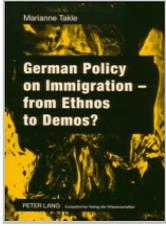




Takle, Marianne

**German Policy on Immigration - from Ethnos to Demos?**



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This book documents and analyses changes to the immigration policy in Germany from Reunification in 1990 until 2005. Immigration policy is defined as a question of definition and redefinition of the boundaries of the national political community. The analysis shows that the concept of national political community was both disputed and reformulated in this political process. All the parties reformulated their arguments in a parallel fashion around the same time. This reformulation was not a one-dimensional or a purely linear process from an 'ethnos' to a 'demos' mode of thinking. By the end of this period, rights-based arguments had been combined with an increased emphasis on an immigrant's duty to accept both the central values of the German political system and the national cultural values. The main pattern of change demonstrates a shift from an ethnic understanding of national political community towards one that combines rights and cultural values.

*Contents:* German Immigration Policy - Ethnos - Demos - National Political Community - Nationalism - Immigration - Ethnicity.

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Are you sure you want to remove German Policy on Immigration-from Ethnos to Demos? from your list? German Policy on Immigration-from Ethnos to Demos? 1 edition. by Marianne Takle. Immigration from neighboring Middle Eastern and North African countries would make Europe more solid, otherwise its population would have been left with no choice other than to fornicate with each other, German Finance Minister Wolfgang Schäuble claimed in an interview with Die Zeit. "It is isolation that would destroy us, it would lead us towards degenerating in inbreeding," the finance minister argued. "For us, Muslims in Germany are an enrichment of our openness and our diversity. Look at the third generation of Turks, especially the women. That is an enormous innovation potential." Schäuble, believed to be one of the country's most influential ministers, also called for more economic engagement with the Middle East and North Africa. Ways to immigrate to Germany: EU Blue Card, labor, student, investment, business, humanitarian, family union, political asylum, Pros and cons of immigration to Germany. The state encourages immigration due to a lack of workers and low birth rates. In addition, the immigration policy is influenced by the historical past: returnees are welcomed back and immigration of Jews from the post-Soviet space is encouraged. Today, more than 12 million people that live in Germany were born outside the country - Germany takes second place by the number of immigrants right after the United States[0]. Reasons to immigrate to Germany. Visa-free access. It is not surprising that a German passport is one of the most desirable. Germany is the second most popular migration destination in the world, after the United States of America. By UN estimates, as of 2017, 12,165,083 people living in Germany are immigrants or their descendants, or about 14.8% of the German population. The majority of immigrants in Germany are from Eastern Europe, Southern Europe and the Middle East. The German Government has been keen to encourage immigration over the past 50 years, to address the low birth rate in the country. Germany's post-World War II immigration history is distinguished by the nature of its parallel flows: one of ethnic Germans returning from abroad, and another of foreigners with no German ancestry. At different times, immigration laws have made the distinction less or more important, especially in terms of the privileges granted to ethnic Germans. Ethnic German Inflows. Between 1945 and 1949, nearly 12 million German refugees and expellees flocked to the territory of today's Germany. They were either German nationals who had lived in areas intermittently under German jurisdiction pri