



**Centre
for
the Study of**

**ETHNICITY
and
CITIZENSHIP**



Modes of Integration, Multiculturalism and National Identities

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Integration

- **Sectoral/Legal**

Eg., Legal status, Rights, Labour market, residential concentration

- **Everyday cultural encounters**

- But incomplete without *macro-symbolic* integration

- **‘the symbolic framework of integration (identity, religion, perception of the other, collective memory, and so on) is no less important than its functional or material framework’ (Bouchard and Taylor 2008)**

Four Modes of Integration

- 1. Assimilation**
- 2. Individualist-Integration**
- 3. Cosmopolitanism**
- 4. Multiculturalism**

National Identity

- **Not top-down**
- **Not stigmatising**
- **Inclusive, plural and forward-looking**
- **WHY?**
- **Citizenship is about belonging: fraternity**
- **But we need something emotional and imaginative**

Two Variations

1. Foundational Culture (not merely civic)

- Necessary for progressive projects but contingent to the citizenship

2. Quebecan Interculturalism

- Prioritisation of Francophone culture essential to the citizenship

= no Neutral State

Multicultural Nationalism

- **Mutual Respect, Reciprocity**
- **No abs Privileging in a unilateral way**
- **Dialogue, Negotiation, Mutual adaptation**
- **Jointly re-making the national identity so all can have a sense of belonging**
- **In a multi-national state, discourage mono-nationalisms**

Multiculturalism in Flanders

- **Multiculturalism + ‘Citz Trajectories’**
 - **Simultaneously (Jacobs 2004, Jacobs and Rea 2007, Loobuyck and Jacobs 2010, Adam 2013, Adam and Torrekens 2015, Loobuyck and Sinardet 2017).**
- **Contra Joppke 2004**
- **Cf Britain (Meer and Modood 2009, Uberoi and Modood 2012)**

Political Multiculturalism

- (1) integration centres offering socio-juridical guidance and socio-cultural activities for the immigrant public;**
- (2) the public financing of grassroots ethnic minority organizations and the emancipatory role assigned to activities that valorize their cultures of origin;**
- (3) the establishment of a ‘mainstreaming policy’, incorporating cultural diversity and immigrant integration concerns within most policy sectors, co-ordinated by the Interdept Com for EMs;**

Political Multiculturalism (cont)

(4) the renaming of the target group from ‘immigrants’ to a multiculturalist labelling: ‘ethno-cultural minorities’;

(5) the creation of the Minorities Forum to allow ethnic minorities’ organizations and their federations to prepare joint policy positions (Adam, 2013).

Remaking National Identities

- **‘New Fleming’?**
- **Bi-nationalism**
 - **More open to minorities if not mono-Flemish**
 - **Give weight to identities that matter to people.**