

Revision Summary Sheet – Identities and Diversity in UK society

Sense of Identity	Feelings of belonging and loyalty. People may identify with their religion culture, place of birth, family or community.	Economic Reasons for migration	Moving from one place to another for reasons linked with money/jobs to improve standards of living
Multiple identities	People have a multiple identity when they identify with more than one source of belonging or loyalty.	Political reasons for migration	Moving from one place to another to improve human rights
Migration	Moving from one place to another	Asylum	Refuge and protection from another country,
immigration	Arriving in a country	British Citizenship	You can be a British citizen based on where and when you were born, or your parents' circumstances in Britain.
Community Cohesion	Neighbours living together with respect and co-operation	BME	Black and minority ethnic groups – people from a wide range of Ethnic and religious background.
Deportation	Being returned to a country of origin	Push factor Pull factor	Reason that Makes you want to leave a country Reason that makes you want to go to another.

Our Sense of Identity.

The UK is a multicultural society as many groups of people from around the world have come to settle in the UK bringing their cultural traditions with them. Some of the traditions that have been adopted in the UK from around the world are:

- People from the Caribbean have brought their carnivals to London in the form of the Notting Hill Carnival.
- Immigrants from Pakistan and India brought with them their tradition for hot and spicy food.

British traditions that are often taken for granted are: School uniform, Remembrance Sunday, Mothering Sunday, Sunday Roast, The English Pub. Many of the British Traditions are linked with the UK Protestant religion or British History.

The Rule of Law:

the law applies equally to everyone and so reinforces a respect for the law and enables all citizens to achieve justice and be free from arbitrary arrest.

Tolerance and respect for diversity:

people with different faiths, cultural traditions and preferences are accepted

Personal Freedom:

people have freedoms in relation to speech, thought, movement, residence and enterprise

British Values

Equal Opportunities:

everyone has the same chances to contribute to society and achieve their ambitions. Ability and experience count rather than race, religion, gender, age, etc.

Representative Democracy:

everyone has a right to say in how the country is run

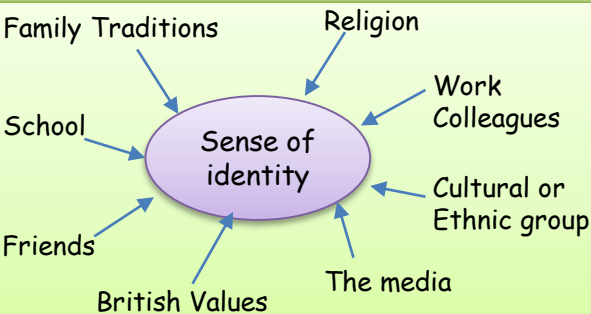
Complex Identities: Young people who belong to BME groups have to balance their values, culture and traditions of that ethnic group against mainstream British traditions culture and values. There can be problems if BME traditions seem to be out of step with mainstream UK culture. E.g. Muslim girls may have disputes with their parents about appropriate behaviour with boyfriends

Migration Push Factors

- Fear for their lives (war, terrorism or natural disaster)
- Discrimination
- No work/poorly paid
- Famine (lack of food)
- Disease or pollution
- Lack of educational opportunities
- High cost of living

Migration Pull Factors

- Peaceful place
- Good record of Human rights
- Employment available
- High standard of living
- Other members of your family live there
- Good Health Care and education



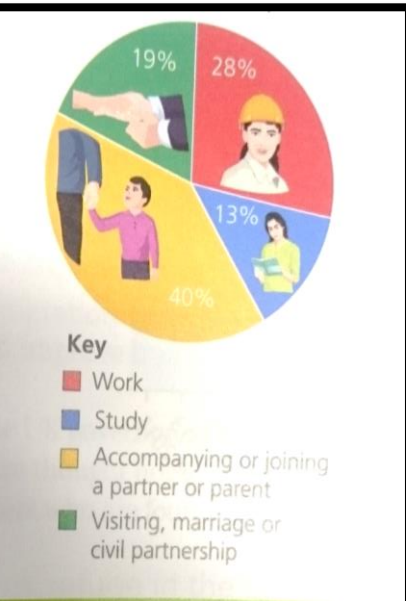
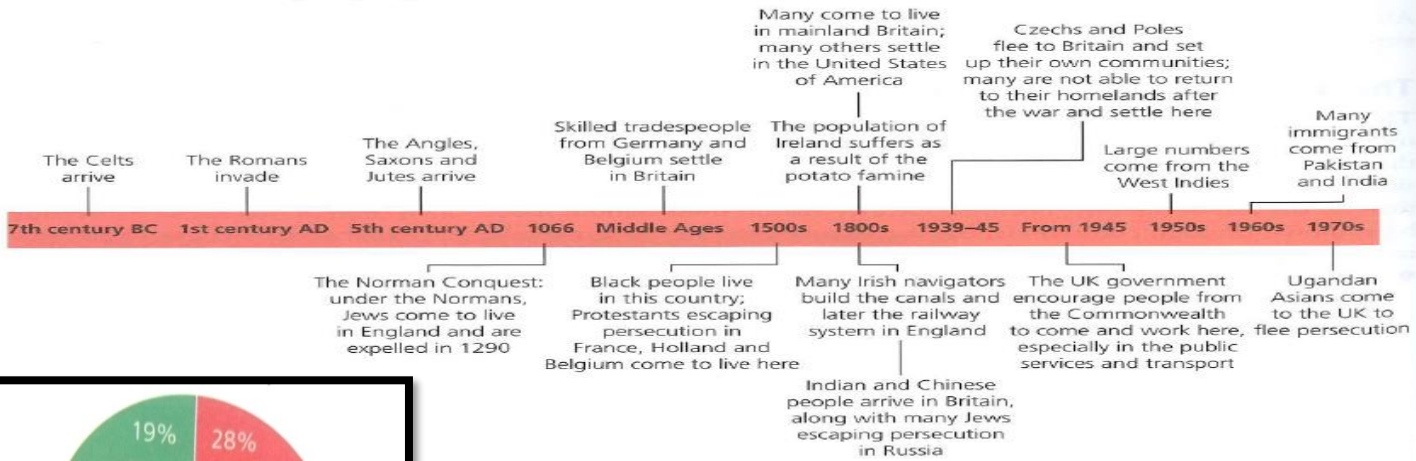
Key
 The British Empire in 1922

Migration: The UK was a great trading nation for many 100's of years. Through trade and colonisation (land overseas controlled by the UK) many people have come to the UK and settled. E.g. the slave trade, the holocaust, being part of the British empire, The Commonwealth, and free movement from the EU.

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Like many other countries the United Kingdom has been invaded and conquered, has conquered other countries and has accepted people from across the

world to settle and live permanently in the individual countries. Figure 10.3 shows how our society has evolved over the centuries.



It's not people migrating to the UK for work, study, joining family or for marriage purposes, people from the UK are emigrating for the same reasons. More British citizens leave the country than arrive. EU net migration is currently 184,000 compared to 188,000 from outside the EU.

Table 1: Latest Migration Statistics, Year Ending December 2015

	All Citizens	British	Non-British	EU	Non-EU
Immigration	630,000	83,000	574,000	270,000	277,000
Emigration	297,000	123,000	85,000	85,000	85,000
Net	333,000	-39,000	373,000	184,000	188,000

Arguments in favour of Immigration	Issues arising from immigration
Cheap labour Helps overcome labour shortages Immigrants are often prepared to do unskilled jobs Some immigrants are highly skilled Cultural diversity	Language problems Racial/ethnic tensions Jobs lost to incoming workers By employing high skilled migrant labour the government avoids the cost involved in developing the UK skills base. Pressure on housing and local services especially where large numbers of migrants settle to work. Limited skills/education in immigrant population.

People seek refuge/ asylum in the UK because:
 The UK has a good record of Human rights.
 English is spoken across the world and is familiar language to many people
 People belonging to the asylums seekers ethnic group may already live in the UK
 The UK is a wealthy country that can afford to support asylum seekers.
 Jobs are available in the UK, many are unskilled and it isn't always necessary for applicants to speak good English.
 People who live in the UK have a right to housing, education and Healthcare.

People can apply for British Citizenship as long as they:	British Citizenship gives people important rights including
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Are 18 and older. Do not have serious or recent criminal record and have not broken any immigration laws. Intend to continue to live in the UK. Have passed English language and citizenship tests. Have lived in the UK for at least 5 years and have been granted the right to stay. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Living permanently in the UK. Leaving and re-entering the UK at any time, without any restriction. Protection and assistance while overseas. All the legal rights granted by the UK to its citizens including the right to vote.

Asylum seekers' rights in the United Kingdom

- Fair and lawful treatment regardless of race, gender, age, religion, sexual orientation or any disability.
- Freedom of religion and the responsibility to show respect to people of other faiths.
- Fair and accurate consideration of asylum claims.
- Support and accommodation.
- Free health care from the National Health Service (NHS).
- Legal representation and financial support to pay for legal help if necessary.

Asylum seekers' responsibilities in the United Kingdom

- Co-operating with the UK Border Agency and telling the truth. (It is a crime to make a false asylum application. A false claim could lead to imprisonment and **deportation**).
- Making regular contact with the Border Agency.
- Obeying the law.
- Caring for children (an adult must always supervise children under the age of sixteen, and if they are aged between five and sixteen they must have full-time education, usually at school).
- Leaving the UK if an asylum application is refused.

	Supporting	Restricting
Economic View	<p>Migration brings major benefits to the UK especially at a time of economic growth.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 63% of CBI members think that free movement of labour between EU countries has been beneficial to their business. • Many migrants are well educated and solve labour shortages. • UK hospitals and care homes, housebuilding and broadband roll outs could not function without overseas workers. • 2/3 of overseas workers in 2013 came for work and 1/5 for study. 	<p>Migration watch is an independent policy institute and pressure group. At present they believe that immigration is neither sustainable nor well managed. And point out that England is already one of the most overcrowded countries in the world, with a population density of 410 people per square Km. Economic concerns are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid population growth = difficulties providing services e.g education, the NHS • Migrant women have a higher fertility rate than UK women so there is an extra burden on maternity services. • Strains on public transport and roads • Adequate housing needs to be built to accommodate all of the extra people, either by building on green spaces or making urban areas over crowded.
Political view	<p>The Green party is more supportive of immigration than any other political party. It argues that it is inevitable that people want to escape the effects of global warming, environmental degradation and shortages of resources. The believe that international action and a willingness to share resources are needed to meet migrants needs. Furthermore they argue that richer countries have no right to protect their privileges from others by using migration controls.</p>	<p>UKIP and the Conservatives responded to public concerns by promising to reduce immigration. Both parties would continue to grant asylum to those refugees protected by international law. UKIP would go furthest to control the number of migrants coming to work and study in the UK.</p>
Public Opinion	<p>Opinion polls show consistently high levels of public concern over immigration. However they also have positive things to say about immigration.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 65% worry about the level of immigration to the UK, while 31% were not worried and 4% did no know. (YouGov poll. 2014) • 31% thought immigration had had a good or very good impact on economy, 20% thought it was neither a good nor bad impact, and 47% thought immigration had had a bad or very bad impact (British Social attitudes survey 2014) • The British Attitudes survey of 2013 found that 40% of people thought that immigrants had improved British society by bringing new ideas and cultures, compared to 33% in 2003. • 53% of people thought that a variety of cultures and backgrounds strengthened the UK. (YouGov poll, 2013) 	

High levels of community cohesion	Low levels of community cohesion
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People of all ages out in the streets without fear. • Tidy streets, gardens, parks and public areas. • Houses and flats lived in and cared for • People mixing in shops, cafes and parks • Successful schools, libraries and community centres with services for the whole community. • Low levels of discrimination 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People afraid to leave their homes, especially at night. • Vandalism, graffiti and litter • Houses And flats empty • People going to particular shops and cafes to avoid other groups. • Failing schools with little provision for the community • High levels of discrimination and racism