

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

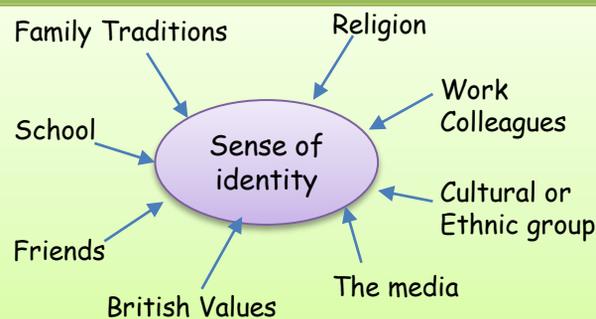
Migration Push Factors

- 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

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.

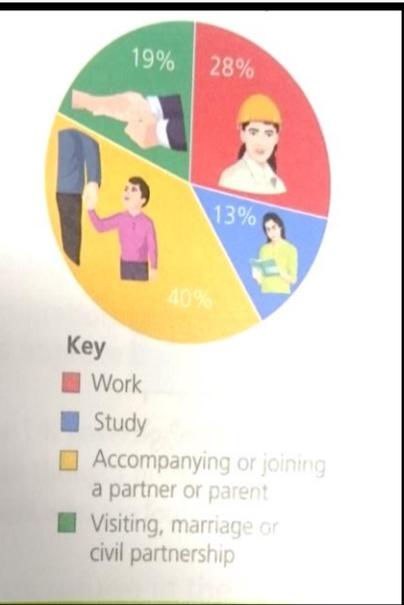
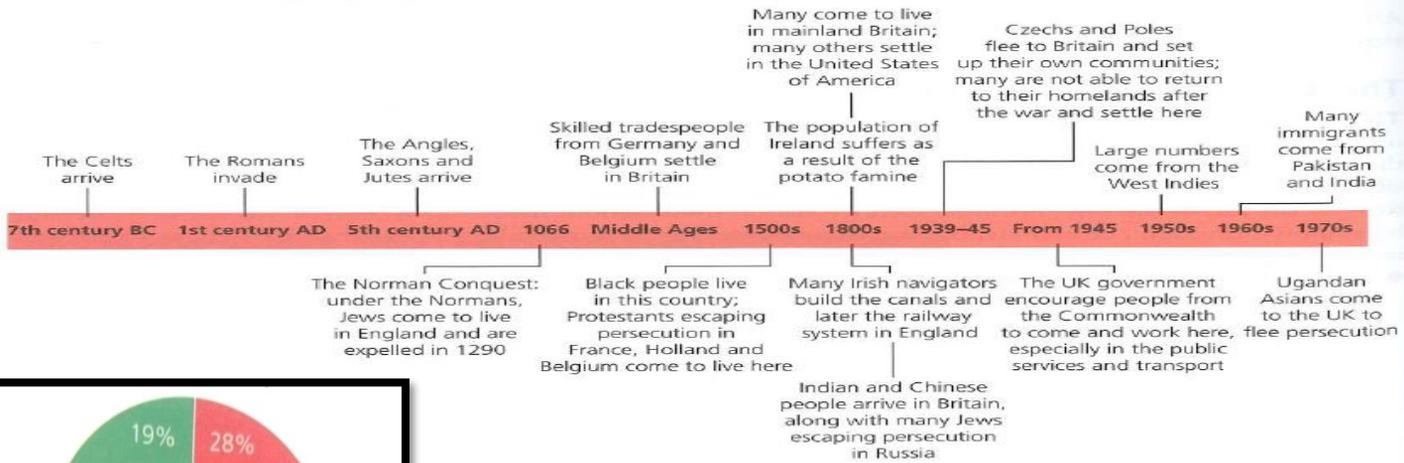


Key
 The British Empire in 1922

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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.



Its 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

- Cheap labour
- Helps overcome labour shortages
- Immigrants are often prepared to do unskilled jobs
- Some immigrants are highly skilled
- Cultural diversity

Issues arising from immigration

- 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:

- 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.

British Citizenship gives people important rights including

- 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.

