

Chapter 1

SUPER DIVERSITY AND DEMOCRACY: THE SHIFT FROM THE ADAPTATION AND INTEGRATION MODEL TOWARDS PARTICIPATING AND RESPONSIVE CITIZENSHIP

Seyfi ÖZGÜZEL¹

INTRODUCTION

Different socio-cultural and ethnic groups carry, due to their cultural background, more specifically their values and norms, different concepts of democracy and citizenship. It is a great challenge for the host society to involve people with a high degree of diversity of cultural baggage in the democratic process and to motivate them to participate as a democratic citizen in the broadest sense of the word. Due to globalization and immigration all over the world, in recent years the issue of super diversity has received great attention. Super diversity is the reality at the beginning of the 21st century and societies will only become more diverse. For a few decades now, scientists have been saying globalization is a fact and the world has become a global village (Özgüzel, 2018).

Education, healthcare and social work for example, are very highly important actors in achieving the aforementioned purpose. Both scientists and professionals in these subject areas are challenged to provide specific knowledge and activate

¹ Prof. Dr., Çukurova University, sozguzel@cu.edu.tr

policy and practices are no longer valid. In a society shaped by a cultural ‘majority of minorities’ the earlier designed adaptation and integration concept is no longer applicable.

60 Years’ experience of policy makers and administrators in large urban areas with a multicultural migrant population, completed with contemporary insights, should transform the focus from migrants’ integration and adaption’ to the concept of ‘participating, contributing and responsive citizenship.

REFERENCES

- Arnaut, K. & Spotti, M. (2014). Super-diversity discourse (KU Leuven / Tilburg University): University Press.
- Banting, K. & Kymlicka, W. (2013). New evidence from the multiculturalism policy index: “Is there really a retreat from multiculturalism policies?”. Macmillan Publishers Ltd. (1472-4790) Comparative European Politics (Vol. 11, 5, 577–598).
- Blommaert, J. & Maly, I. (2014). “Inleiding. Superdiversiteit, introductie van een nieuw paradigma”, in I. Maly, J. Blommaert & J. Ben Jacoub, Superdiversiteit en Democratie, Berchem, EPO.
- Crul, M. Schneider, J. & Lelie, F. (2013). Superdiversiteit. Een nieuwe visie op Integratie, VU University Press, Amsterdam.
- Crul, M. (2016). Super-diversity vs. assimilation: how complex diversity in majority–minority cities challenges the assumptions of assimilation. *journal of ethnic and migration studies*, (2016 vol. 42, no. 1, 54–68). (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/1369183X.2015.1061425>).
- Damon M.C. (2012). Building a Whole Self: Multidimensional Identities. LCSW: Identity Issues.
- Geldof, D. (2013). Superdiversiteit. Hoe migratie onze samenleving verandert, Acco, Leuven/Den Haag, (pp. 174-176).
- Hofstede, G. (2016). Allemaal Andersdenkenden: omgaan met cultuurverschillen. Busines Contact: Nederland.
- Kanmaz, M. (2015). Identiteit en cultuur in tijden van globalisering en superdiversiteit. Momenten nr. 13: www.demos.be. (<https://demos.be/kenniscentrum/artikel/identiteit-en-cultuur-in-tijden-van-globalisering-en-superdiversiteit>).
- Kaya, A. (2010). Management of Ethno-Cultural Diversity in Turkey:

- Europeanization of Domestic Politics and New Challenges. Istanbul Bilgi University. In: International Journey of Legal Information, (Vol. 38, Issue 2 Summer 2010, Article 13).
- Özgüzel, S. (2018). 9. Uluslararası Eğitim Yönetimi Forumu, “Ortaöğretimde Suriyeli Göçmen Çocuklarına Verilen Eğitimde Karşılaşılan Sorunlar ve Çözüm Önerileri”, EYFOR 9 Bildiri Kitabı, (s. 37-44).
- Özgüzel, S. (2013). 21. Yy. Eğitim ve Toplum, “Batı Avrupa’da Çok Kültürlü Toplum Olgusu ve Kültürlerarası İletişimin Önemi”, (Vol.2. nr. 4., 143-152).
- Özgüzel, S. (1994). Vitaliteit van het Turks in Nederland. Tilburg Press.
- Roberts, D. J. and Mahtani, M. (2010). Neoliberalizing Race, Racing Neoliberalism: Placing “Race” in Neoliberal Discourses, (<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-8330.2009.00747.x>).
- Roberts, C. (2010.) “Language Socialization in the Workplace.” Annual (Review of Applied Linguistics 30: 211–227). doi: 10.1017/S0267190510000127).
- Sandal, E. K. (2008). Sosyo-Ekonomik Temelli Kültür Coğrafyası Açısından Bir İnceleme: Adana Örneği An examination of socio-economic based cultural geography: case study of Adana, p.2. In: Coğrafi (Bilimler Dergisi, 6 (1), 53-67).
- Scholten, P. et. al. (2019). Coming To Terms With Superdiversity -The case of Rotterdam, IMISCOE: Research Series, Springer Open.
- Vertovec, S. (2007a). Ethnic and Racial Studies, Volume 30, 2007 - Issue 6: ‘New Directions in the Anthropology of Migration and Multiculturalism’. (<https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870701599465>).
- Vertovec, S. (2007b). New Complexities of Cohesion in Britain. Superdiversity, Transnationalism and Civil-Integration, Commission on Integration & Cohesion.
- Vertovec, S. (2017). Talking around super-diversity. (pp. 125-139). (<https://doi.org/10.1080/01419870.2017.1406128>).
- Wouter van Besien, ‘Pleidooi voor culturele vrijheid’, Sampol, mei (2013, pp. 4-12).
- Yassir, F. (2017). Superdiversiteit in het onderwijs? Europa toont dat het kan. (<https://www.knack.be/nieuws/belgie/superdiversiteit-in-het-onderwijs-europa-toont-dat-het-kan/article-opinion-837961.html>). (<https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/gundem/istanbul-avrupa-kultur-baskenti-oldu-5430840>).
- (<http://www.manisamanset.gen.tr/20606-HABER-ilimizde-63->

Super Diversity and Citizenship in the 21st Century
Theories and Practices

milletten-insan-yasiyor).
(<https://www.sabah.com.tr/yasam/2014/01/29/istanbulun-nufus-bilgileri-aciklandi>).
(<https://www.theguardian.com/uk-news/series/london>).