

IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION ON SOCIETY

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Abstract :

There are many benefits associated with immigration. Primarily, immigrants choose to leave their home country in order to improve their quality of life. Economic reasons for immigrating include seeking higher wage rates, better employment opportunities, a higher standard of living, and educational opportunities. It is also common for immigrants to leave their home country to escape from poverty, religious persecution, oppression, ethnic cleansing, genocide, wars, or a political structure (e.g. repressive dictatorship). No matter what the reasoning is behind immigration, it provides the immigrant with a new start on life and more growth opportunities than were previously available. Success in a new country is not guaranteed and often requires hard work and sacrifices, but many immigrants are willing to take risks for the possibility of a better future for themselves.

Key Words : Employment, Opportunities, Persecution, Opportunities, Guaranteed etc.

Introduction :

As globalization took place around the world, people started migrating for better economic stability along with other benefits. Immigration has become an essential topic around the world. With the hope of improving quality of life and starting a career, people tend to move across the world. Transportation has played a vital role when it comes to immigration. Developing countries around the world host a maximum number of international migrants. Migrants impact the economy of both developing countries (host) and home countries. Immigration, process through which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another historically, the process of immigration has been of great social, economic, and cultural benefit to states. The immigration experience is long and varied and has in many cases resulted in the development of multicultural societies; many modern states are characterized by a wide variety of that have derived from previous periods of immigration.

Objectives of the Study :

1. To study the concept of immigration
2. To study the immigration policy.
3. To study the importance of immigration.

Methodology of the Study :

The present study has been descriptive; the data for this study were obtained from secondary sources. The secondary data has been collected from various references which already existed in published form; part of the paper is based on literature review the method

comprising of collecting all the available papers relating to the theme and selecting relevant papers/books for the review purpose. Selection of the paper is done on the basis of their relevance and contribution to the body of knowledge. The author has made an attempt to do primary reading of the selected papers which will constitute the core of this review study.

Concept of Immigration :

Immigration is the process of moving to a new country or region with the intention of staying and living there. People may choose to immigrate for a variety of reasons, such as employment opportunities, to escape a violent conflict, environmental factors, educational purposes, or to reunite with family.

Immigration policy :

Immigration policy can be defined as the policy through which the states control the entry of individuals, whereby the individuals want the right to access the country's territory; want to establish residence in the country's border; work permits- to participate in the labour market; to bring a family member along with them and the rules related to acquiring citizenship by the individual and family member.

i. Perspectives of an immigration policy :

Immigration policy plays a significant role when it comes to economic welfare and development around the world. The immigration policies vary from country to country. All industrialized countries face certain challenges related to economic and welfare growth and sustainability. For instance, an increase in the ageing population, a decline in the birth rate, etc. There are three perspectives of immigration policy. These perspectives provide logic and help to understand immigration policy:

ii. Economic utilitarian perspective :

This perspective of immigration policy affirms the policy should be directed towards the economic growth of the country. From the economic perspective, the policy's primary concern and objective should be upon economic growth and concern about anything else is secondary. The economic utilitarian perspective appears in two modes. First, it explicitly focuses upon profit maximization by implementing such policies that are lenient for the immigrants and providing employers with a flexible and large labour force. Second, this model focuses on the potential costs of immigration and drives the policy towards accumulating workers that are needed by the employers, thus, minimizing the expenses on unemployed workers. In both scenarios, the objective is the same, therefore, immigration serves the needs of employers and the economy and benefits the whole society.

iii. Rights liberalism perspective :

This perspective focuses upon the rights of an individual, both immigrants and the citizens of the country. The rights liberalism perspective also appears in two modes. First, this perspective prioritizes the rights of immigrants and focuses upon the importance of dignity and access to welfare and family life. Here, the rights in question are considered human rights. Further, in this mode of rights liberalism, the policy is directed to facilitate free movements of the immigrants and family reunification. This is regardless of whether the economy is benefited or not. Second, this mode prioritizes the rights of citizens in the host country. This mode can be found in the industrialized countries on the matter related to unskilled immigration. Opportunities for the citizens are considered and the policy ensures that citizens are not impacted by the immigrant flow in the country, in terms of job opportunities and wages.

iv. Traditional community perspective :

This perspective emphasizes the collective good, it includes protection of existing culture, social order and relations, and rule of law that is likely to be caused by immigration. This perspective directs the policies towards restriction or omitting policies that encourage the cultural accumulation of immigrants. When this perspective is applied it might appear racist but the policy driven by the traditional community perspective can be considered positively as it simply focuses on preventing what exists rather than excluding it.

Importance of Immigration :

The process by which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another country is known as immigration. Immigration has historically provided significant social, economic, and cultural benefits to states. Immigration stimulates the economy. When immigrants enter the labour force, they increase the economy's productive capacity and raise Gross Domestic Product. Their earnings rise, but so do natives'. The factors that influence an individual's quality of life differ from person to person, but they may be the driving forces behind immigration. These can include labour standards, poverty, and a country's overall ability to provide a decent standard of living. Immigrants increase the host country's output and employment, provide new opportunities for native workers, provide skills required for economic growth, generate new ideas, stimulate international trade, and contribute positively to long-term fiscal balances.

Immigration can provide significant economic benefits, such as a more flexible labour market, a larger skill base, increased demand, and greater diversity in innovation. However, immigration is a contentious issue. It is argued that immigration can lead to overcrowding, traffic congestion, and additional strain on public services. Thus, we have come to know how immigration is, indeed, a terrorizing as well as a helpful phenomenon.

Many immigrants are thought to be experiencing fatigue, weakness, frustration, and despair during the immigrating stage. This might even be the scenario in the initial days of moving. But ultimately, immigrants improve culture by bringing new ideas, expertise, customs, cuisines, and art. They expand existing culture rather than erasing it.

i Entrepreneurial aspirants

It is argued that because immigrants frequently arrive with little wealth, they have a greater incentive to try to make a better life for themselves. People who are willing to leave their home country and work for a foreign company are also the most ambitious and willing to take risks, and as a result, they tend to be the more dynamic members of the workforce. Young and mobile immigrants are also more likely to be entrepreneurs, establishing businesses that create innovative products.

ii. Demand and growth have increased.

One common misconception about immigration is that 'immigrants take jobs from the native-born population.' This, however, is known as the "lump of labour fallacy". The belief that the number of jobs will remain constant. However, if immigrants move to the United States or the United Kingdom and find work, they will spend their earnings in their new country, creating new demand in the service and goods sectors. Immigrants, rather than 'taking jobs,' contribute to GDP growth.

iii. A more skilled workforce



There is no truth denying that the people who immigrate from outside to a specific country are specially trained and skilled into one aspect of working. Immigrants are specialized into a particular field and their expertise stands of great worth. They have also proved it as well due to which they have been able to secure their job into the country's industry.

iv. Net revenue increase for the government

Immigrants benefit government revenues because they are more likely to be young and working than native-born citizens. People who work pay income taxes but do not receive benefits such as education or pensions. Young people are less likely than older people to use health-care services.

v. Eliminates a skills shortage

It would take several years to train new workers in an economy where skilled workers, such as nurses and doctors, are in short supply. However, the health-care system cannot afford to wait. Because of immigration, the shortage can be filled immediately.

vi. Leads to a more adaptable labour market

Immigrants are extremely mobile. They relocate to economies where wages are high and labour demand is high. This prevents a thriving economy from overheating by providing labour to meet rising demand. However, it is less obvious that when the economy suffers a downturn, migration flows often reverse, implying that people do not stay to seek unemployment benefits, but rather return home.

vii. Society that is multi-cultural

Aside from economics, some argue that immigration increases cultural diversity, giving a country a more diverse and inclusive feel. Every country that has experienced immigration has absorbed some aspect of foreign culture, whether it is cuisine, music, literature, or political influences.

Conclusion :

Immigration, process through which individuals become permanent residents or citizens of another historically, the process of immigration has been of great social, economic, and cultural benefit to states. The immigration experience is long and varied and has in many cases resulted in the development of multicultural societies; many modern states are characterized by a wide variety of that have derived from previous periods of immigration. Immigration's effect on economic growth is one of the key factors that determine whether immigration boosts the well-being of the host society. If the growth rate of per-capita income increases thanks to immigrants, the standard of living of the general population can rise.

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