

Migration Policy and Development in the Scandinavian countries

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Abstract: The research is based on the diligence to conform indicators of both of illegal and legal immigration flow in Sweden, Norway and Denmark. This task was accomplishing by national statistical center and integration government circles prior to the Scandinavian government authorities meeting in 2012.

People has always discovered new territories in all periods of the history, moved to other locations for living. For example, migration of tribes and people in respect to seasonal change in ancient times, start of great geographical discoveries in middle ages, the colony policy of the European states, economic, geo-political and social problems in modern age and etc have accelerated the human flow. This directly led to significant changes in several fields in either international or domestic level in the countries.

Especially, the World Wars I and II have given a push to mass dislocation of people, it means to global migration processes. By reviewing the aftermath of world wars, we can now analyze the reasons for the emergence of migration problems in Europe and the strategies that some states have to follow in addressing existing problems. At the same time, states suffer from large number of illegal migrants.

Nowadays, the Europe has been facing the biggest humanitarian catastrophe of the nearest history - *The migration crisis*. Majority of refugees and internally displaced persons from North Africa, the Eastern countries coming to Europe to get rid of wars, hunger and misery. The current situation in Europe, where the flow of illegal migrants has risen sharply, is considered by the UN as "the largest refugee crisis in the world since the World War II". Because most of those coming to the continent are those people who were forced to leave their homes due to the sharp deterioration of the living standards and humanitarian situation in the conflicts, internal wars, terrorism and chaos. Particularly, after the so-called terror attack which was committed in the United States on the 11th of September, inhuman sanctions were growingly imposed on Muslim countries. As a result, states such as Iraq, Libya, Egypt, Syria, Afghanistan and Yemen etc. were subjected to unjustified interference under the pretext of "establishing peace and democracy". Externally-manipulated "revolutions" did not only surround these states and their victim people, but also turned into a critical threat to Western countries.

Directorate of integration has provided the Scandinavian contribution. Demographic proportion of immigrants in these countries could be an impact on for example national employment ratio, future population disasters etc. This is referred to as formation consequences frequently. A country with a large number of newly arrived refugees may have a lower employment rate than a country with many migrant workers. The disparity at national level can thus be partly due to the share of refugees, but also differing periods of residence, country of origin, gender distribution, family composition, and so on. It is therefore important to compare groups that are as similar as possible. The disparities that remain after such harmonization may, to some extent, be explained by differences in integration policies, but there are of course other explanations that can play a part.¹

In my opinion, especially Scandinavian countries are better option for immigrants, asylum seekers. Therefore, it was the decisive point to pick out this topic. However, increasing that situation brings about crucial complications simultaneously. So, I touched to root of the problems and how to handle with the global migration issues.

Keywords: Migration, integration, European Union, demography, human rights, discrimination.

1. INTRODUCTION

The reason for immigration to Western Europe primarily rational explainable: people go there to earn money to survive. But Europe needs migrants itself, by which it fills declining population. In recent years, the number of people who do not live in their homeland increased several times. Most of the immigrants came in the developed countries - the EU, US, and Russia was faced with the problem of migration.

¹Scandinavian comparative statistics on integration Immigrants in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. <https://www.ssb.no/>.

The problem of migration in the European Union is not as acute as in the United States. Despite the fact that the share of migrants in the 15 most developed EU countries, as in Norway, Iceland, Liechtenstein, Switzerland has almost doubled over the 10 years (from 7.8 million in 1985 to 14.7 million in 1995), their share in total population in Europe is not too big - about 3.8% in Europe, even those Western European countries that had previously been the main suppliers of immigrants - Italy, Portugal, Ireland got themselves immigrant communities, mainly from non-European countries. At 1999 penetrated 500 thousand in the European Union territory. Illegal migrants, 10 times more than in 1993.

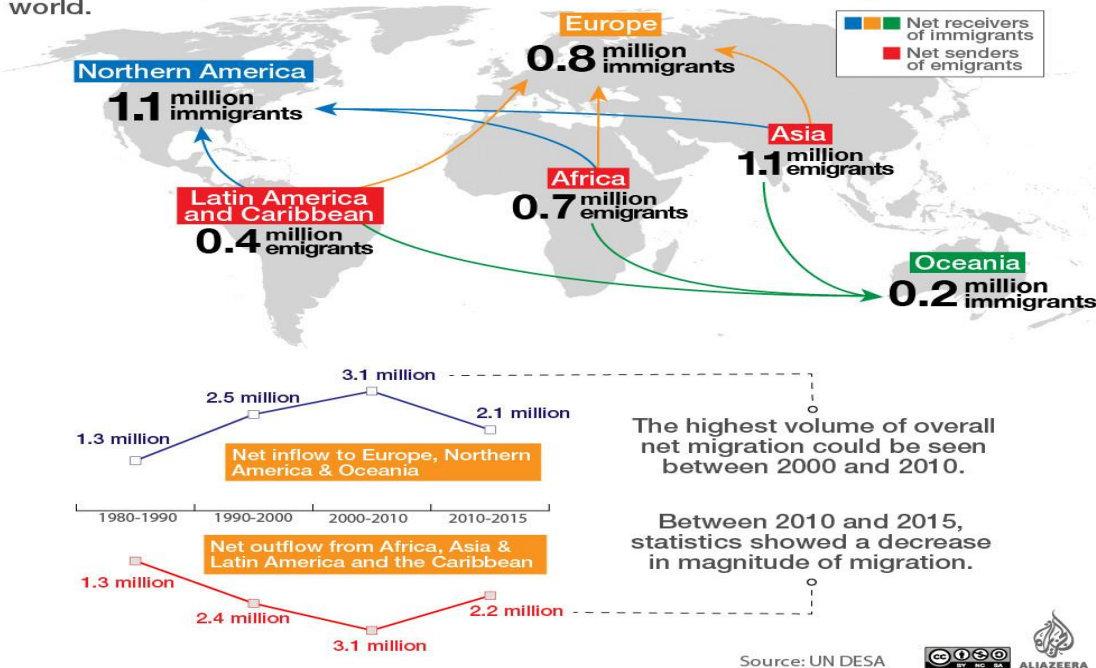
One of the remarkable problems is that the population of the European Union steadily aging. The proportion of the elderly over 60 years will increase to 37% while the share of up to 20 years younger drops to 15%.²² Decreasing the working class will not be able fully contain a huge number of inefficient people. Migration can mitigate such a problem, but even under the condition that net migration is equal to an annual 100 thousand. Population in Germany it will be reduced by almost 20 million. Raising the retirement age, the level of employment, as well as the introduction of effective programs migration management could smooth out, but do not fix the problem.

Only 25% of migrants come from the Member States to the European Union, and this figure continues to decline. Most of immigrants coming from Africa and Asia, is different from the European culture and ethnic identity. And among them there is a huge number of illegal immigrants who pose a serious problem as the authorities of the EU member states, and cause discontent among the population.

The main problem is also the generation born in The European Union. Social benefits and virtually free housing. It was enough to make the second generation emigrant refused attempts to improve their financial position by hard work or education. At the same time formed the envy that to earn more than others³.

Global migration

Between 2010 and 2015, Northern America, Europe and Oceania had a net inflow of over two million immigrants a year. The UN believes international migration is a positive force for the economic and social development of the world.



2. MIGRATION DEVELOPMENT POLICY

When migrants first appeared in Scandinavia, the general state prosperity was in the development stage. In many ways, it has become a reality thanks to the contribution of migrant workers to the economy. Migrants could even come as tourists and later obtain a work permit. From political point of view, the problem of migration has emerged as a response to the need of the economy in the labor force, for the sake of development and prosperity the welfare state. At that time it was a very important step when the government failed to break the opposition of trade unions, and even local employees. But, in

²The statistics of The International Organization for Migration -2009.

³Suzanne Mulcahy "Europe's Migrant Policies: Illusions of Integration" 2011.

fact as a whole in Europe, it was expected that workers leave back. However, despite this anywhere else in Europe it was not adopted such a model working immigration in which the migrant obliged would return. Also, at first almost no integration policy carried out, but the migrants were provided with social institutions the welfare state on a par with all the necessary indigenous people, and it did not cause any objections, at least the case in the early years of immigration⁴.

Perhaps the reason for the difference in the Swedish policy of Denmark and Norway it is a 10-year difference in migration processes. In Sweden immigration started earlier than in the other Nordic countries. Therefore, for the last two, this meant that the Danish and Norwegian politicians could learn from the development of migration policy from the Swedes. Indeed, political decisions at first coincide in many respects. After crisis of the early 70s, there was a question of social status migrants, as well as their need for a principle. Sweden as one of the first to restrict migration. At first introducing restrictions on entry in 1966-67 and then closing all border 1972. A similar process occurred in Denmark, but a bit later – with limiting entry into the 1969-70 years, and complete closure in 1973, in Norway process ban began in 1971 and ended in 1975. The first was stopped the immigration of unskilled workers from poorer countries. However, family reunification and refugees continued acceptance of that led to the fact that refugees and immigrants have made a big family part of the new migrants from a different cultural identity, as often all were from the East⁵.

The reason was simple migration limit. Norwegian historian Francis Sedzhersted said it was a happy blossoming Social democracy and the welfare state was in its golden age. Migration after the economic crisis has become a threat the stability of the social policy of the Scandinavian countries. Social-democratic societies immigration posed a threat to the foundations and the basics of these companies precisely because of the extreme poverty of migrants, despite the best efforts of social institutions. Quote from the Norwegian parliamentary debates of those years illustrates this situation over full: "Generations Norwegians were trying to get rid of poverty and inequality of people. We wanted to break the social framework and to build a society based on justice and equality.

Politicians come then to the double decision - Immigration Restriction on the one hand, and social policy, guarantee a decent standard of living of the migrants, who were already in the country, with other. Despite the fact that the country decided same problem as a whole, although in different times, it may be noted a number of differences in strategy and development migration policy⁶. First, these countries have chosen different institutional decision on the policy of integration. And secondly, they have decided differently the question of holding a multicultural policy.

In all countries, the principle is that workers have the same social rights as citizens of the State. However, in the Swedish political discourse problems of ethnic minorities and their cultural diversity paid more attention than in the Norwegian and Danish. This policy was formulated by the Swedish Parliament in 1974 and obliged the State welfare care of the needs of migrant workers, including their right on the development of their own culture and religion within the Swedish state. In fact, the migrants were given the freedom to choose - to integrate into the society, or exist within its own cultural paradigm⁷. At entire freedom of choice of cultural Sweden still remained homogeneous state, with clearly thought-out policies and social institutions. Already in 1969 the country had a well functioning institutions, regulate migration and integration and the processes going on in Sweden, were completely under the control of the government.

In Norway, the regulation of migration policy has largely inspired by the Swedish model and as it was evident from the above quotation, inspired by the struggle against social inequality. However, unlike Swedes and cultural rights of migrants have not been institutionalized.

Also in Norway it has not been established for special political institutions migration management, in any case, immediately. Problem Workers were farmed out to social institutions, municipalities and non-governmental organizations based in the state financing almost entirely. It is for this reason that, in general a similar policy at the moment led to mixed results.

Denmark went on his way, developing a policy of integration that later it became much distinguish it from the Scandinavian immigration policy in general and even politicians in several European countries. Strategy Government involves the provision of rights in the framework of the already existing system, ignoring in maintaining culture needs and religion. From a political point of view, Denmark reacted almost immediately to the migration of a conflict, as

⁴Peo Hansen, "The Politics of European Citizenship: Deepening Contradictions in Social Rights and Migration Policy", 2010.

⁵Haci Akman, "Negotiating Identity in Scandinavia: Women, Migration, and the Diaspora" Turkey, 2014.

⁶Dovelyn Rannveig Agumias & Kathlynn Newengland "Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development: A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries" 2012.

⁷Theodoros Papadopoulos, "Migration and Welfare in the New Europe: Social Protection and the Challenges of Integration", 2011.

already had anti-immigration right Progress Party in power, requiring the integration of migrants, and, fact, assimilation.

In the 80s and 90s years migration for humanitarian purposes, and family reunification have been the main directions of migration in Sweden. Due to the limitation of recruitment in 1968 of labor migration was not a priority, and changes in a *fairly strict migration policies are not undertaken until 2006. Then the government has proposed a new strategy, which entered into force on December 15, 2008. It was the first in a series of measures aimed at improving the conditions of labor migration.* The previous system consisted of an excessive number of structures involved in the calculations of staff shortages and the issuance of work permits. Because of this, the actual deficit is not consistent with what was indicated in the reports and other documents. *Introduced in 2008, the system has allowed employers to hire people from the Third World, if jobs were not recruited Swedes or residents of other EU member states.* Employers were given the right to make independent decisions about employment, in accordance with their needs⁸. The main reason for the reform of 2008 was the *"first of all, recognition of the fact that the personnel deficit can not be filled by Swedish workers or workers from the EU.* Secondly, due to aging, fewer people of working age in the near future could provide the younger generation". As a result, since 2008 has increased labor migration, in particular the increased flow from third world countries. However, most of it up on the migration of family and domestic circumstances and for political reasons. Migration from EU / EEA (composed of the states of the European Union together with Iceland, Norway, and Liechtenstein) remained relatively constant in 2005-2010. In general, the number of immigrants reached nearly 100 000 people. In 2009, compared to 40 000 people only ten years ago, in 1999⁹. The Swedish Government accepts that measures to promote labor immigration to Sweden is only optional, and generally, they are aimed at increasing employment and expanding partnerships. Helmut Schmidt, the German chancellor in 1974-1982 years. He believes that the current European migration policy, along with multiculturalism and mass immigration from distant developing countries will lead to overcrowding, which, in turn, will push for ethnic cleansing.

Schmidt believes that the immigration of non-European population, in comparison to immigration from countries with closer cultural carries for the peoples of Europe the negative economic and social consequences. This situation refers to the maximum extent to Sweden, which, compared to other Western European countries, has a relatively radical migration policy: Sweden plays host to refugees and labor immigrants.

In 2009, Reinfeldt admitted that the alliance with the green on the key issue of migration was a response to "Sweden Democrats" and their voters. The daily Swedish newspaper "Aftonbladet" has published an article critical of directed publicist G. Kellerstada "Alliance for Sweden", "Hint prime minister was absolutely clear - if there will be in the Riksdag deputies from the PSD, then immigration will increase many times. Does this not demonstrate that the prime - minister has no respect for not only their voters and democracy, but also the electorate's own Moderate Party. Prime-Minister confirmed his contempt and hatred of the Swedish nation and the Swedish people! Now there is hardly any alternative to the Swedish Democrats in the struggle for a free Sweden. They have no relation to ethnic nationalists, but, nevertheless, are the champions of Swedishness, open to the outside world. The best alternative in the elections will be the party that protects the rights of ethnic Swedes! Sweden need a force similar to the existing parties in the world: the Hungarian nationalists of the association "Jobbik" or "Golden Dawn" in Greece. The aim of the integration policy in Sweden - it is equal rights, responsibilities and opportunities for all, regardless of ethnic or cultural background.

Policy objectives to be achieved, mainly due to general measures for the whole population, regardless of their country of birth or ethnic origin. General measures are accompanied by targeted support for immigrants in their first years of residence in Sweden¹⁰. In September 2008, the government has defined the overall strategy of integration until 2010. The strategy identifies seven areas that are particularly important to achieve the objective:

- Faster adaptation of newcomers;
- An increase in jobs, a greater number of entrepreneurs;
- Equality in school and improving school performance;
- Improving language skills and opportunities for adult learning;
- Effective action against discrimination;
- The development of urban districts with social exclusion;

⁸Erica Consterdine "Labour's Immigration Policy: The Making of the Migration State" UK, 2016.

⁹Ederlund L. "From immigration policy to integration policy", Stockholm, 2007.35 p.

¹⁰Alesina A & Glaeser E. Fighting poverty in the US and Europe. A World of Difference, Oxford University Press, Oxford 2004.

- The development of common values with increasing diversity.
- The main focus of the strategy is to increase the demand and supply of labor, as well as the creation of high-quality and equitable learning conditions in schools.

In Sweden, every minister, every ministry and every public authority is responsible for the integration of the problem within the framework of their powers.

For instance, the Ministry of Labor responds to questions about the integration of the labor market, and the Swedish Public Employment Service has been supporting all the unemployed, regardless of social status. Ministry of Integration and Gender Equality, chaired by the Minister Nyamko Sabuni, coordinates the work of the government on integration¹¹. His responsibilities include:

- Aid arrived in Sweden in the adaptation;
- Issuance of Swedish nationality;
- The fight against discrimination and racism;
- Promotion of democracy and human rights;
- The development of urban districts with extensive social exclusion;
- Monitoring and evaluation in the field of integration.

Municipalities involved in many issues that are important for integration. For example, the municipal authorities engaged in integration policy, responsible for training and for the planning of residential areas. The primary responsibility for health and medical care lies with the district councils at the regional level. The county administrative boards are the central government authority in the region. They contribute to the development in the field of integration through the coordination of central government agencies, municipalities and county councils¹². After analyzing public opinion in Sweden and Norway on migration policy in the Nordic countries, it can be concluded that the government carries out immigration policy, taking into account not the people's interests. This policy involves the displacement of ethnic Scandinavians, the escalation of national and racial issues in Sweden and Norway. In addition, the so-called labor immigration is an additional burden on the economy of the Scandinavian countries. This becomes obvious if we trace the development of Swedish industry in the last forty years. Classic Swedish companies, concentrated in the steel industry and the forest industry have increased their productivity by upgrading. This has meant that, compared to the 1970s. Reduced need for personnel. A good example is the pulp and paper mill in Burlenge, Kvarnsveden area: in 1988 the number of employees was 1,100, and in 2012 they became about 800. The same situation in the steel rolling and steel mills SAAB firms, Avesta Jernverk and Uddeholm Strip Steel. One of Europe's largest companies for the production of pipes is Storfors Bruk plant in Varmland, which produces stainless steel seamless pipe. Here, the development of production seems incredible: if in 1977 there were about a thousand employees, now at a significantly increased production output, number of employees is about 400 people¹³. Based on these facts and given that Swedish industry is moving production to other countries, it seems unjustified idea about the necessity of labor immigration in the Nordic countries. In this case, it is motivated than? Increasing the supply in the labor market in conditions of high unemployment leads to lower wages "Moreover, note how uniquely addresses the Swedish state with immigrants: Legislation introduced and adopted guidelines for labor exchanges and municipalities to increase the so-called ethnic diversity. This is pure discrimination against the indigenous population. Mass immigration - it is a reality, but it can hardly be justified by the fact that in the future it will result in a boon to the country's population, whereas now these ambitious plans are pressed under the auspices of the general objectives in the framework of sustainable development. The nearest historical perspective demographic development in Sweden is a catastrophe: in 1977 the population was 8.1 million people, and a few years ago it was 9 million, while 2018 forecasts give figures of 10 million. The main reason - we leave immigrants from third world countries; they have a very high birth rate, which has a significant impact on the demographics¹⁴.

Now birth rate in Sweden and Norway has increased considerably and approached the performance of countries in Africa and the Middle East. This happens mainly due to the natural growth of the immigration population, mostly from Iraq and

¹¹Harald Bauder, Christian Matheis, "Migration Policy and Practice: Interventions and Solutions" 2016.

¹²Olsen, Bjørn (2012): Unge med innvandrerbakgrunn i Skandinavia.

¹³Østby, L. (2005): «Befolkningsutvikling 1905-2005: Flest innvandrere i Sverige, flest barn i Norge», i Statistiske analyser.

¹⁴Лашенко П. В. Миграционная политика Скандинавских стран как фактор трансформации современного скандинавского общества // Молодой ученый. 2014. №15. с. 364.

the former Yugoslavia. Sociological and demographic studies show that if the current trend continues, the ethnic Swedes, within one or two generations to become a minority. Thus, migration "expansion" in Sweden and Europe, lead to the fact that the local population is subjected to ever greater assimilation and physical degeneration.

If the growth of the Swedish population is expected to 50 million people, then it is necessary to increase the power consumption and significantly increase food imports. Whether Sweden could withstand such expansion? Right-wing parties in Sweden and Norway called immoral encourage migration from resource-rich areas of Africa and the Middle East to Europe is already crowded. The surge of population growth in Third World countries is the demographic threat to Europe. Mass immigration from Third World countries to richer regions will not solve the global problem of poverty¹⁵. The situation in Northern Europe under the threat of migration flows is the result of the activities of the politicians of the highest rank, without linking themselves to any one nation or one people. In this context, it is important to mention the Bilderberg Group, composed of political figures, journalists, financiers and industrialists who from 40 year. hold annual meetings held in private and the public does not know what is happening to them. On the agenda of such meetings is globalization and the dismantling of nations and the right to self. We are seeing a big geopolitical implications of their work - the mass of refugees from Iraq and other countries as a result of misguided American foreign and defense policy is completely controlled by powerful economic groups. These include AIPAC and other Zionist organizations controlled by Israel. These groups do not feel lack of financial resources. The result of their work was the destabilization of entire regions: Syria, Iraq, Somalia, and others¹⁶. Reform for a more rapid adaptation of newcomers plays an important role in supporting the refugees and their families, as well as their protection. In autumn 2009, the government submitted a draft law reform in this area. The Government would like to use this reform to accelerate the adaptation to work and social life. Thus, to increase the motivation for social activity and work, and the division of responsibilities between the authorities will be more accurate, and the skills of immigrants will be used more efficiently than before. These of the project were the following:

- The state with the help of the Swedish Public Employment Service will coordinate the implementation of the measures. The main responsibility lay earlier in municipalities;
- Swedish Employment Service is obliged to make an individual integration plan together with the newcomers. This plan based on education and experience of the individual and must contain the Swedish language courses, civic orientation and training activities for employment;
- Everywhere will be introduced for the benefit of immigrants. This allowance will be paid to immigrants who participate in the introduction program. The manual provides a payment of wages during the adaptation period;
- Will be introduced a new position - a consultant on adaptation, whose duty is to assist immigrants in finding a job. Consultant guide the Employment Service. Immigrants can choose a consultant on their own;
- Those newcomers, which was drawn up an integration plan, taking part in a civil orientation. These reforms will be governed by a special law.

In accordance with the decision of the Swedish Parliament, the Riksdag, the reform will enter into force on 1 December 2010 Measures to prevent discrimination have a high priority in the Government's work on integration. From 1 January 2009, Sweden introduced a new law on anti-discrimination. The introduction of the new law has allowed to systematize the previous experience of the anti-discrimination laws are being introduced in different areas of society. The goal was to create a more efficient, transparent regulatory framework to combat discrimination. New punishment - compensation for discrimination - was included in the law, which should offset the crime as a result of discrimination, and prevent people from discrimination against others. At the same time, when the law came into force earlier this year, 4 of the Ombudsman involved in the problem of discrimination, teamed up to work in the same department. In most major cities in Sweden have urban areas where significant is the problem of isolation of newcomers. Many immigrants who have recently moved to Sweden to live in these areas. In order to determine the responsibility of municipalities and the state in regard to the development in urban areas, where there is isolation, the government entered into a number of development agreements with 21 large municipalities. The government instructed the police authorities, the Swedish Social Insurance Office and the Swedish Employment Service to partner with municipalities that have signed a development agreement. The goal of the

¹⁵ Developing A Road Map for engaging diasporas in Development. A handbook for policymakers and practitioners in home and host countries.

¹⁶ Stephen Castles. The age of Migration – Fifth Edition International Population Movements in the Modern World. Hein de Hass, and Mark J. Miller Guilford Press, 2013. p.52.

partnership - the effective coordination of the agencies and municipalities in urban districts. The Government has established support centers in nine cities, which is particularly prevalent exclusion of immigrants. Their function - individual support, for example, when you open your own business and assistance in his charge. New support centers associated with service agencies and cooperation already existing in the municipalities¹⁷. In 2008, the government began to work to increase public involvement in issues related to democracy and human rights. As a first step, the initiative was aimed at supporting non-profit organizations and work on a dialogue on issues of basic values. The dialogue is based on human rights issues, and the question is considered how we can build a society, the development of which is characterized by mutual respect for differences within the limits defined by the basic democratic values of society. The Government has allocated a total of 6 million. SEK for dialogue on common values for the period 2009-2011. In 2008, the government created organizations to support activities to combat racism and other forms of intolerance, such as anti-Semitism, Islam-afraid, afrofbiey.6 million. SEK per year is allocated to these measures. In the 50s, 60s and 70s, many immigrants came to Sweden from Finland, Southern Europe and Turkey to work. Since 1970 in Sweden with the hoists come refugees, first from Latin America and East Asia, and later from the Middle East and Africa¹⁸. Since Sweden joined the EU in 1965, it has increased theflowofimmigrantsfromotherEUandEEAcountries. Mostimmigrantslivein Sweden for over ten years, and about 60% are citizens of Sweden. In general, foreign nationals can apply for Swedish citizenship after living in Sweden for five years.

Within one year, about one in ten foreign citizens residing in Sweden, received Swedish citizenship. In recent years, Sweden has more immigrants than ever before in its history. During 2008, a total of 90,021 people. We have a residence permit or a registered right of residence in Sweden. The first parties and public organizations in Scandinavia offer their solution to the acute social and political problems. In their opinion, it is necessary to immediately stop the mass immigration, and immediately stop the "multicultural experiment over society." The situation in Sweden is so delicate that it becomes indisputable necessity as soon as possible to develop a program of mass repatriation. Such a program must be combined with economic and technical assistance to countries that will cooperate in the framework of its implementation. The example is Germany, with Helmut Kohl, which the government carried out re-emigration of Vietnamese, which singled out for each 100,000 brands and they are back in Vietnam. "The winners will not only ethnic Swedes and all recipients of benefits on re-emigration, but also the population of the Earth as a whole. Take, for example, Somalia, which is considered the poorest country - there are huge reserves of natural resources: iron ore, uranium, coal, strategic minerals, as well as heavy spar"¹⁹. Sweden is approaching the mark of 600,000 Muslims living legally on the territory of the state. The Muslim population make up 6.05% of the population of Sweden and 4.59% in Denmark. Considering the data from the official register of names in Sweden, we can see that the number of Muslims in 1998 - 284,000, constituting 3.21% of the total population. During the period from 1998 to 2011, the number of Muslims was twice as high. This means that more than 41% of Sweden's population growth from 1998 to 2011, a member of the Muslim immigration and natural increase of the Muslim population of the country. In Denmark, the Muslim part of the population growth 1998-2012 is significantly lower, justover33%ofthepopulationgrowthrateof.Denmark'sMuslimpopulationin 1998 was 153,000 people, accounting for 2.88% of the total population. Thus, during the analyzed period, the share of Muslims in Denmark has risen to 4.59%. Neither Sweden nor in Denmark does not publish official statistics on the number of Muslims. However, analysis of the migration situation may produce by reading the number of people wearing this or that name. Statistics show that as of January 1, 2012, was 50,697 Danish men and boys named Jens and 43258 by the name of Henry. Ali were 3,776 people, as well as registered 3717 Mukhammedov (as Muhammad Mahmud).

In Sweden, the two most popular name in 2011, Lars (98,435 people), followed by Anders (81,562 vehicles). According to official data for 2010, in Malmö the most popular name of the newborn Mohammed and Ali in third and sixth place respectively. The trend of the popularity of these names progressing. Evidence suggests that the growth of the Muslim population continues to grow, and in Denmark and Sweden. For Sweden, it is estimated the Ministry of Migration, in the next two years will be Muslim immigration 174,500 people, which forms the three main groups: immigrants from Syria, Somalia and Afganistan. After analyzing public opinion in Sweden and Norway on migration policy in the Nordic countries, it can be concluded that the government carries out immigration policy, taking into account not the people's interests. This policy involves the displacement of ethnic Scandinavians, the escalation of national and racial issues in Sweden and Norway. In addition, the so-called labor immigration is an additional burden on the economy of the Scandinavian countries.

¹⁷Stephen H. Legomsky&CristinaM.Rodriguez, "Immigration and Refugee Law and PolicyFoundation Press, 2015.

¹⁸Developing A Road Map for engaging diasporas in Development. A handbook for policymakers and practitioners in home and host countries.

¹⁹World Disasters Report 2012 – Focus on forced migration and displacement. International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies.

3. CONCLUSION

Since the modern world is constantly changing, in political science there are a number of gaps in the study of immigration processes. Selection Nordic countries to study the problem of identity in the aspect migration was due to their homogeneity, the same political, cultural and social system. In this case, each of countries developed his own unique approach to problem-solving, associated with migration. The Scandinavian countries have a relatively small with respect to Central European countries immigrant diaspora and, accordingly, yet able to resolve the problems associated with migration political means that, taking into account the homogeneity of the Scandinavian countries creates a kind of natural "experimental field" for further research in this area.

The model of the welfare state, implemented in countries Scandinavia not only can not solve the problem of migration, but also more aggravated identity crisis, because it does not give an incentive for migrants Integration, however, carrying the burden of financial responsibility for migrants. Thus, when combined with the multicultural model integration of this system creates, in fact, voluntary segregation among migrants, as, due to the stress of acculturation and a number of stereotypes, they are unable to integrate in the absence of incentives to it²⁰.

Denmark – is a country with very tight integration policy, and not only within the Scandinavian countries. Denmark is the most effective integration of migrants into the system, however, the relatively high unemployment benefits are still deprived of incentives migrants integration, which once again proves the failure of the state model welfare to deal with migration flows, even when tight integration policy. As a result of long-ruling right party in Denmark in political discourse has become an idea of negative cultural and religious identity as the reason identity blurring. However, at the moment the Danish authorities gradually soften measures migration management. Summarizing, we can say that in most of **Denmark** effective integration of the system in all three countries, which, however, weakened social institutions of the welfare state, experiencing the load due to migration and xenophobic sentiments of the country's indigenous population.²¹

Norway – occupies an intermediate position on the ongoing stiffness integration policy between Sweden and Denmark. In this country proclaimed equal rights for migrants, as well as in Sweden, but they are not secured institutionally. In Norway, worksimilar to Danish integration programs, but, until recently, they were completely decentralized and placed under the control of municipalities. Accordingly, the failure of integration policy and crisis identity Norwegians blamed the inefficiency of municipal formations. Currently pursuing a policy of centralization and development of a clear and formally laid down decisions.

Sweden – the first country to afford migrants rights and freedoms. Swedes blame the crisis of identity in their own intolerance and structural discrimination. However, we have already proved that granting rights and obligations in the absence of coercive element to work in the early stages, in the presence of high unemployment. It leads to a lack of incentives for integration, and as a result – to segregation, reduction in the standard of living of both migrants and indigenous people. *Sweden - a country where in fact officially declare the existence of the ghetto.* Their appearance is largely due to the ill-conceived policy of multiculturalism resettlement.

Eventually, the right question is asked "**What to do?**" Again, there is a need to refer to past experiences. Principally, migrants should not be subjected to discrimination by community or by states from which they demand asylum, regardless of their nationality, race or religion. For instance, the President of the USA Donald Trump said that he prefers the immigrants from Scandinavian countries, rather than from the "third world countries" and Latin America. Of course, such statement by the policymakers can lead to conflicts in the country, racism in the local population and the formation of negative attitudes towards the entire migrant. Looking back on history, I think that, in the case of human rights and the security of the states as France, Britain, Spain and the United States, which once colonized, have to provide worthy living conditions for migrants and refugees. It is both political responsibility and moral duty of governments.²²

It should not be forgotten that the services of migrants and their descendants including scholars, politicians, sportsmen have been playing undeniable key roles in the formation of European values, protection of different cultures, beliefs and traditions. Statistics, research and observation in places show that the most successful countries welcomed the socio-economic and cultural integration of refugees. The inflow of qualified personnel contributes to strengthening of the European labor market. Political, social and cultural spheres get a boost. Hence, all the people have to care and the governments focus on this crucial issue while bottom-up and top-down approaches respectively.

²⁰M. Collyer, "Emigration Nations: Policies and Ideologies of Emigrant Engagement", 2013.

²¹İçduygu, A & Toktaş.Ş "Problems in Identification of Incomers from Abroad", 2015.

²² Sahibə Qafarova "The problem of migration in Europe: the contradiction between reality and measures taken", Baku, 2017.

For this reason, they should re-think before closing doors to the migrants, bringing the inhuman behaviors, severe police precautions on the agenda. We must look for ways how to solve this process through methods and means that will benefit all humanist methods. Therefore, preserving the values of multiculturalism, dialogue and tolerance among cultures today is a vital issue. Multiculturalism, tolerance, respect for different religions and nations are the keys to all problems in societies. In a situation where there is no discrimination and double-standard is not ensured in relation to peoples and states, it will be easier to solve a number of problems that are not possible to solve today. Consequently, migration can not be considered as a problem of a state, people, society, religious outlook. As it is clear from the above mentioned, cooperation is the first way to solve the problem because it threatens everyone. This should be emphasized that it'd be inappropriate to talk about the security of the continent unless preventing migration and migrant crises.

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