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## DEMOGRAPHIC REALITY IN CANADA AS THE IMMIGRATION FOSTERING FACTOR

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**Paweł Trawicki, Demographic reality in Canada as the immigration fostering factor**

Demographic factor of the immigration is analysed in the article. The conclusion is drawn that Canada has always been characterized by a high level of attraction for people emigrating from various countries of the world. At present a high level of an economic development, general system of education, well-functioning health care, freedom of religion, civil rights as well as an impressive life expectancy are also the factors attracting those emigrating now.

**Key words:** Canada, immigration, demographic reality, Kashubians at Canada

**Павло Травіцкі, Демографічний розвиток Канади як чинник, що сприяє імміграції**

У статті аналізується демографічний чинник імміграції. Зроблено висновок, що Канада завжди характеризувалась високим рівнем привабливості для емігрантів. Нині високий рівень економічного розвитку, система загальної освіти, ефективна система охорони здоров'я, свобода релігії, громадянські права, а також значна тривалість життя є головними чинниками, що приваблюють сучасних іммігрантів.

**Ключові слова:** Канада, імміграція, демографічний розвиток, кашуби в Канаді

**Павел Травицки, Демографическое развитие Канады как фактор, способствующий иммиграции**

В статье анализируется демографический фактор иммиграции. Сделано заключение, что Канаду всегда характеризовал высокий уровень привлекательности для эмигрантов. В настоящее время высокий уровень экономического развития, система общего образования, эффективная система здравоохранения, свобода религии, гражданские права, а также значительная продолжительность жизни являются главными факторами, привлекающими современных иммигрантов.

**Ключевые слова:** Канада, иммиграция, демографическое развитие, кашубы в Канаде

The demographic reality in Canada is a mosaic of national, religious, lingual and cultural influences. It is, in a way, the reflection of historical specificity of the country's development. The country was taking shape in the result of the settlement of immigrant communities. It is also one of the reasons of a disproportion in the distribution of people around the country. Canada is the second largest country in the world and it is characterized by a low level of population density. It is classified as the 9<sup>th</sup> lowest populated country in the world [1, p. 317; 3, p.488].

Presently it is inhabited by around 32 976 026 people, which constitutes 0,5% of the world's population. This number in accordance to the country's territory equals 3,5 inhabitants per square kilometer.

Table 1

Population of Canada in provinces in 2007

No	Area	Population expressed in thousands
	Canada in total	32.976.026
1.	Prince Edward Island	138.627
2.	Nova Scotia	934.147
3.	New Brunswick	749.782
4.	Quebec	7.700.807
5.	Ontario	12.803.861
6.	Manitoba	1.186.697
7.	Saskatchewan	996.869
8.	Alberta	3.473.984
9.	British Columbia	4.380.256
10.	Yukon	30.989
11.	Northwest Territories	42.637
12.	Nunavut	31.113
13.	Newfoundland and Labrador	506.275

Source: based on: *Canada Year Book 2008*, Ottawa 2008, p. 316-317.

The population distribution in Canada's particular provinces and territories results from the geographical and historical conditioning. The least populated areas are islands characterized by cool and cold climate, located the farthest from the Atlantic Ocean. According to the government data concerning the number of citizens dated from 1861 there were

3 226 663 people living in the country in total. In the administrative division it appeared as follows: Ontario 1 396 091, Quebec 1 111 566, New Scotland 330 857, New Brunswick 252 047, St. Edwards Island 80 857, British Columbia 51 524, in the area of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, North Western Territories and current Nunavut territory 6 691 in total, and there was no population census for Newfoundland, Labrador and Yukon territory [1, p. 316].

Unequal distribution of the population resulted in the first place from the distances to ports that were the destination for immigrant ships. Transport into the interior in the XIX century was a challenging logistical effort. Moreover, the Canadian Shield area was geographically and naturally close to the European conditions what was the reason to withdraw from the further travel.

It is important to notice that in 1861 as well as in 2007 Ontario and Quebec were inhabited by more than a half of the country's population.

Development of the means of transport, including the creation of Trans Canadian Railway, building of roads and highways, dissemination of air transport, were the factors which enabled the increase of internal migration. That resulted in the raise of population in the other areas of the country. Progress in the area of modern agricultural techniques and the development of the enterprise and service sector are the factors that reduced the importance of natural conditions in choosing the place for living. Therefore, presently the number of population inhabiting all provinces is on the increase.

Canada is a country where the total population number is the derivative of two principal demographic phenomena which are from one hand the natural increase and level of migration from the other. In 2004 there was 10.5 % of live births and 7.3 % of deaths what results in the natural growth at 3.2 % [9, p.58].

Presently there are two official languages in Canada: English and French. Knowledge of them both is declared by 5 448 850 of citizens, only of English by 21 129 946; only French by 4 141 850 and 520 380 declared no knowledge on any of the official languages [1, p.300].

It is noted that among the country's inhabitants Christian religions are dominant, including 42,6 % citizens being Roman Catholics, 23.3% Protestant (Protestant religions mentioned are: United Church of Canada (9.5%); Anglican Church (6.8%); Baptists (2.4%); Lutherans (2%), 4.4% other Christian religions. The remaining are Muslims 1.9%, other religions 11.8%, non-religious 16% [10].

Education level in the Canadian society is high. It is estimated that less than 1% of the population are illiterates [10]. In Canada there is a three-level system of education and there are three schooling sectors – public sector, private sector and catholic sector. In Canada there is no federal Ministry of Education but education lies within the scope of responsibilities of the provincial and territorial governments. Systems of education in provinces and territories of the country are similar but the programs of education contain the content of cultural, historical and geographical specificity of the region. In order to coordinate the systems and evaluate the quality of education the Council of Ministers of Education (CMEC) has been set up [11]. Council of Ministers of Education is an organ organized in the form of a forum of ministers of education from provinces and territories. Its role is the coordination of particular education systems. It serves as the source of information for the federal government.

Education may begin at the age of four starting with junior kindergarten and continue with senior kindergarten, where the children learn numeracy, literacy and knowledge of environment. Compulsory education begins at the age of six and lasts until seventeen. In eight year of elementary or primary school teaching of general subjects begins. Further education is conducted at the postsecondary level for in Canada no vocational training functions. All secondary schools have general profile and education lasts for four years. Classes are in one of three different paths of education – trade (for the ones who do not plan to continue education), academic (for students who want to go for studies) and international (having the entitlements of international bachelorate). Education is compulsory up to the second class of secondary school. Young people who finish their education on this level are called “dropouts”. For students who do not plan to study there is a model of education supplemented with apprenticeship. For the ones who want to study at universities there is an additional fifth year. Education at secondary level is not finished with any exam but a summary percentage assessment, which is an average from all partial marks.

The highest stage of education takes place at Community College and at universities. After three year of studies Colleges issue diplomas. Thereafter one can continue education at universities which award academic degrees B.Sc – Bachelor of Science or Art, then M.Sc – Master of Science, M.A. – Master of Art or M. Eng. – Master of engineering and Ph.D. – Doctor of Philosophy. Total financial contribution to education system is about 5.2% of Gross Domestic Product [10].

Canada is characterized by high development of medicine and quality of health care services. Over 60% of Canadians declares very good or perfect health condition [1, p. 211]. Within the society knowledge about diseases disseminates what raises the level of understanding of their course and consequences. It was pointed many times by Polish doctors, for example:

*“Pediatric infectious diseases in Canada are not what they are in our country, it means they are considered almost friendly. Generally mother's know that every child has to recover from a few compulsory infectious diseases and that nothing can help in that matter. Why should one defend then? Parents know nowadays infectious diseases in general non-dangerous and usually have no complications so there is no need to be seriously worried. So let them come and let the child recover from them at home what saves the costs of usually expensive hospitalization”* [6, p. 152].

Among the most common illnesses one can find civilization diseases resulting from the effects of the development of technique and industry. These are tumors, heart attacks, diabetes and Alzheimer's disease. Due to the fact that medical care is expensive healthy lifestyle and preventive measures are promoted. Despite the fact that illnesses characteristic for highly developed societies appear it is estimated that girls born in 2005 are going to reach 83 years of age and boys are going to reach 78 [1, p. 211].

The population of Canada in 2008 had a average age of 40.1, including an average of 41.2 for women and an average of 39 for men [1, p. 211]. The phenomenon of the replacement of generations is visible. The number of young people is higher than the number of the elderly. Canadians are in majority in the productive age. The population over 15 years of age equals 26.553.4 thousands, including 13.488.0 thousands women and 13.065.4 thousands men. The number of people in the productive age equals 17.945.8 thousands, including 8.453.0 thousands women and 9.492.8 thousands men. The number of people who did not reach or already passed the productive age equals 8.607.5 thousands, including 5.035.0 thousands women and 3.572.5 thousands men.

Table 2

Age	% of society	Including women expressed in thousands	Including men expressed in thousands
0-14	16.3	2.644.276	2.780.491
15-64	68.8	11.300.639	11.547.354
65 and over	14.9	2.788.945	2.150.991

Source: based on information from www.cia.gov dated 23.04.2015

Among population in the productive age 16.866.4 people are employed, including 7.977.5 women and 8.888.9 men. 1.079.4 thousands of people are unemployed, including 475.5 thousands women and 603.9 thousands men. The total unemployment rate equals 6% while it equals 5,6% among men and 6.4% among women.

Table 3

L.P.	Employment sector	Number of the employed (expressed in thousands)
	Total	16.866.4
1	Agriculture	337.2
2	Forestry, fishery, crude oil and natural gas processing	339.3
3	Services	138.0
4	Construction	1.133.5
5	Craft	2.044.9
6	Commerce	2.682.4
7	Transport and removals	822.8
8	Finances, insurances, leasing	1.060.4
9	Technology and innovations	1.136.9
10	Education	1.183.2
11	Health service	1.846.1
12	Culture and recreation	782.0
13	Hotels and restaurants	1.069.4
14	Public administration	864.6
15	Other	1.425.6

Source: based on: *Canada Year Book...*, p. 282

Inhabitants of Canada before the arrival of Europeans had not been a one society united by tradition, culture and language. It was mainly nomadic tribes, creating temporary settlements of pastoral and hunting character. Nomads – groups of people leading a migratory life, practicing foraging. During periodic time of camping occupied by pastoralism and hunting. They created a tribal community consisting mainly of a family related clans. Lands of Canada located near the oceans and surrounded by mountain ranges in the area of the Canadian Shield presented convenient conditions for migration of peoples. In the period between 50 000 to 8 000 B.C. this terrain shaped like a corridor constituted a passage for the first migrating peoples. The most convenient way through the Canadian land was paved from the west through Bering Strait and terrains of contemporary Alaska to the centre of the continent, and from the east through Greenland and the waters of the Arctic Ocean. In this way these two routes were meeting in the central area of contemporary Canada and then were leading through the wide strip of plains to the Gulf of Mexico and further to South America.

The population that came to Canada first was the tribes of Indians and Inuit. These people being not related lived a similar life. Two main groups of Indians living in Canada were the Algonquin and the Athabasca. They included the tribes of Cree, Ojibwa, Black Feet, Micmac, Cheyenne, Powhatan and Delaware [8, p. 23-28]. The Inuit inhabited areas of Arctic, it is the northern coast of the continent located near the Arctic Ocean, Bering Strait and Greenland, that is the coldest areas of Canada. Indian tribes inhabited so called sub-arctic areas, characterized by favorable climate, it is the Canadian Shield areas and the neighboring areas.

One important event was making contacts with the French and English population. First it was the discoverers and explorers of the new land. Then, with the development of trade, economic relations started to develop. To gain trust and help from the indigenous peoples with acquiring skins and wood the first tradesmen started to marry the Indians and Inuit, what lead to the appearance of a new type of people in Canada – the Métis.

Cultural specificity and then also the social specificity of the country was shaped, apart from the indigenous and semi indigenous people, by immigrants. The first and also the state-building group of immigrants was the French and the English. The following waves of immigration resulted in the inflow of members of almost every nationality of the World. Among the first, it is the settling in the XVIII and the XIX century, were the Polish and the Kashubian people. Kashubian immigrants from the Prussian Partition had naturally become one of the elements shaping the specificity of Canadian society from the XIX century.

National structure of Canada's society is changing nowadays. Historically, Canadian nationality has not been shaped and the large group of immigrants changes its structure every year. The indigenous peoples are: Inuit, Indians and Métis, who are called the "first nations". Another group, having the historic tradition, are the first European settlers – the French and the English – who are called the "founding nations".

Presently the homogenous tendencies are visible among the members of the "first nations". This closed attitude towards the world is supported by such factors as: living in reservations, schools for the children living in reservations, preserving the totemic beliefs, no taxation what results in self-employment or employment within the reservation companies.

Members of the "founding nations" participated in creating the administrative reality of the country and organized the education system, economy and other spheres of social life. Nowadays they are the communities of the longest traditions, what can be seen on the grounds of education as well as economic and political traditions.

Both groups, the "first nations" and the "founding nations", function in Canada together with the citizens and immigrants of various national groups. Presently the national mosaic embraces population from all continents of the world.

Table 4

Nationality structure of the society of Canada

L.P.	Ethnic groups	Total (expressed in thousands)	Single (expressed in thousands)	Another (expressed in thousands)
	Total	31.241.030	18.319.580	12.921.445
1.	Canadian	10.066.290	5.748.725	4.317.570
2.	English	6.570.015	1.367.125	5.202.890
3.	French	4.941.210	1.230.535	3.710.675
4.	Scottish	4.719.850	568.515	4.151.340
5.	Irish	4.354.155	491.030	3.863.125
6.	German	3.179.425	670.640	2.508.785
7.	Italian	1.445.335	741.045	704.285
8.	Chinese	1.346.510	1.135.365	211.145
9.	Northern American Indian	1.253.615	512.150	741.470
10.	Ukrainian	1.209.085	300.590	908.495
11.	Dutch	1.035.965	303.400	732.560
12.	Polish	984.565	269.375	715.190
13.	Eastern Indian	962.665	780.175	182.495
14.	Russian	500.600	98.245	402.355
15.	Welsh	440.965	27.115	413.855
16.	Philippine	436.190	321.390	114.800
17.	Norwegian	432.515	44.790	387.725
18.	Portuguese	410.850	262.230	148.625
19.	Métis	409.065	77.295	331.770
20.	British	403.915	94.145	309.770
21.	Swedish	334.765	28.445	306.325
22.	Spanish	325.730	67.475	258.255
23.	American	316.350	28.785	287.565
24.	Hungarian	315.510	88.685	226.820
25.	Jewish	315.120	134.045	181.070
26.	Greek	242.685	145.250	97.435
27.	Jamaican	231.110	134.320	96.785
28.	Danish	200.035	33.770	166.265
29.	Austrian	194.255	27.060	167.195

Source: based on: *Canada Year Book* ...p. 164.

In 2006 „2006 Census of Population” was conducted in Canada. The contemporary society of Canada is shaped by emigrants as well as the descendants of the first nations and founding nations or the descendants of the emigrants already born in Canada. Due to this, there was a possibility to declare the affiliation to several nationalities. The questions from the census in Canada did not refer to the emigration from the fourth and further generations. On one hand, the phenomenon of a dual identity is noticed but on the other hand, as many as 1/3 of people defined themselves as Canadians. In a declared nationality structure of the country, unifying and diversifying phenomena are observed. The society of Canada, which is a conglomeration of indigenous and non-indigenous population, shows the tendencies to political integration within the

framework of belonging to a country but at the same time preserving the cultural heritage identity. In the conditions of globalization of the world this phenomenon may be expressed as a tendency to form a political nation in Canada in the future.

A phenomenon characteristic of emigration communities is also the occurrence of a particular identification pendulum. It is expressed in terms of displaying a national identity. It also shows the phenomenon characteristic of a young generation that is identification with a political nation, which is inscribing oneself as a member of a nation of the country of settlement. However, an older generation strives to maintain an emotional bond with the country of origin. This phenomenon refers to the same people who in their youth and in older age present totally different approaches [2, p. 84].

Migrations play an important role both on a micro level that is in the life of individuals and their group (at all levels of organization from an informal group to a national group) as well as on a macro level that is from the point of view of civilizational changes and intercultural relations. On one hand, they result from the will and a conscious decision of its participants but on the other hand, they may be implied by a general unfavorable situation independent of them. Migration is a natural mobility movement of people and constitutes one of the stable elements of a specificity of interpersonal contacts in the period of forming new phenomena of community character in a state-building dimension of this term.

During the first period of emigration to Canada in 1856, Kashubians were qualified as Polish or Prussian (German). No coherent immigration policy was conducted at that time yet [4, p24]. Therefore, the estimation of the number is not possible. However, it is known that the first group of Kashubian emigrants amounted to 77 people constituting 16 families. At the end of the XIX century Canada was inhabited by approximately 25.000 Kashubians [7, p.62]. At present, the descendants of the emigrants from Pomerania region, who have preserved the Kashubian identity, generally identify with a Polish nationality group. At the beginning of the XXI century the most commonly inhabited areas by the descendants of the emigrants are the areas of former settlements and big cities such as Toronto and Ottawa.

The Kashubian settlement in Canada is an example of a phenomenon that at some stage of their development indigenous people undergo processes as a result of which they leave the inhabited area and settle somewhere else, but additionally they evolve from indigenous population into non-indigenous one. What is important it is the settlement of a pioneer character due to the fact that it occupies the area where previously no permanent settlement occurred and of severe nature properties and where potential neighbors are also an emigrant group. What is of special importance to preserve their identity is that through a lack of local community they do not undergo processes of assimilation because they are the only group living in a specific area. They have contact with an official language only during administrative contacts and another population inhabiting the nearby areas is the German population who Kashubians lived next door to in Pomerania region. It also contributes to a closed approach towards assimilation because experience that Kashubians drawn from the country of emigration has a pejorative character due to Germanization plans, attempts to unify Kashubian culture with German culture and the existing stereotype of a German invader who was realizing hostile politics and economic activities towards Slavic people [12, p.9-10]. In this perspective, Kashubian settlement in Canada was connected with the necessity to take up new challenges but on the other hand, emigration pushed them into a position of development of identity and defining self-identification. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the realization of these phenomena in new conditions did not differ significantly from the way it was realized in Pomerania region. Kashubian population in Canada have preserved their cultural heritage and identity due to a lack of activity in undertaking interactions with other ethnic groups, besides the situation resulting from civic duties such as participation in compulsory education, administrative activities and then religious life.

The population in the context of the conditioning of the development of each of the areas has a prevailing function. Migration processes constitute an important element in forming its reality. The following phenomena may show, such as: the area which is a newly inhabited area may be inhabited by the population which allowed the area to undergo the processes of settlement adaptation or may remain free with respect to settlement, including no settlement or may only be the area of tribes' journey that is shortly explored by the Nomadic population.

At present Kashubian society inhabits among other places Poland and Canada. Both countries express similarities and differences in the quality of life.

Table 5

Population in the capitals of Canada and Poland

LP	Country	Population		Capital	
		Expressed in thousands	Per 1 km <sup>2</sup>	Name	Population expressed in thousands
1	Canada	32.227	3	Ottawa	1.064
2	Poland	38.161	122	Warsaw	1.695

Source: based on: *Świat w liczbach 2007/2008*, edited by J. Kądziołka, K. Kocimowski, E. Wołoncej, Warszawa 2008, p. 47-48.

Canada and Poland are characterized by a similar number of population in total and the residence in the capitals of both countries. However, there is a significant difference in the number of people per 1 km<sup>2</sup>. In this respect Canada is inhabited by 40 times smaller population than Poland.

The average life expectancy for men in Canada (76.6 l.) is 6 years longer than men in Poland (70.5 l.). Also women in Canada live on average 3 years longer than women in Poland. However, these values are similar and do not show any significant disproportions. Canada is a country of a higher incidence of civilizational diseases, what results from a higher

level of economic development. At the same time, the pace of the development of medicine is higher and propagation of a health-conscious lifestyle is more common. Health promotion in Canada is reflected in so-called Ottawa Charter. It is a document adopted during the First International Health Promotion Conference which took place in Ottawa 11-21 November 1986. Nowadays it is assumed that it is a health promotion constitution in the world [5, p.275]. In Poland less access to medical services and less incidence of civilizational diseases. As a result of this, the average life expectancy in both countries is similar.

Table 6

Average life expectancy of the inhabitants of Canada and Poland

Country	Year	Men	Women
Canada	2002	76.6	81.9
Poland	2003	70.5	78.9

Source: based on: *Świat w liczbach...*, p. 57.

Table 7

Population according to age

Country	Year	Population at the age (in %)			
		19 and younger	20-39	40-64	65 and over
Canada	2003	25.0	28.5	33.7	12.8
Poland	2005	24.1	30.1	32.6	13.2

Source: based on *Świat w liczbach...*, p.59.

With respect to age structure, Canada and Poland show a relative divergence. It is a result of global phenomena such as a demographic boom observed after the Second World War and occurring every 20-25 years the echoes of the boom. A demographic boom is a demographic phenomenon consisting in the growth of birth rate and decrease in death rate. The doubling of the number of population during one generation, that is 24 years is called a demographic boom. This is demonstrated by the fact that age structure of Polish society concerns the population of a lower index of migration but age structure of Canadian society is affected by the influx of immigrants from all over the world.

Table 8

Births, deaths and birth rate per 1000 people

Country	Alive births	Deaths in total	Including infants per 1000 births	Birth rate
Canada	10.5	7.3	5.0	3.2
Poland	9.3	9.5	6.8	-0.2

Source: based on *Świat w liczbach*, p.58.

With respect to birth rate, the values for Canada and Poland are divergent. This most important indicator reveals the greatest disproportions. It is assumed that birth rate is a meter of a level of development of a country and its prosperity. Negative birth rate in Poland poses a threat to the development of the potential of a society.

The XX century was the period of the greatest developmental differences of Canada and Poland. Demographic measures indicate that the level of the development of the country and society affects the life expectancy and quality of life of the inhabitants. Kashubians participating in the society of a developed country such as Canada and a developing country undergoing transformation such as Poland influence the formation of both realities. This shows not only a supposed effect of the individuals and their groups on the society, its shape and condition but it also reveals the influence of the level of the development of the society on individuals and their groups.

A demographic reality of Canada in the XIX century was a factor facilitating the formation of the identity of the Kashubian emigrants as an emigrant society. Multi-ethnic society as well as a low level of population contributed to a much easier functioning. This was the case because hindered inter-ethnic contacts meant the possibility of preserving culture, religion, language and traditions. It had a positive impact for an emigrant group because they did not have the feeling that they were a distinguishing society.

In the XX century the Kashubians similarly to other ethnic groups already identified with the Canadian society. Mutually inhabited area as well as mutual historical experience caused their integration. The adaptation of the descendants of the XIX century emigrants to the society was facilitated by the birth in Canada. From the perspective of so-called new emigration they constituted a new element of a demographic reality of the country.

Canada is and has always been characterized by a high level of attraction for people emigrating from various countries of the world. Once open and boundless areas of the country needed to become populated what was a necessary condition to create the foundation of economic, political and cultural life of the country. Newly creating economic and administrative institutions of the country contributed to the formation of more friendly conditions for the new settlers. Consequently, in the course of history a country of one of the highest standards of life was created. At present a high level of an economic development, general system of education, well-functioning health care, freedom of religion, civil rights as well as an impressive life expectancy are also the factors attracting those emigrating now. Demographic reality of Canada was and still is a factor favorable to immigration.

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## ГЕОІНФОРМАЦІЙНИЙ ЧИННИК ЯК МЕХАНІЗМ ТРАНСФОРМАЦІЇ МІЖНАРОДНИХ КОНФЛІКТІВ

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### **Ржевська Н.Ф., Геоінформаційний чинник як механізм трансформації міжнародних конфліктів**

Стаття присвячена розкриттю змісту та суті процесу міжнародної конфліктної взаємодії, спричиненої геоінформаційними чинниками. Нині, коли практично, всі держави світу є учасниками геополітичних протистоянь, кардинальна зміна геополітичної картини світу, підвищення ролі світової громадської думки, досягнення багатьма державами інформаційної стадії розвитку, революційні перетворення в техніці й озброєнні та низка інших факторів змінили структурні компоненти геополітичного протистояння. Ведення інформаційної іміджевої війни спотворює реальність в масовій суспільній свідомості, а її результат може істотно вплинути на хід міжнародного конфлікту. Результати інформаційного конфлікту мають вагомий вплив на процес прийняття найважливіших політичних рішень у світі.

**Ключові слова:** міжнародний конфлікт, геополітичний конфлікт, геоінформаційний чинник, інформаційна війна.

### **Ржевская Н.Ф. Геоинформационный фактор трансформации международного конфликта**

Статья посвящена определению содержания и сути процесса международного конфликтного взаимодействия, спровоцированного геоинформационными факторами. Сегодня, когда практически, все мировые государства являются участниками геополитических противостояний, кардинальное изменение геополитической картины мира, повышение роли информационной стадии развития, революционные преобразования в технике и вооружении и ряд других факторов изменили структурные компоненты геополитического противостояния. Ведение информационной имиджевой войны уродует реальность в массовом сознании, а ее результат может существенно повлиять на протекание международного конфликта. Результаты информационного конфликта имеют весомое влияние на принятие наиболее важных мировых политических решений.

**Ключевые слова:** международный конфликт, геополитический конфликт, геоинформационный фактор, информационная война.

### **Rzhevska N.F. Geoinformational factor of international conflict transformation**

The article is dealing with the determination of the meaning and sense for international conflict interaction, caused by the geoinformational factors. Nowadays, when all the world states are the participants of geopolitical conflicts, radical changes on the geopolitical map of the world, as well as, leveling up the role of informational development stage, evolutionary transformations in terms of technologies and weapon and other factors, will change the core components of geopolitical counteraction. The leading of informational image war is corrupting the perception of reality in the mass consciousness, and its result can greatly influence on the course of international conflict. Results of international conflict are of a great importance for making the most important global political decisions.

**Key words:** international conflict, geopolitical conflict, geoinformational factor, informational war.

Початок нинішнього століття ознаменувався зростанням міжнародних конфліктів, головною причиною яких є прагнення низки держав реалізувати свої геополітичні інтереси. Домінування інформаційної складової в структурі