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## The impact of migration on state-building and national identity

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### Abstract

Global migration, which became widespread in the second half of the twentieth century, has become not only an important factor in social transformations but has also caused significant changes in the ethno-national context. The dynamic nature of contemporary migration flows requires constant study of changes in the mechanisms and strategies of national identification and state formation. Thus, the urgency of the problem, as well as the insufficient theoretical and practical development, determined the relevance of conducting a study in this area. The study used systematic analysis, analysis and synthesis, induction and deduction, empirical approaches (document analysis, content analysis, and observation), modeling and deconstruction. The study aims to examine how migration affects national identity and state institutions, accounting for opportunities and obstacles for state-building initiatives.

**Keywords:** migration, migrant, state-building, national identity, state institutions, state, migration policy

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**Editor’s note:** This article is not a demographic research study in the conventional sense. It is a comprehensive essay on issues central to migration, state-building, and national identity construction and reconstruction. The opinions expressed are those of the authors. The editor has inserted qualifications and corrections in brackets “[...]” where necessary on pages 170 and 171.

## **Introduction**

In the second half of the twentieth and early twenty-first centuries, global migration became one of the key factors of social change and development in the world's regions. This phenomenon, which has become widespread, has gone beyond the control of national states and has a pronounced ethno-social and ethno-political character. Global migration processes have opened new perspectives for social and micro-social relations, changed ethno-national perceptions and led to a decrease in the homogeneity of indigenous nations.

The global community is currently in a state of intensified processes of constructing, changing, and reactivating identities, especially national ones. Being a complex, multisystemic, multifunctional phenomenon, national identity is changing today both at the level of state and at the individual level. In the context of rapid global migration flows and the formation of a multicultural social space, the fear of losing culture, language, identity, and uniqueness is characteristic of almost all nations. It is also manifested at the level of states that defend their national and state interests and national identity.

Modern migration flows also affect personal relationships and international, national, regional, and state-building processes. Political movements and parties, ideological complexes and platforms, programs of international organizations, national governments, and local authorities are formed on the ideological basis of global migration processes, so there is an urgent need to understand this phenomenon.

As can be seen from the crisis of multiculturalism in many European countries, the effects of migration, the growth of supranational institutions, the spread of global culture, and cosmopolitanism, the issue of national identity is still important for most modern states. Given that many people in 'fractured nations' identify with several cultures and have different identities, the issue of national identity is particularly relevant today. In addition, understanding and management of political stability, economic growth, and socio-cultural integration of nations has become possible through research on the impact of migration on nation-building. This helps to develop practical strategies to control migration flows and protect national security.

Migration issues have been studied by several scholars, including Rosohata and Saher (2020) who studied the volumes, vectors, and forms of migration; in particular, of highly skilled professionals, and their impact on the economic and innovative development of countries. To ensure economic

security, the main factors and directions of migration impact were studied using analytical methods, graphical analysis of trends, comparative analysis, and structural analysis of classification features. These methods made it possible to group the main indicators of the impact of migration processes on donor and recipient countries from the economic and innovation perspective.

Dzenis and Sharko (2022) studied international labor migration and its impact on the economy. They noted that migrants contribute to the economic growth of destination countries, while countries of origin benefit from remittances and skills. The problems of protecting labor migrants and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on migration processes were discussed. Don (2020) studied international labor migration as a complex phenomenon. It is noted that labor markets in developed countries attract migrants, contributing to economic growth. International remittances, especially from recipient countries, are gaining importance. Benson, Sigona, Zambelli and Craven (2022) analyzed how Brexit has affected migration and migrants, looking at its effects on different migrant groups according to different criteria. They also reviewed the literature on the topic, identified key themes and gaps, and identified new research opportunities. Karpinsky and Karpinska (2023) analyze the impact of state migration policy on national patriotism and the economy in the context of military conflict. They discussed how an open policy can strengthen national unity and help reduce the shadow economy, which in turn will increase financial resources for the country.

However, despite the considerable work done, the impact of global migration processes on national identity and state-building has not yet been the subject of a thorough analysis. The dynamic nature of today's migration flows requires constant monitoring of the changes that take place in the mechanisms and strategies of national identification and state-building. Thus, the relevance of the problem under study, and its insufficient theoretical and practical development served as the basis for the study. The purpose of the study is to examine the impact of migration on state institutions, integration policy, and changes in national identity, considering the challenges and opportunities for state-building policies.

## **Materials and Methods**

The choice of methods for solving the tasks of this study is due to the complex nature of its subject and object. Given the specifics of this problem and its interdisciplinary nature, the following research methods were chosen.

The systemic analysis approach served as a guideline in the study and allowed for a more thorough examination of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of the article, as well as its scientific basis. With this method, key terminology and concepts can be briefly defined, and their characteristics and interactions can be explained in detail. By using this approach, we were able to provide a consistent basis for additional research and conclusions.

The study employed a variety of techniques, including induction, deduction, analysis, and synthesis. Through these methods, we were able to explore migration from multiple perspectives and understand how they have affected state institutions and integration policies. While synthesis helped in bringing together data and drawing concrete conclusions, analysis helped in understanding the complex interrelationships that exist between different components of migration. We were able to organize the data and identify trends in the migration phenomenon using induction and deduction approaches. This method allowed us to explore the essence of this complex phenomenon and its impact on society in a deeper and more complex way.

The use of empirical research methods allowed us to critically examine the potential and challenges associated with migration for state-building programs. We managed to collect substantial factual information about migration processes and their impact on politics and society through document analysis, content analysis, and observations of real-life situations. These methods allowed us to thoroughly analyze several aspects of migration, including its impact on the economy, society, and culture, as well as the opportunities and challenges it poses for political control. Empirical methods have provided objective data that form the basis for the development of targeted plans and policies aimed at effectively managing migration processes while maintaining social stability.

Our ability to examine the impact of migration on national identity within a broader social framework was made possible by the application of the structural-functional methodology. This method facilitated the analysis of migration movements as part of a social system and showed how its components interact with each other. We were able to examine the impact of migration on political, economic, linguistic, and cultural aspects of society. This method helped us to identify

the social roles played by migrants, the impact they had on the local population, and the changes in the composition and functioning of social institutions. To maintain peace and stability in society, research is now a crucial tool for creating integration policies and controlling the migration process.

The systematization and analysis of various aspects of this complex phenomenon have been made possible using modeling in the study of migration-related challenges. By creating models representing many conceivable outcomes, we assessed the prospective impact of different public policy approaches to migration. By considering several aspects that influence migration processes, ranging from social and political to cultural and economic, we have recognized the main possible problems that may arise from migration. Furthermore, this approach has contributed to the creation and evaluation of various tactics and rules aimed at assimilating immigrants into the community. By analyzing how these tactics affect several aspects of society, including security, culture, and economy, we have identified the best ways to deal with the difficulties associated with migration. Deconstruction as a method served as the basis for analyzing the works of prominent researchers and incorporating their meanings into the process of a structural understanding of contemporary global migration processes.

## **Results**

National identity is the cornerstone of any society; it is the identification of a person with a certain group of people, its symbols, values, history, geography, culture, state and legal institutions, political and economic interests, etc. The process of self-determination of a person in his or her ethnic and national context is the affirmation of his or her national identity. The main conditions for national unity are a commonality in law, culture, and economy.

The importance of the issue of national identity for the security of modern states cannot be underestimated. The future of both the state itself and the nature of the development of relations in the country between different population groups largely depends on the nature and content of the existing national identity. The territorial integrity of the country and the state of relations between different groups directly depends on whether the population of a certain country identifies itself, its own and group interests with the state, and whether the state is interpreted as an obstacle to the realization of cultural, ethnic, religious, linguistic, political, economic, etc. interests population (ethnic, political, social, religious, etc.), the degree of consolidation and certainty of

society regarding its future development within a certain state entity, respect and trust in state bodies, symbols, etc (Karpinsky & Karpinska, 2023).

New perspectives on the nature of national identity and the essence of the nation have begun to develop in the context of globalization and the increasing flow of immigrants to Western Europe. Thanks to successful nation-building initiatives, national identity in the global period is both stronger than in previous decades and much more susceptible to external influences that cannot be stopped from entering the country.

It tolerates a higher degree of hybridity and blurring than in previous times. Today, the identity of nations is being challenged, first, from below, by the demands of national minorities; second, from above, by the processes of building supranational organizations and institutions, such as the European Union; and third, from within, by internal problems posed by ethnic minorities of immigrant origin. Similar processes are taking place in the United States, Canada, and other countries (Shekhovtsova, 2021).

Today, the share of the indigenous population in the developed world is steadily declining in favor of immigrants from Asia, Africa, and the Middle East. Migration flows have changed the ethnic structure of the population of many countries. As a result, such states are losing their national identity, which, in turn, encourages them to intensify integration and unification processes and eliminate representatives of non-ethnic groups. Changes in population density and increased social tensions are often used by host governments as arguments in favor of policies to limit or gradually restrict immigration, and to select immigrants admitted to a particular country.

A significant influx of migrants, including irregular migrants, leads to the deformation of the social, demographic, and territorial structures of society; increased competition in local labor and housing markets; clash of ethnic stereotypes and behavioral norms; criminalization of society; the emergence of sources of social tension; growth of xenophobia and extremism; and an increase in the incidence of social diseases. A high concentration of non-indigenous people hurts social relations, culture, national identity, and politics in highly developed countries to which the migration vector is directed. The underestimation of immigration in the second half of the twentieth century led to the fact (and few people foresaw it) that the expansion of 'immigration expansion' would result in the creation of societies with cultural and ethnic diversity (Rosohata & Saher, 2020).

For the first time in the history of nations, the national question has become an ethnonational one and is now one of the most important issues in the lives of many peoples. A country is understood as a unique ethno-cultural entity that functions as a state-political community or as a nation-ethnicity, organizing national-state, socio-political, and cultural activities of human collectives. The point is that in both situations, the state promotes mono-ethnicity and the culture of the national majority while working to eradicate ethno-cultural pluralism and assimilate ethnic, national, and cultural minorities.

This circumstance could not but cause opposition and ethno-cultural activation of the national majority. On the one hand, European national communities based on the principles of liberal democracy are now subject to the destructive influence of individualism, and on the other hand, when faced with ethnocultural groups of migrants or ethnic and ethno-religious communities, they have opposed them with the 'ideology of their community' - nationalism, cultural fundamentalism, and right-wing radical movements.

It is worth noting that in the European cultural space, national identity is subject to disintegrating influences before it has even formed. The crisis of national identity in Europe not only threatens the loss of competitiveness in the world but also threatens national survival. The situation is exacerbated by the crisis of national and cultural identity in the countries of the 'source' of migrants. As they gradually move along the path of modernization, these countries are entering an extremely painful stage of internal cultural conflict, a fierce confrontation between the values of traditionalism and modernism (Baeva, 2023).

Immigrant enclaves in developed countries, which are often the spitting image of the societies from which they came and retain ties with them, are torn by contradictions of cultural identification. Often marginalized in their host countries, migrants are highly susceptible to simplistic fundamentalist ideas. Members of immigrant communities are trying to get rid of cultural bifurcation and seem to re-acquire their integral selves. However, integration processes are often blocked, and many (though certainly not all) migrants find themselves in opposition to the societies that host them. This opposition sometimes takes on quite aggressive forms (Lyvdar et al., 2021).

The problems of the growing number of migrants have a serious impact on the content of national identities in Western Europe. The influx of people from Asia and Africa into industrialized



European countries provokes incidents of ethnic and racial violence. The most recent examples of such manifestations are the riots in Paris.

The number of immigrants and their descendants living in European countries has grown to the point where these groups have a significant impact on the national characteristics of the indigenous peoples who historically founded the states. For example, the multimillion-strong Turkish diaspora has a major impact on the Germans' impression of the country, while immigrants from Arab countries have a major impact on the French perception of the country.

Further integration of the European Union is stalled, partly due to the inability to develop a universal ideology that could form the basis of a common European identity. First and foremost, the main obstacle to continuing integration efforts is the concern of both European and developing states about the potential loss of a sense of national identity.

In the United States, the number of ethnic minorities is growing from year to year. In addition, the ethnic and racial composition of the population is changing in different states, and shortly the US will be different not only geographically but also racially. In general, the US is experiencing an intense change in the ethnic and racial composition of its population, with different groups increasingly separating from each other. Within one or two generations, we will see a completely different country, with a different population and a different mentality. The growing differences between different regions of the country will sooner or later lead to deep mental splits (Oliinyk et al., 2021).

The United States is a country of immigrants who do not share common cultural, ethnic, and historical roots. A study of the experience of European countries, as well as the United States, Canada, and Australia, in preserving national identity shows that political grounds for identifying citizens of a state always take priority in national ideologies, even when ethnic and cultural differences between the national majority and minorities are protected by state measures.

While this problem is less pronounced in America, it is extremely acute in Europe. Americans, as a 'nation of migrants', have long had their own experience of integrating many different ethnic groups into the American nation. But even in this country, problems with national identity and citizenship awareness have recently arisen. The main challenges to the national identity of the United States are the growth of Mexican migration, the influence of the 'Hispanic community, and the tendency towards the linguistic and cultural division of America, as well as the widening gap

between the cosmopolitan identification of the elites and the nation's commitment to traditional identity'.

[According to one view among many Americans], the challenge to American society from the latest wave of immigrants is that Mexicans and other Spanish-speaking minorities do not want to 'accept 'the Anglo-Saxon political credo and learn English. On the contrary, they are trying to obtain all the rights and privileges of American citizenship, while retaining 'Latin American identity, political identity as Latinos'. They do not intend to adapt to the Anglo-Protestant culture and prefer to create an autonomous Spanish-speaking community in the United States. Thus, in California, New Mexico, and the District of Columbia, non-Hispanic whites have already become a minority. The ethnic component as a source of identity for white Americans is disappearing. It is worth noting that while Americans used to not focus on this problem, thereby increasing the self-confidence of Hispanic migrants, nowadays controlling migration flows and the problem of migrants' integration into American society is considered one of the most important (Daher et al., 2021).

There are numerous opportunities for large-scale migrant flows to have a significant impact on nation-building processes. A country can benefit from migration by gaining new labor, which is especially useful if there is a labor shortage in certain economic sectors. For example, in the IT industry, where there may be a shortage of competent labor locally, immigrants with relevant experience can help bridge the skills gap. As migrants can bring fresh ideas from different cultures and new ways of solving problems, migration can foster creativity and innovation. For example, immigrants can open new businesses, restaurants, or cultural centers, which can enhance the local cultural landscape. Conversely, increased migration flows lead to increased competition in the labor market, especially in areas where natives and migrants compete for the same positions. This can affect wages and working conditions.

Demand for social programs, including healthcare, education, and social security systems, increases with migration. This is a consequence of general population growth or the need for migrants to use such programs. The Canadian work visa program attracts talented foreign workers to Canada in high-tech fields such as software and engineering. This fosters innovation and stimulates economic growth while helping Canada become more competitive globally. In some

cities where there is a housing shortage, this initiative is putting pressure on local real estate markets and increasing competition for local talent in the workplace (Sitompul, 2023).

To meet the needs of a growing immigrant population, it is also important to expand healthcare services. For example, this entails creating initiatives to guarantee access to healthcare for migrants and increasing the proportion of healthcare professionals who are culturally competent or speak migrant languages. The need for more social support programs, such as assistance with integration into society, finding work or housing, and psychological support to help people adapt to their new environment, increases with the number of migrants. To guarantee effective social integration of immigrants, government agencies need to allocate additional funding, and resources and create specialized programs in each of these situations (Mazaraki et al., 2023).

Large-scale migrant flows often influence the political activities of state institutions. In political campaigns and debates, migration often becomes a central topic, especially in countries with significant migration flows. Political parties and candidates propose different approaches to migration control, such as stricter immigration rules, more welcoming refugee policies, and simplified work visas. The UK's vote to leave the European Union took place in 2016 during a heated political campaign, with immigration and border security as the main topics. Several Brexiteers argued that tight immigration controls were needed to protect national security and manage the economy (Grabowska & Jastrzebowska, 2021).

In the US presidential election, migration policy [has become a perennially] important topic. For example, in the 2016 election campaigns, the Democratic and Republican candidates had different approaches to immigration, including the introduction of new programs or stricter immigration laws. In the European Union, election campaigns often revolve around the issue of migration. Political parties in Germany, for example, often propose different strategies for integrating refugees based on public opinion and their own beliefs. These cases show how migration is becoming a major issue in political campaigns and how it can affect the laws and policies of a nation (Dei et al., 2019).

Immigration legislation is being reviewed and amended in response to significant migration flows. This includes, in turn, developing procedures for regularizing irregular migrants introducing new visa categories, or changing the requirements for refugee status. Due to significant migration waves, countries may create new visa classifications targeting a specific group of immigrants. For

example, by implementing unique initiatives to recruit highly skilled professionals or family relocation programs. If the number of refugees applying for asylum in a country is increasing, therefore, legislators may decide to evaluate and change the requirements and processes for obtaining refugee status. For example, this may include revising the list of countries from which refugees can come or introducing new requirements to prove refugee status (Brandhorst, 2020).

One such example is the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, which allows certain undocumented immigrants who entered the US as minors to apply for temporary status and remain in the country for work or study. In addition, Canadian specialized visa programs for highly skilled professionals are worth mentioning as an example. To attract highly talented people, Canada offers several schemes, including the Provincial Nominee Programme and the Express Entry Programme. These programs offer a simplified procedure for obtaining permanent residence. The laws relating to refugee status determination procedures have been amended in response to the significant increase in the number of refugees entering the EU. These changes include toughening the requirements for obtaining refugee status and limiting the number of new arrivals. Countries can regulate the status of irregular migrants by creating unique programs or procedures. This is a significant step to reduce their involvement in the shadow economy and to better integrate irregular migrants into society. Large migration flows also force state institutions to change the way they control immigration. Some of the changes they are making include increased border security, increased funding for customs and immigration services, and improved immigration screening procedures. These cases show how significant changes in immigration laws and regulations, together with the introduction of new tools to improve migration management, can be triggered by large-scale migrant flows (Slobodian, 2023).

The Immigration Reform and Control Act passed in 1986 in the United States, gave illegal immigrants who had been in the country for a certain period the opportunity to apply for resident status under an amnesty program. This initiative aims to facilitate the integration of illegal migrants into society and offer them legal status. Another example that deserves attention is the European Union's 'regularisation' efforts. Several EU countries, including Spain, Greece, and Italy, have introduced 'regularisation' initiatives that offer legal status to undocumented migrants if certain conditions are met after a certain period of stay.

The European Union has also changed its immigration legislation. Many EU countries have updated their immigration policies and procedures following the wave of mass migration to Europe in 2015-2016. These improvements include measures to strengthen border security, as well as controls and checks to ensure efficiency and security. The US Temporary Protected Status (TPS) program allows undocumented immigrants from countries affected by natural disasters or armed conflicts to enter the country and stay for a limited period. Until their country is safe to return, this program offers them employment opportunities and protected status. These examples demonstrate the diversity of strategies used to control the status of irregular immigrants and facilitate their assimilation into society through tailored policies and programs that take into account the specific requirements and circumstances of each country (Baldassar & Brandhorst, 2021).

The humanitarian aspect of massive migrant flows is a fundamental component of it. A significant number of refugees or internally displaced persons can force state institutions to respond to a humanitarian crisis. For example, millions of people were forced to flee their homes during the conflict in Syria and seek safety in other countries, which became a serious humanitarian crisis for host countries. Due to the influx of millions of refugees, primarily from the Middle East and Africa, Europe faced a large-scale migration crisis in 2015. As a result, EU member states faced serious humanitarian problems, including shortages of social support, healthcare, and housing.

Large-scale flows of migrants, including refugees from Central America, caused a humanitarian catastrophe on the border between the United States and Mexico. Tens of thousands of families and children are crossing the border in search of asylum, making it extremely difficult for local authorities to support and care for them. Countries that receive large numbers of refugees and migrants may find it difficult to meet their needs in housing, health, education, and other sectors. For example, the influx of Syrian refugees into Lebanon and Jordan has created a great demand for their humanitarian services. Large-scale movements of migrants tend to pose a variety of challenges for government agencies, from political to humanitarian (Benson et al., 2022; Makarchuk, 2021).

Addressing these issues requires comprehensive plans and guidelines for the effective management of immigration procedures. European leaders have developed a Migration Action Plan in response to large-scale migration flows to their countries. The plan includes strengthening border controls, distributing refugees among EU member states, and working with partner countries to reduce

migration. The UN and other international organizations are developing contingency plans for humanitarian emergencies caused by large-scale migration flows. These strategies include assisting host countries, ensuring the safety and security of refugees, and providing humanitarian aid. To control these flows, countries that receive large numbers of migrants and refugees create their action plans. For example, Lebanon and Jordan have developed humanitarian intervention strategies to support Syrian refugees and other migrants living on their territory.

The management of migration difficulties, including the provision of legal aid, healthcare, and housing, results in increased financial costs for public institutions, depending on the nature of the migrants (e.g. economic, refugee, or seasonal labor). The costs of state institutions that offer free or reduced legal services to migrants who need assistance with immigration-related issues may increase. For example, the state could support lawyers who focus on immigration law to provide free advice to immigrants (Kwilinski et al., 2022).

Large-scale migration flows have a significant impact on integration policies, which deal with how newcomers are received and adjusted to a new society. Governments are forced to revise their migrant integration policies in response to large migration flows. This leads to the creation of new integration initiatives, changes in the legal status of immigrants, or the creation of new approaches to help them successfully assimilate into the host community. Governments have the power to take measures to ensure that immigrants have access to social services such as healthcare, education, and employment. For example, by providing access to healthcare services, helping migrants obtain vocational training, or offering free language courses.

To help refugees successfully integrate into German society, the German government, for example, has developed integration programs that include cultural and language training in German, vocational training, and employment opportunities in response to the large-scale migration flows of refugees from Syria to Germany in 2015. Canada offers several initiatives to help economic migrants integrate. For example, the Express Entry program offers skilled workers the opportunity to participate in federal and provincial integration programs that provide language and labor market training to obtain permanent resident status and eventual citizenship. As more and more people migrate from Africa and the Middle East, Sweden has established several integration programs that provide them with access to vocational and educational opportunities, cultural

training, language courses, and other resources to help them successfully integrate into Swedish society (Shevchuk & Punda, 2020).

The Russian Federation's full-scale invasion of Ukraine in February 2022 created the fastest displacement crisis, and one of the largest, since the Second World War. At the end of 2022, a total of 11.6 million Ukrainians remained displaced, including 5.9 million within their country and 5.7 million who fled to neighbouring countries and beyond (UNHCR, 2023a). The issue of migration from Ukraine is currently being investigated by international organizations (UNHCR, 2023b) and scientists (Malynovska, 2023; Diegtiara et al., 2024). As of June 2023, 8,177 million citizens of Ukraine stayed abroad. It is about 20% of the country's population before February 24, 2022. The data comes from the Ukrainian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, provided to the request of Civil Network OPORA. However, there are no precise numbers of Ukrainian migrants abroad because different institutions use different counting methodologies (OPORA, 2023). Due to the lack of reliable data, the continuation of Russian aggression and hostilities, it is impossible to draw conclusions about the impact of Ukrainian migration today.

Governments help immigrants adjust to their new society by establishing cultural exchange programs, facilitating intercultural communication, and promoting mutual understanding between cultures. Governments create social support networks to help immigrants who need assistance with day-to-day issues such as housing, employment, or legal assistance. To better serve the interests of both immigrants and the local labor market, governments are reviewing their labor migration laws. To attract skilled workers, this may lead to simplifying the work visa application process or establishing worker immigration programs. These measures can help governments to effectively respond to the challenges posed by large-scale migration flows and facilitate the successful integration of migrants into the new society.

## **Discussion**

At different levels, migration creates both opportunities and obstacles for state-building initiatives. New ideas, skills, and entrepreneurial potential brought by migrants contribute to economic development. However, tensions in society can arise due to the unstable nature of the labor market and competition for low-skilled jobs. Many migrants in the United States, where there is a large flow of immigrants from Mexico and Central America, have precarious jobs, often working in

low-paying sectors such as construction or agriculture. Competition for jobs and lower incomes have led to tensions among the local population.

Immigrants from Africa and the Middle East bring an entrepreneurial spirit and new skills to Germany. Many of them start their own companies and contribute to the development of the regional economy. For example, in many cities in Germany, you can find small family businesses owned by immigrants who are integrating into the local economy and culture. The goal of Canada's economic migration policy is to attract highly skilled immigrants who can make a significant contribution to the nation (Min & Hong, 2021).

This stimulates economic growth and innovation but can also make the local professional labor market more crowded. Thus, migration has different consequences for a country's economy, depending on the circumstances and preconditions of each case. To minimize the negative impacts of migration, such as labor market instability, states should develop measures that maximize its beneficial effects, such as stimulating economic growth through the introduction of new skills and innovation (Dzenis & Sharko, 2022).

While diversity enhances the cultural environment, it can also lead to disputes and tensions between different groups. As migration flows increase, conflicts, and social tensions arise between the local community and migrants. This causes future instability and internal strife in countries. To maintain social harmony, integration programs that encourage cooperation and understanding between people are becoming increasingly important.

Due to the large influx of immigrants from all over the world, Canada is renowned for its cultural diversity. As a result, there are many different cultural customs, foods, languages, and ceremonies. Toronto, for example, has neighborhoods with a large number of different ethnic groups, which fosters tolerance and understanding, as well as providing a distinctive culture. Migration often causes problems between different cultural groups in many European countries. For example, in the Netherlands, there are conflicts between Muslim and non-traditional homosexual groups due to different religious and cultural beliefs. Creating rules at the state level that encourage communication and understanding between different groups is crucial (Marchi, 2022).

To facilitate the successful integration of immigrants into society and the workforce, Sweden has introduced comprehensive integration programs. To encourage cooperation and understanding between different cultural groups, this includes language training, vocational training, and cultural



initiatives. As a result, integration policies are more important for maintaining social cohesion in a multicultural society, where cultural differences can be both a source of enrichment and a source of conflict. Promoting tolerance, cooperation and mutual understanding between many cultural groups is the way to successful integration (Bondarchuk et al., 2023; Mazaraki et al., 2021).

For several reasons, including the settlement of external relations or the resolution of internal problems, mass migration can exert political pressure on governments. The political stability of a nation is determined by its ability to resolve conflicts and adapt. Tensions between nations can also arise from migration, especially when there are significant cross-border migration flows. Countries along migrants' routes, for example, may put pressure on other countries to help them, or, conversely, may demand that other countries address migration issues. For example, massive migration from Mexico and Central America has put political pressure on the governments of the United States and Mexico to secure the border, manage newcomers, and cooperate in addressing migration issues (Mazaraki et al., 2023).

Domestic political problems can also arise from mass migration, especially if the government does not deal adequately with the influx of newcomers. For example, an increase in crime or social unrest among immigrants can cause resentment in the community and put political pressure on the government. Migration can lead to tensions and disputes between different social groups, which in turn can lead to political unrest and instability (South et al., 2024).

The country's security is also affected by increased migration flows due to possible risks of terrorism, smuggling, illegal immigration, and other sources. Terrorism threats are growing along with migration flows. For example, criminal organizations use migration routes as a means to conduct their illegal operations in countries with weak border controls or open borders. Terrorist groups transport their members or enter a country illegally using migration routes. For example, during the European refugee crisis, when terrorists allegedly used migrant flows for their purposes, this became very relevant. Irregular migrants are trying to enter the country more often as migration flows increase. For example, irregular migrants may use unauthorized methods to cross borders in countries with maritime borders, such as Italy or Spain, which can pose a security risk. To maintain national security, state institutions are forced to change their practices and take additional precautions (Don, 2020; Sofinska & Kovalchuk, 2022).

In our opinion, overcoming migration-related challenges for state-building policy requires a comprehensive approach and various measures:

- Creating and implementing effective migration policies - It is crucial to create and implement comprehensive migration plans that take into account political, social, cultural, and economic factors. This includes social welfare programs for immigrants, policies that support cultural diversity, and initiatives that encourage economic integration.

- Ensuring that migrants have greater access to high-quality health care and education will facilitate their effective assimilation into society. This includes providing healthcare and education free of charge or at a reduced cost.

- Policymakers should create integration programs that help immigrants learn the language, find a job, get an education, and find housing. Such programs should be adapted to the needs of specific groups of immigrants and personalized.

- Preventing violence and prejudice - Governments should focus on ending violence and discrimination against migrants. They should focus on adopting laws and regulations to protect the rights of immigrants and punish those who commit acts of violence or prejudice.

- Cooperation between states and international organizations - governments should cooperate with other countries and international organizations to create and implement joint migration management plans, share best practices, and plan support for migrants. This includes joint efforts to combat trafficking in human beings and irregular migration, as well as programs for the joint exchange of experience and technology and initiatives to assist migrants.

- Ensuring the rights and freedoms of migrants - regardless of the migrant's origin or status, the state is obliged to ensure that all migrants have equal rights and freedoms. This includes equal access to the legal system and the right to work.

- Integration of migrants - to ensure the successful assimilation of migrants into society, the state must introduce policies and initiatives. This includes providing people with access to social support, language training, education, and vocational training. The state should create the necessary framework for immigrants to fully participate in national life and feel a sense of belonging.

- Propaganda and education - the state should effectively promote national history and values, as this contributes to fostering a sense of state-building patriotism among the population. A significant role in this is played by the educational system, which should include high-quality information work on the recognition and understanding of diversity, tolerance, and mutual understanding between national and ethnic groups.

These ways will help state-building policymakers to effectively manage migration challenges and facilitate the integration of migrants into society, ensuring the stability and prosperity of the country.

## **Conclusions**

Migration around the world has a significant impact on national identity, nation-building, and society. Due to the significant impact of these migration flows on the social and political aspects of everyday life, countries are forced to adopt new strategies for integration and adaptation. However, successful management of these processes requires careful analysis and the creation of strong strategies. The ability of a society to remain stable and develop depends on its sense of national identity. In today's globalized world, when migration processes and globalization affect shared cultural and social values, the preservation and development of national identity are becoming increasingly crucial. A thorough approach to the problem of integration and preservation of cultural identity is necessary in light of the crisis of national identity that Europe and the United States are currently experiencing.

The growing number of migrants raises important issues for policy, labor market, and social programs. Immigration laws and social services need to be adjusted along with migration, even if it can stimulate economic growth and creativity. State institutions should take care of the needs of displaced persons and refugees to fulfill their humanitarian obligations. Effective migration management requires international cooperation and adaptability. Key components of addressing this challenge include establishing comprehensive methods for effectively managing migration flows and assisting migrants to assimilate into the new society, including by providing them with access to social, health, and educational resources. To promote integration and maintain cultural diversity in today's world, it is also important to foster intercultural dialogue and understanding.

While immigrants can contribute to economic growth by bringing new talent and entrepreneurial potential, labor market instability and rivalries can cause tensions in the local community. The cultural landscape of a society can be significantly altered by diversity, both favorably and unfavorably, so it is important to create laws that encourage mutual respect, tolerance, and cooperation between different ethnic groups. Programs to facilitate the successful integration of immigrants into society and the workforce have proven to be crucial in Sweden. These programs include language training, career development, and cultural communication to promote

intercultural communication and cooperation. In a diverse society where cultural differences can be both a source of enrichment and a source of conflict, social harmony depends on successful integration. Growing migration can create political tensions for governments for several reasons, including foreign policy and domestic issues. Adaptation and dispute resolution are also increasingly important for maintaining political stability.

Thus, addressing migration-related obstacles to state-building programs requires a comprehensive strategy and a series of actions. It is necessary to create and implement effective migration policies, as well as programs for integration, access to healthcare and education, ending violence and discrimination, cooperation with other states and international organizations, protection of migrants' rights and freedoms, and promotion and teaching of national values. By taking these steps, the stability and prosperity of the nation will be ensured, as migration difficulties will be effectively managed and the integration of migrants into society will be facilitated.

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