



How Immigration Policies Shape National Identity Author Name College Name Date How Immigration Policies Shape National Identity Immigration has been a process that has been moving towards molding the cultural, social, and political landscape of countries. Not only on the economic front immigration policies significantly affect national identity, specifically defining who belongs in the country, what forms of values or cultural characteristics make up the nation, and how the new entrants will be integrated into the larger national population. Fundamentally, national identity entails a sense of membership which is founded on common history, culture, language, and political values. When a nation implements immigration regulation in the form of entry, naturalization, integration, and citizenship policies, the policies provide an indication of the type of newcomer who is entertained and the type of cultural or civic contribution they must offer to fit-in. As an example, the policy of inclusive immigration and well-defined steps to receiving citizenship, civic integration initiatives, and the encouragement of multiculturalism focus on a civic understanding of national identity: citizenship is not defined by descent or ethnicity but rather by common civic values, rights, and obligations (Boetz, 2013; McLaren, 2016). In contrast, the restrictive policies towards immigration, which may include high standards of naturalization, lack of integration services, the use of exclusionary language, etc., can and frequently do reinforce an ethnic or culturally conservative understanding of the nation and belonging, where belonging is understood in terms of heritage, ancestry, or cultural homogeneity (Lindstam et al., 2021). This can be achieved by such policies indicating that the immigrants are outsiders and as a result, the social cohesion can be compromised and instead of emphasizing similarity, the differences are emphasized. The presence and the process of

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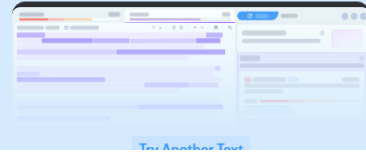
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In contrast, the restrictive policies towards immigration, which may include high standards of naturalization, lack of integration services, the use of exclusionary language, etc., can and frequently do reinforce an ethnic or culturally conservative understanding of the nation and belonging, where belonging is understood in terms of heritage, ancestry, or cultural homogeneity (Lindstam et al., 2021). This can be achieved by such policies indicating that the immigrants are outsiders and as a result, the social cohesion can be compromised and instead of emphasizing similarity, the differences are emphasized. The presence and the process of integration of the immigrants also can change the national identity of the country when immigrants come and become a part of people. Observation reveals that national identity may be reshaped by immigrant inflows: National identity may turn into a more pluralistic, multicultural concept as the migrants find their way into their countries, become citizens, and engage in the civil society. As an illustration, Abenaitwe (2025) says that immigration can transform a national identity due to demographic and cultural integration, and social contribution, thus, the notion of national belonging becomes more complex. Such a change, however, is greatly conditional on the way policies are used to handle integration and citizenship: the inclusive policies will easily adopt assimilation and civic belonging and the exclusionary policies will merely uphold the old-fashioned and narrower identification. Besides, the separation of various paradigms of national identity civic or ethnic one affects political attitudes and social inclusion. It has been shown that civic-based national identity defines the identity-oriented people as more welcoming to immigration and incorporation of immigrants: ethno-cultural-based identity tends to result into more insistence to immigrants (Lindstam et al., 2021). Here, the policy of immigration is consistent with civic national identity, in the sense that it

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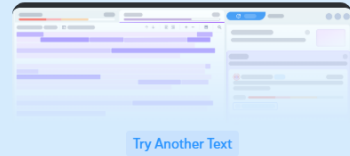
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attitudes and social inclusion. It has been shown that civic-based national identity defines the identity-oriented people as more welcoming to immigration and incorporation of immigrants; ethno-cultural-based identity tends to result into more insistence to immigrants (Lindstam et al., 2021). Here, the policy of immigration is consistent with civic national identity, in the sense that it provides equal naturalization opportunities, facilitates political involvement, and facilitates inclusive immigration, the immigrants stand higher chances of becoming full partners of the society, and national identity becomes modified. Contrastingly, restrictive policies that stress ethnic homogeneity strengthen a sense of national identity based on ancestry or heritage as a factor that can marginalize someone who is an immigrant, restricting their political and social activities and contributing to social-political boundaries. It may undermine the trust between immigrants and the native-born citizens, social cohesion, and the formation of a common national identity that embraces diversity (McLaren, 2016). To conclude, the immigration policies are structural features which define (and redefine) the national identity. States affect the stagnant and ethnic state of national identity, or its transformation into a more pluralistic, civic, and inclusive one, through the decisions that they make regarding who can be included in the national identity, in what ways states shape their policies on the requirements to naturalization and integration, as well as the treatment of newcomers. References Abenaitwe, J. (2025). The Impact of Immigration on National Identity. IDOSR Journal of Current Issues in Arts and Humanities. Boettcher, J. W. (2013). Immigration policy and civic-political identity. Journal of Immigration & Refugee Studies. Lindstam, E., et al. (2021). Conceptions of national identity and ambivalence towards immigration. British Journal of Political Science. McLaren, L. (2016). Immigration, national identity and political trust in Europe. Global Studies Quarterly

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