

COMMUNITY CARE AND DEVELOPMENT



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Introduction

- A community is described as the connections, allegiances, identities, and passions that bring people together or install pride in a location, a thing, a practice, or an activity (Christens and Inzos, 2015).
- Communities can include, among others, children, women, the elderly, persons with disabilities, people from ethnic minorities, people who travel, are incarcerated, patients in hospitals, those who live in care facilities, people who are unemployed or homeless (Ledwith, 2020).

IMMIGRANTS



An immigrant is defined as a person who comes to live in a foreign country. Immigration is the act of moving to a new place with the purpose of settling down and making it their home (Christens and Inzos, 2015)

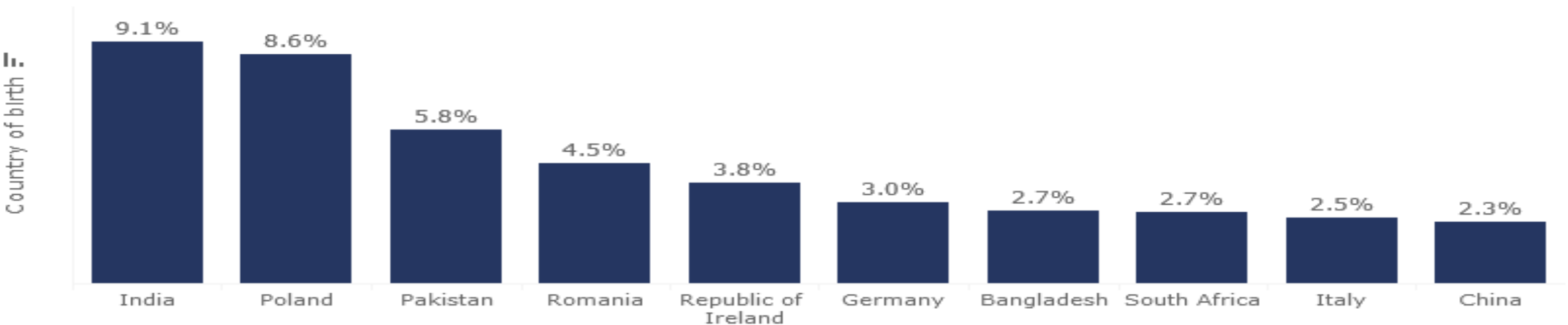
A individual's decision to immigrate could be influenced by numerous factors which should be taken into consideration, including the potential for employment, the necessity to leave a dangerous situation, environmental concerns, the desire to further one's education, or the desire to be near family. A person who resides in a country other than their country of birth is known as an immigrant. (Vargas and Rienzo, 2020)

INDIAN IMMIGRANTS

Currently, the UK's largest ethnically diverse group is British Indians. The community includes people who are born in England with Indian origin and those that migrate from India to the UK (Vargas and Rienzo 2020)

The highest non-British population in 2021 was 896,000 Indian nationals living in the United Kingdom. With 682,000 people, Polish was the second-largest nationality (Vargas and Rienzo 2020)

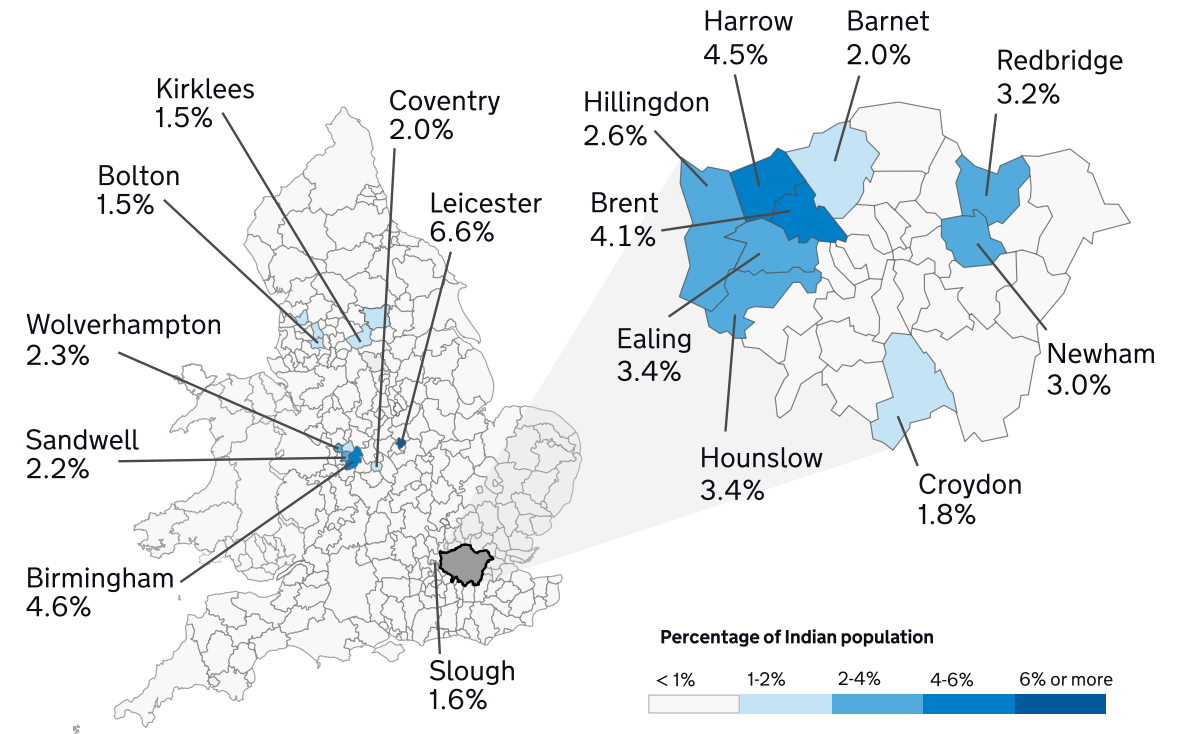
Figure 1



Source: (Vargas and Rienzo 2020)

DEMOGRAPHICS AND DIVERSITY

- ▶ Currently, there are about 1.5 million people with Indian descent living in the UK, making them the largest ethnic minority within the UK. India is a diverse nation made up of many ethnic groups. In the UK, the British Indian community comprises of several ethnic subgroups with Indian Punjabis accounting for 45% of the total population.
- ▶ The other 2 large subgroups are the Indian Bengalis and the Gujaratis. Smaller subgroups are the Tamalis and Goans. According to the census conducted in 2011 for England and Wales, Hinduism was the most prevalent religion in the British Indian community with 49% Indians practicing it. (Vargas and Rienzo, 2020)



Source: (GOV.UK,2019)

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

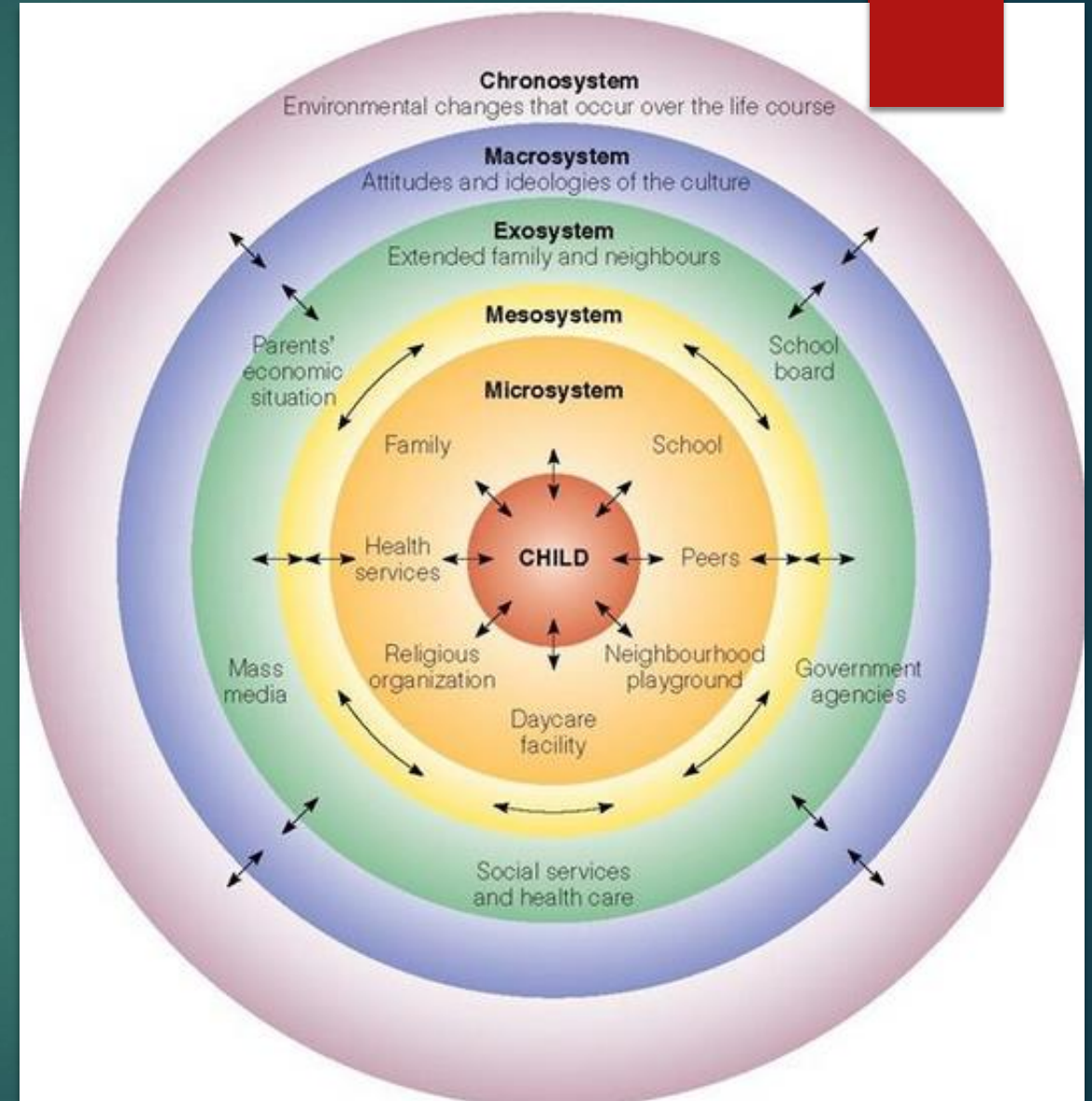
- ▶ In comparison to peers without immigrant origins, immigrants in England are more likely to enroll in, and complete higher education.
- ▶ 58% of persons who were born overseas and 46% of those who were born in the United Kingdom between the ages of 25 and 44 enroll in higher education, according to statistics from a recent poll by the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)
- ▶ Other OECD countries have distinct challenges, and the futures of immigrant children abroad are not always promising. It is uncertain, though, why immigrant kids in the UK maintain such high academic achievements.

▶
(Borjas, 2018)

Bronfenbrenner's Ecological systems theory

- **MICROSYSTEM**, relationship with our families, teachers, and religious leaders.
- **Mesosystem**, this is the inner connections between various microsystems, for example how your home life affects you at school, and how your peer group can affect your family life and between the family and the community. **Exosystem**, church, school and media,
- **Macrosystem**, these are cultural beliefs and values and the economic belief system that are built on those beliefs and values
- **Chronosystem**, these are changes that occur in the development circumstances over time

(Waston,2017)



Source: (Waston, 2017)

EMPLOYMENT AND INCOME

- ▶ For both immigrants and UK natives, unemployment rates have typically climbed and fallen over the past 10 years in accordance with historical patterns, with significant rises during the 2008 financial crisis and consistent drops from 2012 to 2019
- ▶ Before the outbreak began in 2009, the unemployment rate among those born in the EU was lower than of those born in the UK. Despite the fact that the gap has narrowed since the middle of the 2000s, immigrants from outside the EU still have higher unemployment rates than British citizens
- ▶ The health and social work sectors employ over 25% of people who were born in East & Southeast Asia (23%) and Sub-Saharan Africa (27%) respectively. The majority of Sub-Saharan African workers in social care industry (43% or 102,000)
- ▶ For other populations that are also disproportionately represented in the health and social work areas, such as Indians, this number is significantly lower. Only 12% of people who were born in India work as social workers, and only 21% of those who were born in India are employed in the health and social services sector
- ▶ (Borjas, 2018)

Impact of Austerity over immigrants.

Austerity is a collection of political-economic measures intended to lower budget deficits by raising taxes, cutting spending, or a combination of the two (Clarke et al., 2016).

Austerity has direct and indirect impact over immigrants in the United Kingdom.

Indirect impact is that unemployment and poverty level is increasing, less job opportunities, increased risks of homelessness, and other social-economic factors.

Direct factors, is by reducing and restricting access to health care services (Stuckler et al., 2017).

HEALTH AND SOCIAL NEEDS

Providers and families reported that immigrant families' anxiety and uncertainty have sharply grown as a result of the shifting political and legal landscape, which has a detrimental impact on families and puts more strain on local organizations and communities. They also emphasized the growing restrictions on service providers and local communities, such as stress and among family assistance workers and harder times providing services, especially legal support to families in light of ongoing and hazy policy changes. They also highlighted these challenges in their speeches (Billings, 2000).

An increased chance of deportation, potential negative impacts on the ability to change status and/or sponsor family and having to refund money are just a few of the worries that families have while using programs and services, according to families and service providers (Borjas, 2018).

DISCRIMINATION

Numerous factors can lead to discrimination against immigrants, some of which also affect ethnic minorities who were born in the UK. This could be a result of characteristics like ethnicity and race, as well as characteristics that are unique to people who were born overseas, including having a foreign accent or holding credentials from a foreign country (Atkison et al., 2012)

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION

According to Miles, (2004) racism is a problem that affects everyone in a social setting where it is articulated and supports discriminatory practices.

Policies

Treat immigrants with respect and dignity, not giving them the unfair treatment, part of Equality ACT 2010 (GOV.UK,2013).

Under the Human Rights Act 1998, everyone has freedom to manifest their own religion or beliefs (Equality and Human Rights Commision,2018).



TECHNOLOGY AND SOCIAL MEDIA

- ▶ Technology, especially the digital connectivity of mobile phones, affects every aspect of migration, such as: access to information during migration, travel to country of destination and transfer of funds back home.
- ▶ Social media, keeps people aware of what's going on in their country and, also helps immigrants stay in touch with their families and friends back home (Gelb and Krishnan, 2018).
- ▶ Social media is widely used as crucial community development tools to reach a wide audience, rapidly disseminating information, improving communications, and creating connections within the community members (Higgins, 2010).

DIGITAL COMMUNICATION IN IMMIGRANT COMMUNITIES



- In immigrant communities' efficient communication is essential for streamlining tasks and ensuring that everyone will participate in community. Community projects are achieved efficiently by using digital communication such as: WhatsApp groups, Facebook, Instagram etc. which aims to benefit the communities involved (Fasel, 2000).
- According to Klæbe et al., (2008), the purpose of communication in immigrant community is to strengthen connections between individuals who are pushing for change, that will raise the standard of living for community members and others who will be collaborating with them to bring their vision to life.

Migrant Children's Project



The Migrant Children Project (MCP) advocate immigrants, about their rights to remain in the country.

MCP is makes sure that migrant children and their family are aware of support and protection in the country of settlement. That there are programs for pre-settlement / permanent settlement status for them. Empowering them to feel safer and in control of the process that influence their lives (Beehive, 2022).

FUTURE OF IMMIGRANTS



Applications to study in the UK now have new immigration routes available.

An immigration system with points has been implemented in the UK.

(Gilchrist, 2003)

CONCLUSION

- ▶ Immigrant community in the UK faces problems that need to be addressed using the appropriate community development approaches. These issues include among others, austerity and racial discrimination.
- ▶ To address racism and austerity, respectively, the suggested community development techniques are needs-based such as: safety, education, sense of community, health and wellness opportunities and rights-based such as: laws, advocacy, policy's that can be used to protect the immigrant community.

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