


IMMIGRATION AND MIGRANTS CULTURE
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Abstract :

The term immigration refers specifically to international migration that is relatively permanent in nature. Immigrants are those individuals who have moved to a new country on a relatively permanent basis. Of importance, refugees are a particular type of immigrant, defined and protected by international law. They are individuals who have been formally recognized as having fled their country of residence because of a well-founded fear of persecution, armed conflict, violence, or war. Until they are recognized as such, these individuals are asylum seekers-individuals who have claimed refugee status and are waiting for that claim to be evaluated. Despite the relative permanence of immigration, advances in transportation and communication mean that immigrants are able to travel to, spend time in, and communicate on a regular basis with their country of origin.

Keywords: *Migration, Immigrants, Refugees, Communication, Transportation*

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Introduction :

Migration is a movement of people moving from one place to another place. There are several reasons why people migrate from one place to another. The reasons can be either employment opportunities, conflicts, war between two countries or natural disasters etc. These reasons are either voluntary or involuntary.

The migrants who come to the place without proper procedure of entering a new country or law are called refugees. The term immigration refers specifically to international migration that is relatively permanent in nature. Immigrants are those individuals who have moved to a new country on a relatively permanent basis. Refugees are that type of immigrants who move from one country to another without following proper procedure.

Cultural barriers :

Migration often results in two or more cultures coming into contact. This contact is especially likely for international migration where immigrants from one national group (the society of origin) come into contact with members of a different national group (the receiving society). Culture may include specific beliefs, attitudes, and customs, as well as values and behaviors. The term acculturation refers to the changes that may occur when individuals from different cultures come into contact, with possible changes in both immigrants and members of the receiving society.



Psychological theory and research suggest that acculturation is bidimensional, with changes potentially taking place along two dimensions—one representing the maintenance or loss of the original culture and the other representing the adoption or rejection of the new culture. This bidimensionality is important because it suggests that acculturation is not linear from original culture to new culture, but instead that individuals may simultaneously participate in the new culture and maintain their original culture. The two cultures may be expressed at different times, in different contexts, or may merge to form cultural expressions that have aspects of both cultures. With voluntary and involuntary migration at historically high levels, understanding the drivers of migration and its consequences for migrants and those with whom they come into contact are essential for global cooperation and well-being.

Research Methodology :

This paper is mainly based on secondary data which is collected from the books, journals and internet.

Objectives of Research :

1. To study the need of migration
2. To study the position of immigrants after migration
3. To analyze new cultural differences
4. To study the new era of technology
5. To compare the changing food habits of people around the world due to migration

Scope & Limitations:

1. Research is based on conceptual methods.
2. Researcher is studying about migration and life of immigrants
3. Researcher is concentrating only on changes occur due to migration

Definition of human migration:

Human migration involves movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling down to another place.

Objectives of migration:

1. People move to find a particular career path
2. People migrate to find better living opportunities or in search of a good lifestyle.
3. People migrate to upgrade their standard of living
4. People move to live close to their families
5. People move to escape political persecution or war.

Wartime transformation:

The first world war was fought between two power blocks. On the one side was Britain, France and Russia later the U.S. also joined and on the opposite side were the Central powers like Germany, Austria, Hungary and Ottoman Turkey.



Post War Recovery:

Post war economic recovery proved difficult. Britain, which was the largest world's leading economy in the pre-war period, had faced a huge crisis.

Why Do People Migrate?

In terms of international migration, both economic and noneconomic push and pull factors may play a role. Major push factors may include life-threatening poverty, natural disasters, environmental degradation, persecution, and war, as well as safety concerns such as high crime rates. Less severe push factors may include relatively poor economic conditions in one's country of origin such as lack of educational and employment opportunities, low wages, and poor working conditions (Castles & Miller, 2009; Martin & Zurcher, 2008). Sometimes these push factors are connected to environmental conditions such as drought or flooding that might provide an inhospitable environment per se and may depress wages through crop failure or lead to political instability and a lack of safety (Castles, 2013). Other push factors include a culture that encourages migration (such as is evident in the Philippines), low feelings of belonging, and political instability. Economic pull factors include educational and employment opportunities, a high standard of living, and labor recruitment by countries facing demographic challenges (Castles, 2013). Non Economic pull factors include the presence of family and friends, a safe environment, and cultural and political freedoms (Castles, 2013). The recruitment of workers by what Castles (2013) has termed the "migration industry"—including migration agents, labor recruiters, housing brokers, and others—may capitalize on pull factors for migration, making their living by highlighting the pull qualities of a destination.

Need and Importance of Immigration procedure :

1. Immigration fuels the economy.
2. When immigrants enter the labor force, they increase the productive capacity of the economy and raise GDP.
3. It increases the standard of living of immigrants
4. Immigrants increase the speed limit of the national economy.
5. It adds a rise in high level skills, innovations among the natives.

Problems related immigration :

1. When economic times are challenging and unemployment rates are higher, the costs of immigration may be seen as greater than the benefits
2. Immigrants who do not do well economically are likely to be seen as a drain on social services (e.g., welfare)
3. On the other hand, immigrants who do well economically may also be seen as a threat to the economic conditions of the receiving society because their successes may at times be seen as coming at the expense of nonimmigrants.
4. Some members of the receiving society may perceive immigrants negatively regardless of whether immigrants succeed or fail economically.



5. Immigrants may carry infectious diseases
6. It also brings cultural diversity in the country, leading the nation towards larger conflicts.
7. Due to immigration; national identity can be changed over a period of time.
8. Large number of refugees may create or misuse natural resources of the country.

Impact of Immigration on natives and migrants culture :

1. There are downsides of immigrations too as it brings diversity in culture
2. Immigration changes factor prices — it lowers the wages of competing workers, while raising the return to capital and the wages of complementary workers.
3. It does not bring equality to natives, instead creates discomfort in the minds of citizens.
4. The demand for complementary workers rises due to immigration.
5. It also brings cultural changes in the nation.
6. There are some people who agreedly accept the change whereas others do not accept it resulting in dissatisfaction amongst the citizens.

Suggestions and recommendations :

1. Get yourself informed through social media about what is happening in the world
2. Speak up and speak out related to the social issues
3. Write journals or articles in the newspapers or magazines about current affairs in the country
4. Create separate refugee camps near to the borders of the nation
5. Create awareness about safety measures in refugee camps
6. Support organizations that provides direct help to the immigrants specially NGOs or associations advocates human rights
7. Volunteer to help refugees regain their life
8. Share current news, affairs on social media.

Discussion :

The goal of this study is to analyze the effects of aggregate immigration flows into a given country on the well-being, both happiness and life satisfaction, of native populations. While this study is only a preliminary exploration of a relatively unexplored topic, its findings could have important implications for future immigration policy.

The results of this study indicate that aggregate immigrant flows into a given country do in fact have a positive effect on the subjective well-being of native populations, with recent immigration flows (one-year lagged) having a slight positive impact on the self-reported happiness of natives and more assimilated migrants (two-year lagged) having smaller positive impacts on native welfare. After two years, the effects of immigration on native populations become statistically insignificant. However, it is important to note that the overall effects of migration on natives are very small. As a result, only large immigration shocks would have a palpable effect on the well-being of native populations.



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