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Faculty of Letters and Languages
Departement of Letters and English Language



ACADEMIC MASTER

Dissertation submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirement
for the Master's Degree in field of English Language and
Literature

Domain: Letters and Foreign Languages

Speciality: Literature and civilization

*The history of Indian immigrants in Britain During the
modern era:
A socio-cultural analysis*

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Academic Year: 2022-2023



Dedications (1):

I dedicate the fruits of my efforts to my dear parents, who taught me to trust in Allah, believe in hard work, and showed me that great things can be achieved with little. They stayed up all night to bring us joy and happiness, especially my tender father. May Allah continue to bless and support me throughout my life.

To the source of tenderness, warmth, and safety, to the one whom my soul and heart adore, and whom I would sacrifice my life for, my dear mother. May Allah grant you continuous support in my life.

I also want to acknowledge my dear brothers, each with their own name: "Abd Elkader", "Azeldin", and I can never forget my brother "Abd Latif". May Allah have mercy on him.

To my dear sisters, each with their own beautiful names: "Naima," "Saliha," "Sabah," "Warda," "Halima," "Majda," "Chaima." May God protect them for me.

To the little ones, my nieces and nephews: "Abd Elroaf," "Mohammed," "Fatiha," "Abd Elrahman," "Sondos," "Ibrahim," "Lahsen," "Hocine," "Hidaya," "Ismail," "Lojin," "Samiha," "Isra," "Lotfi." May God keep them safe.

To my best friend "Mounir," with whom I shared both the good and the challenging moments during our years of studying together.

To all my beloved ones



Dedications (2):

To my dear parents who taught me to trust in Allah, believe in hard work, and showed me that great things can be achieved with little.

To my dear husband, "Boubakeur," who encouraged me to complete this mémoire. Many thanks to him.

To my dear children, "Amine," "Amira," "Anfel," "Ines." May Allah keep them safe.

To my sisters, "Nabila," "Fadila," "Amel," "Wahida," and my brothers, "Mourad," "Ahmed," "Foued," "Islem," "Hamza," and their children. May Allah save them all.



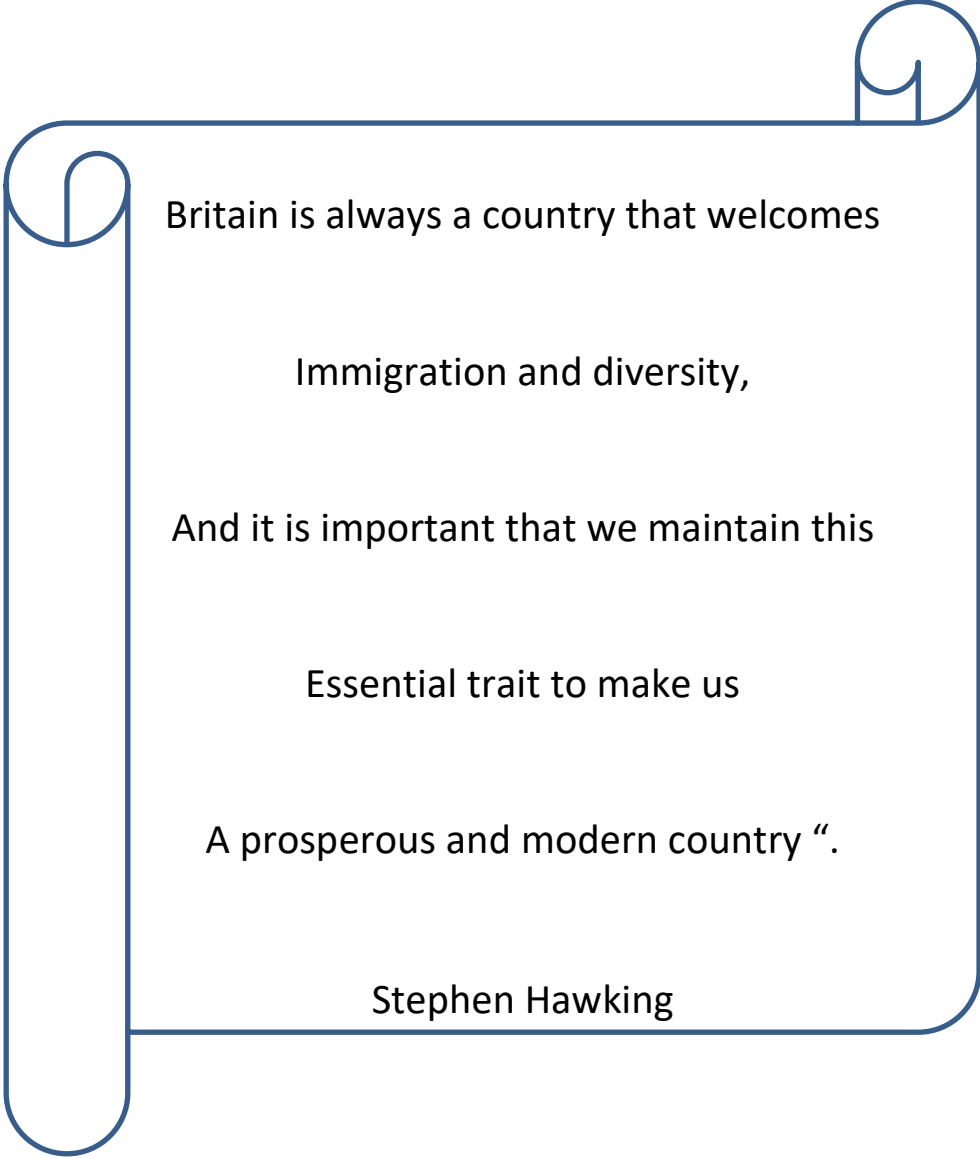
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS :

First and foremost, we are truly appreciative and grateful to Allah, who has provided me with enough patience and good health to successfully complete my research study.

We would like to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor, Prof. Sayah Lembarek Samira, for her continuous support and immense patience throughout the process of writing this thesis. Her motivation, vast knowledge, and guidance have been invaluable to me.

We would also like to extend my gratitude to the members of the jury for accepting to read and examine this modest work.

We wish to thank my dear parents for their help and encouragement. Finally, we would like to express my special thanks to all the teachers in the English department at Kasdi Merbah - Ouargla University.



Britain is always a country that welcomes

Immigration and diversity,

And it is important that we maintain this

Essential trait to make us

A prosperous and modern country “.

Stephen Hawking

Abstract :

This Dissertation consists of immigration in Great Britain during the Modern age that caused a big problem around the world. It is known as a movement of people into a new country in search of a better life. Nowadays, Britain is seen as a land of opportunities where immigrants can pursue their dreams. People are constantly migrating and expanding across the globe due to various circumstances, and immigration remains a contentious topic in today's legislative debates. Britain has welcomed massive waves of immigrants who have reshaped the country, as successful nations often do. This study aims to examine the different immigration waves that arrived in Britain during the modern era, along with their historical and contemporary drivers. Additionally, the dissertation explores how immigrants have influenced British society and culture. The impact of human mobility on the population of Great Britain during the modern age is still a largely unexplored area of study

KEY WORDS: Indian Immigrants, Modern age, Impact, Society, Culture.

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Chapter

INTRODUCTION

.1 Introduction :

Migration is a common occurrence that dates back to the beginning of humankind. In modern times, an era of globalization and the rising social and economic interdependence of the world, migration has become not only more significant but also more complex. It has also turned into a somewhat contentious issue. As a result, the ostensibly straightforward economic impact of migration has been complicated by complex social, cultural, and emotional components brought about by the movement of individuals across borders. People with diverse socio-cultural traits are the ones who relocate to new areas in pursuit of employment opportunities, increased security, and better living conditions. They are the products of the culture and history of their specific countries and collectively form what is known as a diaspora. The term "diaspora" refers to these various ethnic groups or people who have left their home countries for socioeconomic and other reasons.

The diaspora concept speaks to specific cultural and ethnic groups that are dispersed worldwide, yet maintain ties and a sense of connection with their country of origin. They continue to practice their religion, speak the language fluently, and identify with their local community and culture. Both the region where migrants have relocated (the destination) and the region they are from (the source) are affected by the migration process in various socio-cultural ways. Migration and the number of migrants have a significant impact on the sociocultural fabric of societies in both the origin and destination, in addition to the immediate demographic and economic effects. Despite the varying social, cultural, and emotional concerns linked to cross-border migration and the creation of diaspora communities, it is only in recent years that these issues have started to cause conflict. National governments have faced challenges in dealing with the socio-cultural variations and distinctiveness of diaspora communities. The integration and acceptance of immigrants in host societies, their religious affiliations, diverse identities, experiences of exclusion or marginalization, and the presence of xenophobia and racism are topics that have sparked significant discussion and controversy on a global scale. It is evident that studying migration solely from a quantitative perspective is inadequate and insufficient. Migration is interconnected with other global issues such as climate change, regional conflicts, the rise of failed states, and overall development challenges, either directly or indirectly. These issues hold varying degrees of importance and relevance to specific countries and regions, with implications that need to be addressed. Therefore, it is crucial to consider the social and cultural dimensions of migration from a qualitative

standpoint, especially given the increased international movement and the formation of diaspora groups worldwide.

The thesis aims to examine the history of immigrants in Britain and is divided into two sections. The first section provides a general overview of immigrants in modern Britain, while the second section focuses on the socio-cultural impact of immigrants in the country.

.2 Research Motivation

There are many reasons behind conducting this study. First, our Indian immigrants interest in Great Britain for their love for working, we consider immigration as an important issue surrounding in the world means that inspires us to discuss this topic in this research longingly, as it paves a way to our dissertation curiosity. Furthermore, this research aims to examine the social, cultural, and economic factors that have influenced the lives of immigrants especially the Indians. Because of the previous motivations, we see that this topic is worthy of research and study. Honestly, I liked the subject and was eager to study immigration because it is a subject that has raised a lot of controversy. In addition, it can identify the challenges that Indian immigrants have faced in terms of discrimination, marginalization, and exclusive from mainstream society. The research motivation is to provide a deeper understanding of the experiences of Indian immigrants in Britain and their impact on the country's cultural, social, and economic fabric.

.3 The Significance of the study :

This study bears significance since it talk about one of the biggest problem in the world, which is immigration in Britain during the modern age. This research is generally studying the history of Indian immigrants in Briatin in the modern era is an important topic that interests many people. This study can have many objectives and positive impactsat the same time, such as studying the influence of the role of Indian immigrants on British culture and social integration. It is also possible to study the difficulties that these immigrants faced in obtaining job opportunities, the challenges they faced in forminga stable life and its impact on their daily lives. In addition, it is possible to study the development of phenomena of marginalization and social discrimination that they have sometimes encountered and their psychological effects in addition to exploring ways and mechanisms for supporting this important group of immigrants in British society. This topic is an essential and effective part to play a role in social and cultural impacts of Indian immigrants in Britain.

.4 Literature Review :

For its extreme importance, many critics and books and scholars analysis the Indian immigrants in Britain during the modern era: A socio-cultural analysis.

The first book titled “The Indian Diaspora” by Gijsbert Oonk which brings together nine seminal articles by well-known scholars which deal with the empirical reality of Indian diaspora and the theoretical and methodological issues raised by it. The Second bookis “Counterflows to colonialism: Indian Travellers and settlers in Britain 1600-1857” by Michael H. Fisher which details the lives of Indians in Britain during an early period of increasing trade and nascent imperial consoliadation. The Third book is “Indians in Great Britain“by J.D. Sethi and was published in the International Review of Modern Sociology. The Third book is “South Asians in Britain Library.

.5 Statement of the Problem:

Great Britain has a long history of being seen as a place where immigrants might find opportunity, there are many problems describe the history of Indian immigrants in Britain during the modern era, than Indian Immigrants in Britain face difficulties adapting to British society it’s a hypothesis but the problem is Indian immigrants may suffer in Britain, as adaptation to British society is due to language learning difficulties, discrimination and

Social isolation, which may affect the chances of achieving stability and achieving northern and social independence. Furthermore, lack of understanding and empathy among the British society towards Indian immigrants, which can raise discriminatory attitudes and stigmatization towards this minority group, limited literature and research about the socio-cultural reality of Indian immigrants in Britain during the modern era .Also, the impact of social and cultural diversity among the Indian immigrant which could lead to multiple challenges and difficulties in adaptation, integration and mainstreaming the social and cultural reality of British society.

.6 Research Questions:

Several inquiries are made regarding this matter, the majority of which center on causes and contributing factors. And about the actual part that the Indian immigrants actually play in the various facets of life.

The primary research question in this study is how much immigration has affected Great Britain as a whole in the modern era. Especially the Indian immigrants who made Britain a home to live in. With regard to this subject and this time, the following specific research questions will be examined:

1. Why the Indian immigrants come to Britain?
2. What are the cultural impact of Indian immigrants in Britain?
3. How are the Indian immigrants impact on the British Society?

By addressing these questions, a deeper understanding of the subject matter and its implications can be attained.

.7 Methodology:

In order to understand the impact of immigration on Britain during the Modern era, in particular the most recent period, this study of the research is qualitative and stands to utilize the descriptive approach along the research. Also, the historical approach is employed in this study to give a brief summary of immigration prior to World War II and how it evolved after the war, which is pertinent to the main topic of the study. The current study draws on a number of academic publications and journal articles that address the research's topic.

.8 Aims and Objectives:

The primary goal of this study is to highlight the post-World War II era and how it affected the decision to abolish all British immigration restrictions. Furthermore, the research looks into how immigration policy acted as a catalyst for Britain's development in the three areas of economics, society, and culture.

The Objective of this education immigration of the Indian immigrants during Modern age is developing relations with Britain, learn a new language to work or get a job, to educate, to escape violent, employment opportunity to avoid war and famine and poverty. Furthermore, in this item we understand the social and cultural context of Indian immigration to Britain during the modern era, analyzing the challenges faced by Indian immigrants, such as discrimination and lack of understanding from the wider British society. Evaluate the impact of Indian immigration on the British society and the subsequent cultural exchange between the two communities.

.9 The outline of the study:

The current dissertation is divided into two chapters. The first chapter, a general overview of immigration in the United Kingdom, is conceptual in nature, providing a thorough explanation of the concept of the history of immigration in the United Kingdom as well as the motivations that led especially Indian immigrants to choose the chosen country. It also discusses the Britain as a target for immigrants. It focuses on the types of immigrants especially Indians that invaded Britain in abundance, we study the reasons why Indian immigrants come to Britain and the events that impact of Indian immigrants.

The second chapter is an analytical description of the socio-cultural study of Indian Immigrants in Britain; it is divided into two sections; the first section deals with the social impact of Indian immigrants in Britain with a brief understanding of the concept of integration into British society. The second section is concerned with the consequences and implications for cultural life of Indian immigrants.

Chapter

**A GENERAL
OVERVIEW OF
IMMIGRATION IN
BRITAIN**

1. Introduction:

Migration to Britain has been a recurring phenomenon throughout history, but this paper aims to demonstrate that these episodes were relatively small and had minimal demographic impact until the Second World War. An examination of official census records from 1851 to the present reveals that the population of foreign-born individuals residing in Britain remained remarkably modest until the mid-20th century, with sluggish growth observed between censuses. In fact, over the span of 80 years from 1851 to 1931, the population of foreign-born individuals increased by a mere one million. Subsequently, in the following 40 years between 1951 and 1991, the growth remained modest, with an increase of less than two million. However, in the late 1990s, migration witnessed an unprecedented surge in pace and magnitude, surpassing any historical precedents. Particularly in England and Wales, the foreign-born population more than doubled, soaring by nearly four million between the 1991 and 2011 censuses. This remarkable increase now accounts for 13.4% of the total population, far surpassing any previous influx in British history.

2. Historical Background of immigration in Great Britain:

The history of immigration in Great Britain is a complex and dynamic narrative that spans centuries. People from various parts of the world have come to Britain for numerous reasons, including economic opportunities, political refuge, and family reunification.

One notable period of immigration occurred during the 19th century, with significant numbers of Irish immigrants seeking refuge from the devastating Potato Famine.¹

Another significant wave of immigration took place in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, as Jewish immigrants arrived from Eastern Europe to escape persecution and improve their economic prospects.²

Furthermore, the arrival of the Windrush generation from the Caribbean in the mid-20th century, invited to aid in the post-World War II reconstruction efforts, is an important chapter in British immigration history.³

¹The Making of Modern Britain: From Queen Victoria to V.E. Day” by Andrew Marr (pages 115-116)

²The Jewish Century” by Yuri Slezkine (pages 193-197)

³A Forgotten History” by David Olusoga (pages 342-354).

2.1. First wave (17th-18th century):

During the 17th and 18th centuries, Britain experienced an initial influx of immigrants mainly from Europe. Notably, the French Huguenots sought sanctuary from religious persecution and economic hardships in their native lands.

2.2. Second wave (19th-20th century):

In the 19th and early 20th centuries, Britain saw an influx of immigrants from Ireland, Germany, Russia, and Eastern Europe, seeking work and refuge.¹

2.3. Third wave (after the WWII):

From 1940 to 1990, British society experienced a profound transformation with the emergence and growth of communities from the Indian subcontinent, the Caribbean, and Africa. They now comprise nearly 6% of the population, leaving a lasting impact.²

2.4. the fourth wave (since 1993):

The Maastricht Treaty in 1993 allowed free movement for EU citizens, leading to an influx of immigrants in Britain and sparking debates on integration, cohesion, and economic effects.³

3. The Origin of immigrants in Britain:

3.1. African Migration:

Yet, these higher estimates are met with skepticism, as historian Folarin Shyllon posits that the number of Africans never exceeded 10,000 nationwide⁴. However, From the 1650s onwards, a significant influx of Africans arrived in the British Isles. By the late eighteenth century, tens of thousands of individuals of African descent resided in Britain, with estimates ranging from 10,000 to 30,000. London alone is believed to have had 14,000-20,000 African residents during this period, out of a larger population of around 675,000.⁵ Yet, these higher estimates are met with skepticism, as historian Folarin Shyllon posits that the number of Africans never exceeded 10,000 nationwide⁶. The lack of comprehensive

¹Ian Gordon , "Immigration and Society: A Historical Perspective", 2008, p78

²Ian R G Spencer. 2002. British Immigration Policy since 1939 the Making of Multi-Racial Britain. Routledge.

³immigration observatory, oxford

⁴Cited in Fyer, P. "Staying Power: The History of Black People in Britain" (London, 1984)

⁵Nigel File and Chris Power Black Settlers in Britain 1555-1958 (Heinemann Educational Books, 1981), p.1

⁶cited in Tessa Hosking Black People in Britain (Macmillan Education, 1984), p.45

records makes it difficult to determine the exact figure. Without proper census or official records, estimating the proportion of foreign-born versus native-born residents is challenging. African migration largely ceased after the outlawing of slave imports into Britain in 1807¹, leading to a rapid decline in the African population in subsequent years.²

3.2. Irish immigration:

The migration of Irish people presents a singular scenario: from 1801 to 1921, Ireland was fully integrated into the United Kingdom. Nevertheless, census data attests to the significant historical movement of individuals from Ireland to England and Wales (excluding Scotland, unaccounted for in these statistics).

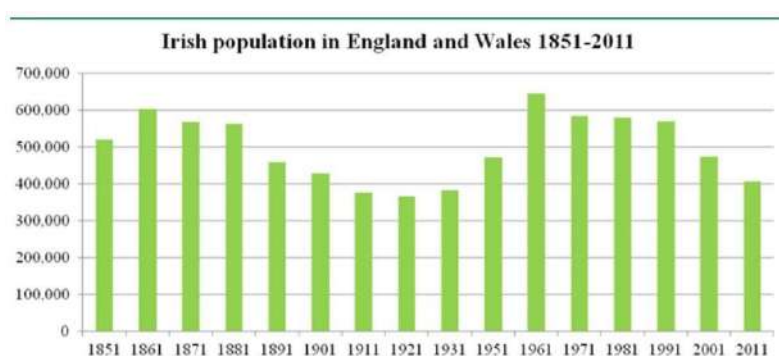


Figure 1 — The population of England and Wales that was born in Ireland, 1851-2011 (note: After 1921, only those born in the Republic of Ireland are included)

3.3. European migration:

In the aftermath of the St. Bartholomew's Day massacre in 1572, a substantial number of Huguenots, French Protestants, sought refuge in Britain. Political turmoil in late 17th century³ France further drove thousands of Huguenots to seek sanctuary in Britain, resulting in an estimated influx of about 50,000^{4 5}. In 1709, during a period of invasion threats in France, approximately 13,000 German refugees known as the 'Poor Palatines' found shelter in England. Migration from Eastern Europe to the UK began in the 16th century with Polish merchants, followed by Polish Protestants in the 18th century. The upheaval of World War II brought hundreds of thousands of Polish soldiers to Britain,

¹[http://news.bbc.co.uk/1/hi/english/static/in_depth/uk/2002/race/short_history_of_immigration.stm1500]

²Tessa Hosking, *Black People in Britain* (Macmillan Education, 1984), p.46

³The revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685

⁴James Walvin, 'Passage to Britain-Immigration in British History and Politics' (Pelican Books, 1984), page 28.

⁵Ethnic Diversity in the Making of Britain (London: CRE, 1996), p.13

Leading to the resettlement of 200,000 under the Polish Resettlement Act of 1947. The post-war era also witnessed the recruitment of Eastern European migrants under a guest workers scheme.¹

3.4. Jewish migration (1290-20th century):

Jewish immigration to England resumed after the expulsion in 1290. By 1734,² 6,000 Jews resided in England, growing to 15,000-20,000 by 1800. In the 19th century, Eastern European Jewish immigration increased. The Aliens Act of 1905 aimed to restrict Jewish immigration. In the 1940s, the Jewish population reached around 400,000, with four waves of migration.³

3.5. Asian and American migration:

From the 18th century, people from the Indian Sub-Continent migrated to Britain. Domestic workers from India were popular in the 19th century, but their numbers were small. African and Chinese sailors formed small communities in British port cities in the late 19th century. Chinese migration was limited, with around 387 in 1901 and 1,219 in 1911.⁴ There were over 16,000 Americans in Britain during the late 19th century, while the number of Chinese and African-born migrants was much smaller.⁵

4. The types of the Indian immigrants in the Great Britain

4.1. Economic migrants:

The most prevalent category comprises individuals who choose to migrate from their India primarily for economic purposes, unrelated to the refugee definition, with the aim of seeking better material conditions and improving their livelihoods..⁶

4.2. family migrants:

Family migration refers to the classification of the global movement of individuals who relocate due to fresh or established familial connections. Individuals who undertake such

¹John Bull's Island-Immigration and British Society (Macmillan, 1988) p's 168, 211-212

²E.D. George's London Life in the Eighteenth Century (LSE, 1951), p.111

³Jews in Britain-Origin and Growth of Anglo Jewry (1943) This publication states that the Jewish population increased from 300,000 in 1931 to 370,000 in 1938. p.7

⁴JP May The Chinese in Britain in Colin Holmes (eds.) Immigrants and Minorities in British Society(Allen Unwin, 1978), p.121

⁵James Walvin, "Passage to Britain-Immigration in British History and Politics"(Pelican Books, 1984),p.74

⁶UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), UNHCR Master Glossary of Terms, June 2006, Rev.1, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/42ce7d444.html> [accessed 18 May 2023]

migration for family-related motives encompass a diverse range of migration trajectories. These trajectories encompass various scenarios, including the adoption of a child from a foreign country, family members accompanying migrant workers or refugees, and the formation of new family units with residents of the host country.¹

4.3. Migrant students:

Great Britain is a popular destination for international students who come to pursue higher education at universities and colleges.²

4.4. Skilled workers:

Skilled workers from various professions and industries migrate to Great Britain to fill gaps in the labor market. This category includes professionals like doctors, engineers, IT specialists, and others.³

4.5. Seasonal Migration:

Seasonal migration represents a distinctive aspect of return migration. It encompasses the transient relocation of individuals, as implied by its name, who shift their abode from one locale to another temporarily during a specific season, only to revert to their original place of origin thereafter. This phenomenon finds strong correlation with regions that furnish opportunities for temporary employment linked to seasonal demands, encompassing domains like fishing, agriculture, horticulture, and tourism. Furthermore, seasonal migration assumes particular significance in subsistence-based agricultural communities, where the act of migration is perceived as indispensable for their sustenance and livelihood.⁴

5. Indian immigration to the UK (modern era) :

Over the past two decades, Britain has witnessed a notable increase in the settlement of Indians, despite years of contact between Britons and Indians in Asia. Indian emigration, serving as a traditional solution, has provided an escape from land and employment competition. In this context, the study examines various institutions in England, including education, employment, government, and housing, and their relationship with the Indian community in Great Britain. Through tests and surveys, it becomes apparent that Indians face significant discrimination and prejudice. Additionally, Indian parents encounter the

¹Peter Scholten . Introduction to Migration Studies . pp 137–149

²Student Migration and Exchanges: The New Global Pedagogy” by Daniel Briggs and Ruben Anderson : introduction

³International Organization for Migration (IOM): [www.iom.int]

⁴Amanda Davies, in International Encyclopedia of Human Geography (Second Edition), 2020

challenge of navigating an unfamiliar culture as their children undergo formal schooling. The potential for improved relations between Britons and Indians is evaluated in light of recent legislation, such as immigration control and anti-discrimination measures, as well as the influx of Ugandan Asians. While the law may not uniformly discriminate against Indians, attitudinal and informal behavioral barriers persist, hindering Indians from fully enjoying the advantages of English society.

While the Romani and Jewish people have historically been more widely traveled, Indians have also established significant settlements in various parts of the world, including Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean. One of the more recent destinations for Indian migration is Great Britain, a country that shares historical ties with India and its people. In 1951, the Indian population in Great Britain numbered 30,800, comprising 41 percent of the "coloured population" which encompassed immigrants and their descendants from the New Commonwealth, such as Asia, the West Indies, and West Africa (Rose, 1969: 97). Over the course of two decades, this number grew to 483,000, accounting for 38 percent of New Commonwealth immigrants in Britain (Lomas, 1973: 31). The Indian experience in Great Britain reflects common challenges and discrimination faced by migrants. However, for Indians, Britain held a distinct significance as the center of the Empire and a model for civil service and education in India itself. Therefore, Indians did not arrive in Great Britain without preconceived notions and expectations.¹

Migration from India and other Commonwealth nations experienced a decline during the 1970s and 1980s. Nonetheless, by that time, the communities had already established themselves firmly in London, Birmingham, and various industrial towns in Northern England. Indians tended to congregate in specific areas, partly due to chain migration and also because of employment opportunities and the availability of affordable housing for purchase. In certain instances, chain migration resulted in the recreation of affiliations with ancestral villages, leading not only to segregation from the white population but also between distinct Indian groups.²

Despite the decrease in migration, some individuals continued to migrate during this period. For example, Indian medical professionals continued to make substantial contributions to the National Health Service, a trend that persists today. Starting from the 1990s, an increasing number of Indians arrived in Britain as part of the global phenomenon of

¹RICHARD T. SCHAEFER. Western Illinois University. *International Review of Modern Sociology* 1976, Vol. 6 (Autumn): 305-327

²Stephen Castles, Oxford, working paper No.11

highly skilled personnel seeking mobility. Additionally, student mobility grew as a reflection of India's increasing prosperity and the desire to acquire educational credentials from esteemed universities. Marriage migration has also remained prevalent, with second and even third-generation descendants of Indian immigrants searching for their life partners in their ancestral homeland.

6. Migration to Britain: The Current Scenario:

Throughout the history of Britain, there have been intriguing and unique patterns of migration both to and from the country. In the early 20th century, Britain witnessed a significant net emigration of approximately 800,000 individuals annually. However, due to various factors such as the aftermath of World War II, the reconstruction efforts post-war, the demand for labor, and the dissolution of colonial empires worldwide, the tide of migration shifted inward towards Britain from 1931 to 1961. During this period, the average net immigration stood at around 19,000 individuals per year. Subsequently, except for a few exceptions, the number of immigrants and emigrants in Britain remained relatively balanced for a considerable period. For nearly two decades between 1964 and 1983, Britain experienced a stable and consistent net emigration trend. It was only in 1979 that a modest net inward migration of approximately 6,000 people per annum began to occur.

Once again, the immigration landscape in Britain has undergone significant changes over the past two decades. The nature and composition of the migrant population have become more diverse compared to earlier times, and while migration has increased in volume, it has also become more transient in nature. Since the early 1990s, both immigration and emigration have reached historically high levels, with immigration surpassing emigration by more than 100,000 individuals annually. The influx of immigrants to Britain has witnessed rapid growth over the past two decades, with a notable increase of 72 percent. Specifically, the number rose from 3.8 million in 1993 to 6.5 million in 2011. Figure 3 provides a visual representation of long-term international migration (LTIM) estimates, showcasing immigration, emigration, and net migration to Britain from 1991 to 2011. These figures demonstrate that emigration from Britain also experienced growth during this period, increasing by approximately 23 percent, from 285,000 individuals in 1991 to 350,000 in 2010.

Illustrated in Figure 3 are the estimations derived from the International Passenger Survey (IPS)¹, portraying the long-term international migration (LTIM) to Britain from 1964 to 2010. Additionally, Figure 4 presents the estimations of average annual net migration to Britain spanning the entirety of the previous century, commencing from 1901 and concluding in 2010 (Hawkins, 2012).

However, in comparison to emigration (outflow), immigration (inflow) has exhibited a swifter growth rate during the past two decades, thereby contributing to an augmentation in net migration. Data analysis reveals a surge in net migration from an annual average of 37,000 individuals during the period of 1991-1995 to an annual average of 209,000 individuals within the period of 2006-2010. The pinnacle of net migration to Britain was recorded in 2010, witnessing an influx of 252,000 migrants entering the country. Remarkably, 2010 also witnessed the lowest level of emigration since 2001. In the subsequent year, 2011, net migration was approximately 216,000 individuals (Hawkins, 2012). Moreover, since 2004, immigration to Britain has demonstrated a relatively stable trend, with an average influx of approximately 580,000 individuals annually.

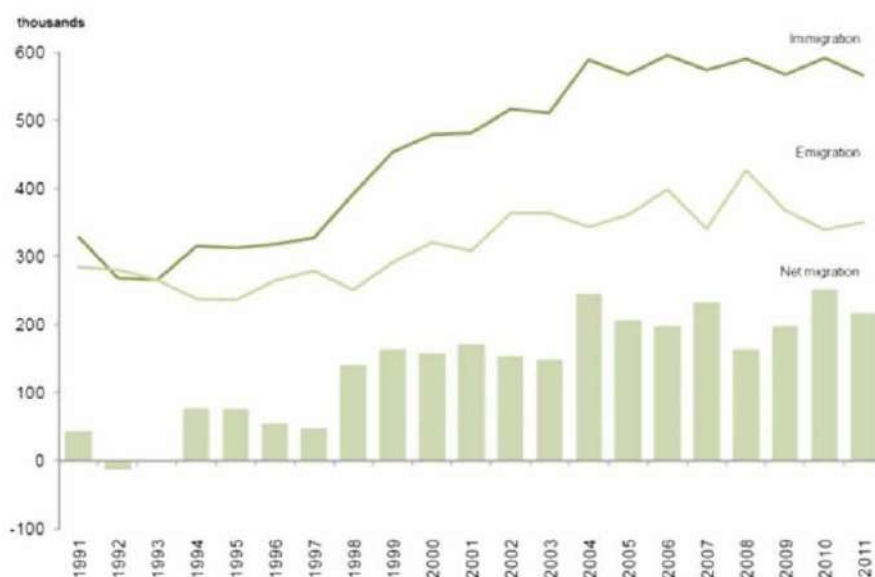


Figure 2 — LTIM to Britain, 1991–2011 Sources: Office for National Statistics(ONS), LTIM estimates, second series (LTIM calendar year); ONS provisional LTIM estimates of LTIM.

The sources of migrants arriving in Britain can be categorized into three distinct classifications. Firstly, by nationality, which denotes the legal status of the migrants. Secondly, by country of birth, which traces their historical origins. And finally, by country of last

¹There was no systematic attempt to measure the extent of international migration before the introduction of the IPS in 1964. Before then, the extent of international migration can only be loosely.

residence, which identifies the geographical origins and migration routes leading to Britain.

7. India ranks as the most common migration origin in UK

During the period from July 2020 to June 2021, the composition of foreign-born individuals in terms of their countries of birth exhibited an interesting pattern. India, Poland, and Pakistan emerged as the top three nations, contributing 9%, 7%, and 5% respectively to the overall figure (as illustrated in Figure 4). It is worth noting that Poland, previously holding the leading position in 2018.¹

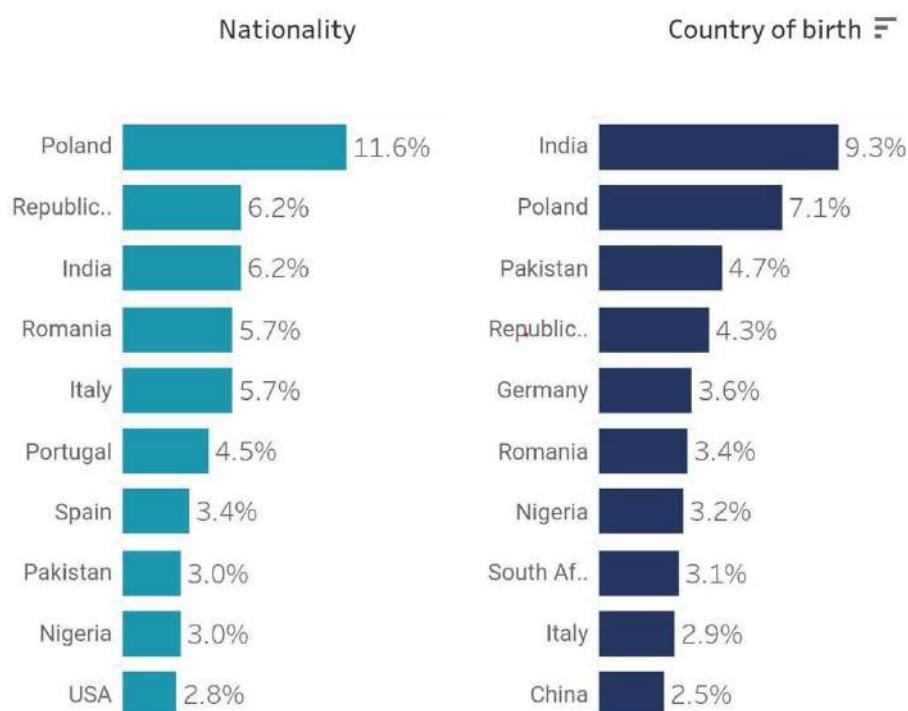


Figure 3 — Top ten countries of birth and nationality among migrants in the UK, y.e.june.2021.source:ONS

8. Why? : Reasons for indians to visit Britain:

Regardless of the destination, it is highly probable that one would come across Indian immigrants. It is evident that Indian emigration rates are remarkably high. In 2015 alone, the number of international Indian emigrants reached a staggering 11,379,746 individuals, with 3% of them choosing the United Kingdom as their new home². The driving forces behind this substantial influx of Indian workers can be attributed to two key factors: push and pull factors. The push factors stem from a comparatively lower

¹Dr Carlos Vargas-Silva and Dr Cinzia Rienzo .Migrants in the UK: An Overview. oxford.

²Overseas Migration Patterns from India” by Grant Thornton India LLP, published in February 2016

standard of living in their home country, while the pull factors attract Indian migrants, particularly from the Gulf Cooperation Council countries (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, and Bahrain) and Western nations.

It is important to note that these push and pull factors are interrelated, and global labor mobility occurs when the opportunities in a foreign country outweigh those in one's home country, even when considering factors such as leaving behind one's family and the cost of travel. The primary motive for such global migration is predominantly economic. Interestingly, there are generally five main reasons attributed to the high rates of emigration from Eastern countries like India, and intriguingly, all of these factors are closely tied to economic opportunities overseas.

These 5 main reasons for Indian emigration are:

- Employment problems
- Recognition
- Improvement in career
- Family Reasons
- An adverse situation in the home country

The predominant cause for the substantial number of Indian emigrants is the issue of employment. Often, these problems manifest in the form of limited job opportunities or inadequate wages, compelling individuals to seek better prospects elsewhere.



The monthly minimum wage at purchasing power parity (PPP) in India is astonishingly low, standing at a mere 175 dollars. This amounts to a mere 11% of the 1545 dollars minimum wage at PPP in the United Kingdom. Unsurprisingly, such a significant wage disparity has led to a considerable influx of Indian migrants seeking better opportunities

in the UK and other Western countries. Notably, countries within the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) like Saudi Arabia, Oman, and Bahrain offer higher minimum wages, acting as a significant driving force for migration from India to the GCC region.

Moreover, India possesses a youthful population, with 41% of its inhabitants under the age of 20.¹ This demographic reality results in an excess labor supply surpassing the demand, consequently driving down the equilibrium wages in the job market. Historically, the wage differential between India and the UK played a crucial role in encouraging migration. However, the implementation of stringent immigration regulations aims to hinder potential migrants with lower wages, often indicating lower skill levels. Consequently, a substantial portion of migrants bound for the UK has been significantly reduced due to these government regulations.

India is anticipated to experience a surge in unemployment rates in the coming years, particularly among the skilled youth population, primarily due to its large number of young inhabitants. Specifically, the unemployment rate for individuals aged 18 to 29, holding a graduation degree or higher, stands at a significant 28%.² This high unemployment rate sheds light on the underlying reasons for the substantial emigration rates among the youth population, particularly those with valuable skills. In this context, the UK demonstrates a more accommodating approach towards this segment of Indian emigrants.

Although India boasts a robust economy with a GDP of 2.264 trillion dollars³, it is essential to consider its exceptionally large population of approximately 1.2 billion people. Consequently, India's GDP per capita amounts to 1709 dollars, ranking it 134th in the world in terms of GDP per capita. This places India in the 30th percentile among all nations, highlighting the need to address the economic challenges faced by a significant portion of its population.

9. British Immigration Policy:

Since 1997, policymakers in the UK have adopted drastic policy measures in order to effectively handle migration (Somerville, 2007). To gain a deeper comprehension of these transformations, it is imperative to depict the previous "model" for the purpose of comparison.

¹http://censusindia.gov.in/Census_and_youth/age_structure_and_marital_status.aspx

²posted on 7th October 2015 by Nanoosh Kumar : <https://www.youthkiawaaz.com/2015/10/unemployment-indian-graduates-solution/>

³World Bank Data : <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.CD>

10. The Post-1945 Policy Model

Following the aftermath of World War II, a policy model was established in the UK, coinciding with the dismantling of the British Empire. This model was built upon two fundamental pillars, each supported by three laws¹. The initial pillar, known as limitation, consisted of three Parliamentary Acts passed in 1962, 1968, and 1971, all aimed at achieving "zero net immigration." The pinnacle of these legislative efforts was the 1971 Immigration Act, which boldly declared that Britain would maintain a state of "zero net immigration." This act replaced previous laws and introduced stringent control measures for most immigrants. Notably, it introduced new legal distinctions between UK-born individuals and UK passport-holders, subjecting people from former British colonies, including India, to immigration controls².

10.1. Policy under New Labour: 1997-2009

Between 1997 and 2009, significant policy shifts occurred in the UK regarding migration. These changes included the liberalization of the economic migration system, with a focus on high-skilled immigration. There were also increased restrictions and faster processing for asylum seekers, stringent control measures against unauthorized immigration, expanded internal security measures, and a reorientation of the official stance on 'integration,' which involved the expansion of anti-discrimination measures.

A major policy change during the 2001-2003 period was the adoption of the "managing migration" concept³. This approach emphasized economic migration and gained bipartisan acceptance, making limitations and restrictions on immigration no longer essential in UK migration policy. Programs were introduced to facilitate the migration of high-skilled immigrants, such as the Highly Skilled Migrants Programme (now Tier 1 of the Points-Based System), as well as low-skilled vacancies in agriculture and hospitality through schemes like the Seasonal Agricultural Workers Scheme. It is anticipated that future low-skilled labor needs will be met through an expanded European Union (EU).

The second pillar, integration, revolved around a framework of race relations. Anti-discrimination laws played a significant role in this aspect, with the 1965 Race Relations Act providing initial limited measures, followed by the expanded 1968 Race Relations Act, and finally the comprehensive 1976 Race Relations Act. In summary, the prevailing post-

¹Somerville, W. (2007), *Immigration under New Labour*, Bristol: Policy Press

²Miles, R. and Phizacklea, A. (1984), *White Man's Country: Racism in British Politics*, London: Pluto Press.

³Somerville, same reference

war policy model followed a two-pronged approach, focusing on immigrant integration through a 'race relations' perspective while simultaneously restricting immigration. Efforts have been made to attract international students, with Prime Minister Tony Blair (1997-2007) personally involved in boosting their numbers. Two "Prime Minister's Initiatives" in 1999 and 2006 were launched for this purpose. These measures included enhanced marketing overseas, particularly through British Council offices, and streamlined visa processing and transition into work in the UK. Notably, there are five British Council libraries and four major British Council offices in India.

The government has also sought to restrict specific immigration channels, particularly asylum. In response to rising numbers and public pressure, successive legislation has been introduced to reduce the volume of asylum applications, expedite processing, and improve the removal process for unsuccessful applicants. The reduction of asylum claims remains a crucial policy objective.

A significant impact on controlling "undesirable" flows, including asylum seekers, has been achieved through a series of measures aimed at extending UK borders abroad. These measures include a more restrictive visa system and the implementation of a new identity management system. India serves as the UK's largest visa operation worldwide and has often served as a testing ground for innovative ideas. For instance, starting from 12 December 2007, biometric data has been collected from visa applicants at one of the 12 visa processing centers across India. Moreover, since November 2008, all foreign nationals in the UK applying for a visa are required to carry a National Identity Card.

In addition to these measures, the UK government has undergone significant institutional reforms to reshape the immigration "delivery system" in line with new priorities. The Home Office's responsibilities were divided between a new Ministry of Justice and a streamlined Home Office. Furthermore, the Immigration and Nationality Directorate (IND) was separated into an independent agency with greater operational autonomy, re-named as the United Kingdom Borders Agency (UKBA).

10.2. Policy Changes Impacting on Immigration Flows from India 1997-2009:

The preceding overview of policy changes provides a broad perspective, yet it overlooks many intricate details (refer to Somerville, 2007 for more comprehensive information). In the subsequent section, an attempt will be made to highlight some of the significant changes that have occurred over the past decade, specifically pertaining to Indian migration to the UK.

It is important to note that the selection of policy changes presented below reflects the authors' considerations regarding their relevance and impact on migratory flows. However, it should be acknowledged that establishing definitive causal evidence of the influence of these policy changes on immigration flows remains elusive. Nonetheless, for the sake of historical documentation, we will outline the key modifications within the "work and study" routes, "family" routes, and the "asylum" or political routes.

10.2.1. Work and study immigrations streams:

The Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) has played a pivotal role in facilitating Indian immigration to the UK. Originating in 2002 as a niche initiative aimed at attracting the "best and brightest," the HSMP served as a precursor to Tier 1 of the Points-Based System (PBS). This programme marked a departure from the previous employer-centric selection system for economic migration and was eventually integrated into the PBS on 7th November 2006. Similar to the HSMP, Tier 1 of the PBS does not necessitate a job offer but instead evaluates applicants based on a points system that assesses their human capital and other defining characteristics. Factors such as education, age, and work experience are taken into consideration when awarding points. Notably, Indian nationals have been the largest cohort of foreign nationals to utilize the HSMP and are expected to constitute a substantial proportion within Tier 1.

The implementation of the Points-Based System (PBS) has had a significant impact on Indian immigration, albeit with some clumsiness during its initial introduction. This led to the suspension of various existing schemes, creating uncertainty regarding the rights of individuals, particularly concerning residency. Numerous schemes, including the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) and those specifically designed for nurses and doctors, attracted a considerable number of Indian nationals. Notably, the integration of HSMP into Tier 1 of the PBS raised concerns about the residency rights of many Indian nationals. The ensuing legal dispute resulted in a judicial review case being brought before the High Court, which ultimately ruled in favor of the claimants in April 2008.

In 2003, significant restructuring of the Working Holidaymaker Scheme took place with the primary aim of rebalancing the participation of individuals from the New Commonwealth (Hansard, 20 June 2003). However, this policy shift was mostly reversed in 2005, and instead, it became a subject of bilateral agreements. Despite these changes, there has been a consistent increase in the absolute number of individuals from India participating

in the scheme, although not necessarily in comparison to other countries.

10.2.2. Family entry:

The "Primary Purpose Rule," which was initially implemented in 1980 by the Conservative government to ensure the authenticity of marriages, but widely perceived as an obstacle for family formation within Asian communities, was abolished after the Labour party's election victory in 1997. This abolition notably removed a policy barrier to family reunification for Indian families.

However, concerns regarding "chain migration" have persisted. Chain migration refers to the entry of family members who, upon arrival in the UK, subsequently sponsor their own relatives. The Home Office, in its recent five-year strategy, explicitly prioritized "ending the practice" of chain migration¹. These concerns regarding chain migration have been particularly focused on the Indian sub-continent.

Additionally, the issue of forced marriages has also raised concerns, indirectly impacting policy decisions. As a result, the minimum age for marriage among individuals seeking a visa has been raised from 16 to 18 years, with intentions to further increase it to 21 years of age. It is important to note that the legal provision allowing British nationals to marry at 16 years of age remains unchanged.

10.2.3. Asylum Seekers:

In 2005, a significant decision was made to include India in the "safe country" list for individuals seeking asylum. Commonly referred to as the "white list," this designation assumes that the country is safe, thereby creating greater hurdles for individuals to successfully claim asylum in the UK. The immediate decline in asylum applications from India, evident in Table 4, clearly demonstrates the impact of this policy on those seeking asylum from India.

Critics of this policy have highlighted that it overlooks instances of religious persecution in certain regions of India, such as the mistreatment of Sikhs in Punjab, as well as more widespread gender-specific persecution. These concerns emphasize the need for a more nuanced approach to address the specific challenges faced by individuals seeking refuge from India.

¹Home Office (Various years), Persons Granted British Citizenship United Kingdom, London: Home Office.2005.p22

11. UK-India Policies Relevant to the Immigration Debate:

In addition to immigration-specific policies, there have been several government initiatives that bear relevance to immigration policy but have broader focuses. One of the primary policy endeavors has centered around trade. Notably, the India-UK accord of 2004 gained significance under the former Prime Minister Tony Blair, who aimed to strengthen the strategic alliance between the two countries. This accord entailed institutional reorganization, increased funding (including the allocation of one million pounds), and the establishment of the UK India Business Council in 2006. The government also devoted greater attention to the issue through Parliamentary reports from the Business and Enterprise Committee in 2006, as well as ministerial visits, including one by Prime Minister Gordon Brown in 2008.

Immigration policy, particularly the facilitation of business visas, emerged as a key aspect for improvement between the UK and India, extending beyond the confines of trade discussions.¹

12. The system of immigrants in Britain:

The points-based visa system serves as the primary pathway for individuals from non-European Economic Area (EEA) countries to enter the United Kingdom for purposes such as work, study, investment, or training. This system categorizes applicants into five distinct tiers.

To qualify for a visa within any of these five tiers, individuals must successfully pass a comprehensive points-based assessment. Each tier has its own set of conditions, entitlements, and entry requirements, catering to those aspiring to live and work in the UK. In order to obtain entry clearance or permission to stay in the United Kingdom, applicants must accumulate a satisfactory number of points, which are awarded based on various criteria such as age, qualifications, income, language proficiency, and financial resources. The specific number of points required varies across the five tiers.

The availability of adequate funds to support one's initial stay in the UK and the ability to communicate effectively in English hold substantial significance in most cases.

The overarching objective of this system is to ensure that individuals who may pose a

¹(see for Business and Enterprise Committee, 2007, pp 17-18)

threat to public health in the UK are not granted admission. Moreover, individuals who are medically incapable of supporting themselves or their dependents in the UK, as well as those requiring significant medical treatment (unless explicitly granted), are not eligible for any of the visas offered under the points-based system.¹

13. The Constitutions of Great Britain:

The United Kingdom's Constitution is not consolidated within a singular document, but rather draws upon a diverse range of sources. These encompass Acts of Parliament, judicial rulings, established conventions, and cherished traditions.

The scrutiny of British Constitutions has extended far beyond national boundaries, garnering attention from the global community. As previously mentioned, the governance of Britain lies in the hands of monarchs who heed the advice of Parliament. In accordance with the Oxford guide to British culture (2005), it is a parliamentary democracy, wherein the populace elects representatives to form the government. These elected officials, known as Members of Parliament (MPs), hold the highest positions of authority. The monarch, in contemporary times, possesses nominal powers within the political realm, with governance largely dictated by entrenched procedures and customs that have evolved over centuries. One may aptly assert that the monarch "reigns without ruling." The British Constitution is an amalgamation of statutory laws and established customs.

Modifications to the constitution can be effected through legislative actions, general consent, or a combination thereof. Parliament, through the enactment of laws, has legally recognized the right of individuals to pursue their interests irrespective of age or gender. However, these rights are not compiled in a solitary document. The incorporation of the European Convention on Human Rights into British law in 1998 is widely acknowledged, with these rights being deemed an integral part of the British constitution. In 2003, the government established a department dedicated to constitutional matters, overseeing areas of governance affected by constitutional changes, such as reforms and alterations to the House of Lords, as well as interactions with the Scottish Parliament and Welsh Assembly.²

¹visa guide.world.UK

²Amira, N., (2020), *New Perceptions of Britishness: A socio-cultural study of multi-cultural English society from 1940 to 21 st century*, University of Sidi bel Abbes, pp. 166

14. Conclusion:

Britain witnessed a remarkable influx of diverse individuals seeking a new beginning, commencing with the pioneers and continuing with those from the Indian subcontinent and the Arab world. This amalgamation transformed the United Kingdom into a vibrant melting pot, drawing individuals of myriad nationalities, races, religions, cultures, and languages. The allure of the New World enticed these intrepid souls to depart from their homelands in pursuit of the cherished ideals of liberty, happiness, and democracy. The surge of incoming immigrants prompted policymakers to contemplate a comprehensive reform agenda aimed at imposing restrictions and managing the situation effectively.

Indeed, Britain became a destination for numerous ethnic groups originating from diverse corners of the globe, predominantly from Asia, including Indians, Pakistanis, Bangladeshis, and Chinese, as well as individuals from Africa and the Arab world. Despite efforts to accommodate this cultural mosaic, the numbers continued to escalate, testament to the inviting ethos of the British land. The country's embrace of principles such as equality, courtesy, freedom of expression, and reverence for cultural diversity within the British fabric further solidified its reputation, captivating the hearts and minds of countless individuals.

Chapter

**THE SOCIO-CULTURAL
IMPACT OF
IMMIGRANTS IN
BRITAIN**

15. Introduction

Immigration poses a significant global issue, and the United Kingdom is no exception, as it grapples with the social and cultural implications associated with migration challenges. Throughout history, migration has facilitated the coexistence of diverse ethnic, cultural, linguistic, and religious groups, presenting various hurdles for both migrants and host communities. While some express concerns regarding the economic, social, and cultural effects of immigration, as well as the diversification of cultures, ethnicities, and races in developed nations, it is important to dispel the misconception that immigrants detrimentally impact wages and compete with native populations. Presently, Britain harbors the world's largest immigrant populace, prompting an examination of the actual influence of immigrants on the country's economy, society, and cultural landscape.

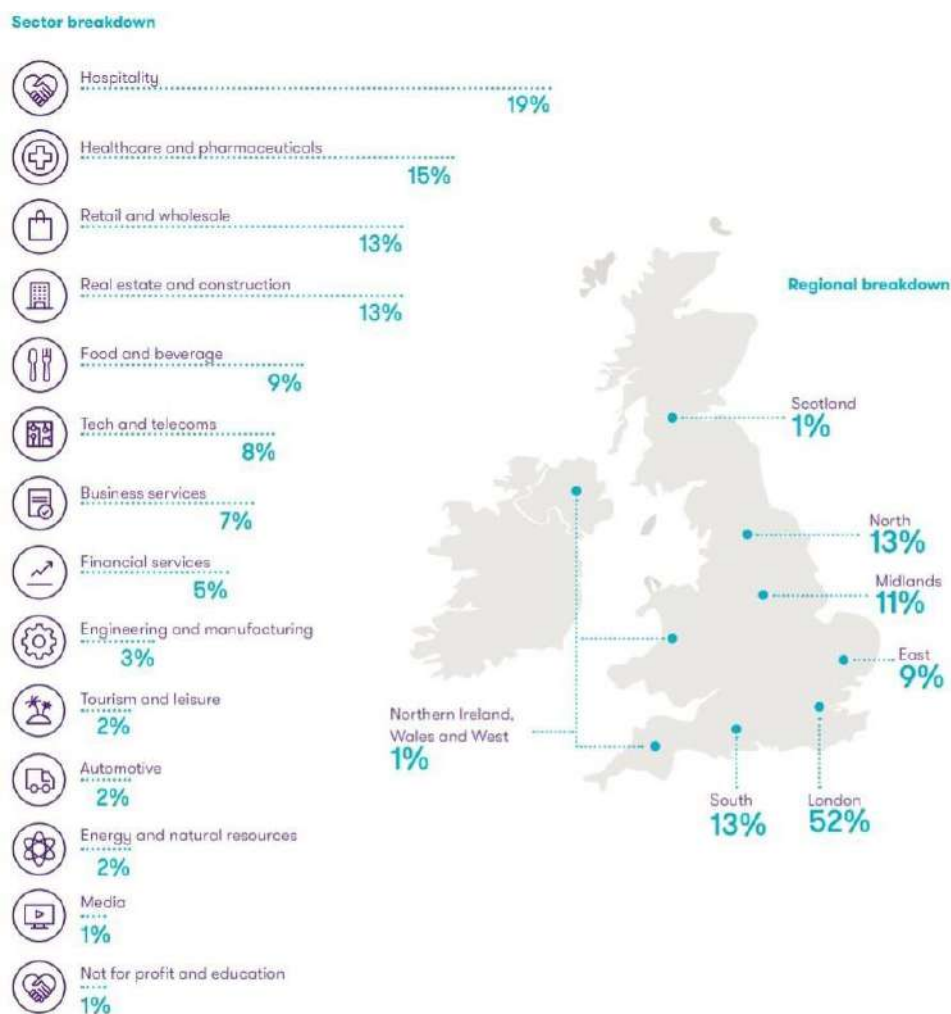


Figure 4 — Sector breakdown

16. Socio-economic performance:

The socio-economic landscape in the United Kingdom unveils a striking disparity when considering the performance of ethnic minorities in relation to their white counterparts. However, an intriguing caveat emerges when scrutinizing the data through the lens of ethnicity and religion. It becomes evident that the trajectory of second and third-generation Indians largely defies this trend, as they embark on a journey of upward mobility. Remarkably, these individuals exhibit a commendable level of educational attainment, consistently surpassing expectations. Furthermore, their accomplishments reverberate in the labor market, where they flourish on average, contributing to a promising future.

19.1 Educational Attainment :

The scholastic prowess of individuals of Indian origin remains consistently above the national average. Evidently, when considering GCSE performance (taken at the culmination of secondary education at age 16), the attainment of at least five A*-C grades has surged from 60% to an impressive 72% between 2002 and 2004. In stark contrast, their white counterparts achieved a lower 55%, while students from most other ethnic groups achieved even less, reaching a mere 45% or below.

Statistics extracted from the Annual Population Survey divulge that a notable 27.2% of individuals of Indian descent hold a degree or its equivalent as their highest qualification, surpassing the 18.8% figure among the white population.¹ However, it is worth noting that the proportion of Indians without any formal qualification stands slightly higher than the national average. Specifically, 15.1% of individuals from the Indian community lack qualifications, while the corresponding figure among White Britons stands at 13.2%.

19.2 Labour Market:

The employment rate for the ethnic minority population stands at 60%, whereas it reaches 74% for the general population. Research examining the labor market dynamics of minority groups has indicated that individuals from these communities are more likely to be overeducated in comparison to their white counterparts, suggesting that they should be experiencing better outcomes in terms of employment. The causes for these disparities are multifaceted, encompassing factors such as skills and education, geographical mobility, geographical deprivation, and both direct and indirect discrimination.² However, even

¹Annual Population Survey, January 2006 to December 2006, Office for National Statistics, cited in: National Audit Office (2008). Increasing employment rates for ethnic minorities. NAO: London

² Ethnic Minorities and the Labour Market: Final Report, London: Strategy Unit! Cabinet Office.

considering these factors, statistics consistently reveal that Indians outperform most other ethnic groups.

Notable variations emerge when comparing different ethnic minority groups. Indians exhibit superior performance in the labor market, with an estimated employment rate of 69%, while Bangladeshi and Pakistani workers have employment rates of 47% and 44%, respectively (NAo, 2008). Gender differences also come into play, as female Indians experience lower employment rates (60%) compared to their male counterparts (79%)¹. Moreover, Indians boast the lowest unemployment rate among minority groups, standing at 8%.

Analyzing data spanning from 1991 to 2001, it becomes apparent that the Indian community has witnessed notable advancements in occupational attainment. Specifically, Indian males have experienced increases in skilled non-manual work and managerial positions, while Indian females have seen improvements in skilled manual, managerial, and professional jobs (Clark and Drinkwater, 2007). These figures challenge the conventional perception of Indians primarily engaging in shopkeeping or restaurant ownership. However, it is worth noting that the level of self-employment remains higher than average within Asian communities. While approximately 17% of individuals from White groups are self-employed, the corresponding figure for Indians reaches 21% (Clark and Drinkwater, 2007).

In terms of pay levels, research suggests that Indian men do not exhibit a pay gap relative to White men. However, an analysis encompassing ethnicity and religion reveals a pay penalty for Hindu Indian men. Additionally, Indian women face an 18% pay gap when compared to Indian men². Earlier research conducted from 1994 to 2000 also consistently indicated that Indian men were among the least disadvantaged, earning 3% more than their White counterparts by 2000. Specifically, by 2000, the average net weekly pay for Indian men slightly exceeded £200, while Indian women earned just under £200 per week (Cabinet Office, 2003).

19.3 Political Participation and Representation:

A crucial aspect of ethnic minority integration revolves around civic and political representation. In recent years, targeted and concerted efforts have been undertaken

¹Clark, K. and Drinkwater, S. (2007), *Ethnic Minorities and the Labour Market: Dynamics and Diversity*, JRF: York.

²Longhi, S. and Platt, L. (2008), *Pay Gaps across Equality Areas: Research Report 9*, London: Equality and Human Rights Commission.

to mobilize and increase the participation of ethnic minorities in the political process. Noteworthy initiatives such as Operation Black Vote and localized campaigns led by local authorities have sought to enhance voter registration rates.

During the previous election, the voter turnout among ethnic minorities stood at 47%, in contrast to 61.4% among all registered voters. It is important to highlight that not only was the overall turnout low, but voter registration within ethnic minority communities represented only three out of four individuals eligible to vote (Electoral Commission, 2005). Analyzing voting patterns, it becomes evident that 80% of Asian communities tend to support the Labour Party, although a significant proportion of the Indian community (constituting 23% of all non-White British votes) aligns with the Conservative Party.

Within the realm of Westminster, the last election witnessed an increase in the number of Members of Parliament from an ethnic minority background, rising from 13 to 15. Among them, at least 6 individuals hail from an Indian origin. Nevertheless, it has been observed that to truly reflect the demographic makeup of the United Kingdom, there should be a minimum of 51 MPs from an ethnic minority background.^{1 2}

19.4 Academia and medicine:

Prominent academic establishments in the United Kingdom boast esteemed scholars of Indian descent among their esteemed faculty members. Notably, one of the well-known figures in this realm is Kumar Bhattacharya, known as Baron Bhattacharya (1940-2019). Originating from Bangalore, this British-Indian engineer held the distinguished position of Professor of Manufacturing Systems at the University of Warwick and was the visionary behind the establishment of the Warwick Manufacturing Group. Recognizing his remarkable contributions, he was granted the honor of a Life Peer in 2004, subsequently becoming a respected member of the House of Lords.³

¹Changing Patterns of Ethnic Minority Self-Employment in Britain: Evidence from Census Microdata' by Ken Clark and Stephen Drinkwater was presented at the Royal Economic Society's 2007 annual conference at the University of Warwick, 11-13 April.

²Electoral Commission (2005), Election 2005: How Many, Who and Why? London: Electoral Commission. HESA. (Various years), Higher Education Statistics for the UK, London: Higher Education Statistical Authority.

³Professor Lord Kumar Bhattacharyya Kt, CBE, FRS, FEng, Regius Professor of Manufacturing, WMG The University of Warwick

19.5 Healthcare and pharmaceuticals:

The healthcare sector in the United Kingdom has captured the interest of the Indian diaspora, primarily in areas such as care homes and private nursing, which are closely tied to real estate ventures. Notable players in this field include HC-One, TLC Group, and Advinia Healthcare.

In addition to care homes, the pharmaceutical sector remains a popular business domain for the Indian diaspora. It encompasses retail, wholesale, and the manufacturing of medicines. Examples of businesses in this sector include Day Lewis, Avicenna Healthcare, BS Group, and Chemilines for retailing and wholesaling, while Bristol Pharmaceuticals has made significant strides in manufacturing. Many Indians have pursued careers as pharmacists, leading to the emergence of such ventures.

Vitabiotics is a well-recognized brand in the healthcare arena, carving out a niche for itself in the vitamins and supplements market. Founded by Kartar Lalvani in 1971, the business is currently managed by his son, Tej Lalvani, who is renowned as one of the dragons on the BBC television series "Dragons' Den".

Another notable figure within the Indian diaspora in the healthcare sector is Dr. Chai Patel, the founder of HC-One, a leading British healthcare management company and the largest care home operator in Britain. HC-One operates 329 care homes across the UK, specializing in dementia, nursing, residential, and specialist care for the elderly. Dr. Patel played a pivotal role in acquiring Priory Hospitals in 2000 while serving as the Chief Executive of Westminster Health Care plc, the largest publicly quoted healthcare services group in the UK. He later served as the Chief Executive of the Priory Group, the UK's largest independent specialist mental health and education services group.

19.6 Regional breakdown:

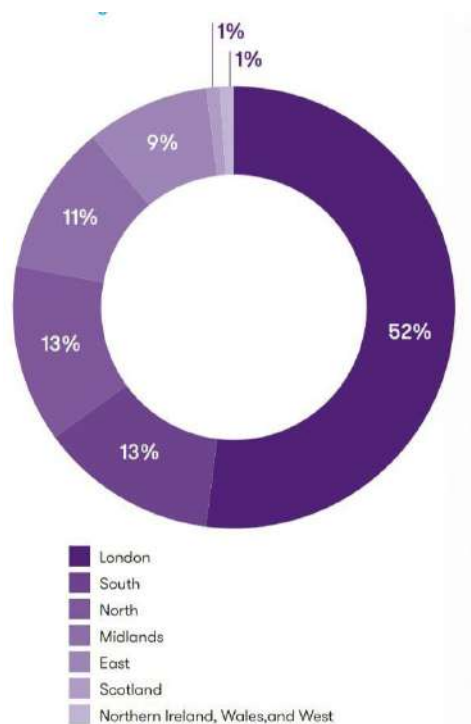


Figure 5 — Regional breakdown of Indian immigrants

Out of the 1.5 million individuals of Indian origin residing in the United Kingdom, more than half a million have chosen London as their home. Likewise, the majority of the 654 companies we examined are London-based, constituting 52% of the total (refer to Chart 2). Additionally, there are noteworthy clusters of immigrant-owned businesses in various regions across the country, including the Midlands, the South, the North, and the East. Apart from London, other major cities that serve as focal points for Indian immigrant entrepreneurs include Manchester, Birmingham, Leicester, and Leeds.

The Indian Diaspora in Britain

The largest immigrant ethnic group in the UK at the moment is the Indian diaspora. Furthermore, according to figures from the 2011 census, Sikhs make up about 0.8% of the population, and Hindus make up about 1.5% of the entire British population. The total population of England and Wales was 56.1 million, an increase of 7% from 2001; migration accounted for 55% of this growth. The number of immigrants in England and Wales really rose by around 3 million from 2001 to 2011.⁷ Additionally, India has the largest diaspora in the world after China (the People's Republic of China), which is believed to number around 25 million, according to a report by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP, 2010).

Table 1
Immigration by Nationality, Country of Birth, and Country of Last Residence, 2010

	Thousand			Percentage		
	Nationality	Country of birth	Country of last residence	Nationality	Country of birth	Country of last residence
UK	93	84	0	15-7%	14-2%	0.0%
EU	176	171	208	29-8%	28-9%	35-3%
EU-15	76	70	110	12-9	11-8	18-6
EU-A8	86	87	81	14-6	14-7	13-7
EU other	14	14	17	2-4	2-4	2-9
Non-EU	322	336	382	54-5%	56-9%	64-7%
Old Commonwealth	31	32	57	5-2	5-4	9-7
New Commonwealth	156	161	162	26-4	27-2	27-5
Other Foreign	135	144	163	22-8	24-4	27-6
Total	591	591	591	100	100	100

Table 2
Immigration to Britain by Nationality, 1998-2010

	Thousands												
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
British	104	115	99	110	98	100	89	98	83	74	85	96	93
EU	82	66	63	58	61	66	130	152	170	195	198	167	176
EU-15	82	66	63	58	61	66	77	73	74	77	90	82	76
EU-A8							53	76	92	112	89	68	86
EU other							0	3	4	6	19	17	14
Non-EU	206	273	316	313	356	344	369	316	344	305	307	303	322
Old Commonwealth	54	55	56	65	63	62	73	62	62	45	44	30	31
New Commonwealth	51	68	91	84	92	105	141	117	139	129	121	141	156
Other Foreign	101	150	189	164	201	177	155	137	143	131	142	132	135
Total	391	454	479	481	516	511	589	567	596	574	590	567	591

17. Cultural effect:

20.1 Arts and media:

The presence of British Indian individuals in the realms of acting, broadcasting, comedy, and music has become increasingly prominent within the UK's media landscape. Notable figures in this realm include esteemed journalists Krishnan Guru-Murthy and Naga Munchetty, the talented comedian Nish Kumar, versatile actor and broadcaster Sanjeev Bhaskar, and the multi-talented writer and actress Meera Syal.

Sir Anish Kapoor, a sculptor hailing from Bombay, has left an indelible mark on both

the physical and cultural landscapes of the United Kingdom.¹ His remarkable creation, the ArcelorMittal Orbit located at the Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park in London, stands as the largest piece of public art in the entire country. Furthermore, Sir Anish Kapoor holds the distinction of being the first living artist to have a solo exhibition at the esteemed Royal Academy of Arts in London.²

In the world of cinema, Gurinder Chadha has established herself as an integral part of the British cultural fabric through her remarkable films, including "Bhaji on the Beach," "Bend It Like Beckham," and "Viceroy's House." Her contributions have resonated deeply with audiences, showcasing her unique storytelling abilities and cementing her place in the British film industry.³

20.2 Sports:

In addition to the realms of curry, commonwealth, commerce, and cinema, cricket stands as another significant connection between India and the UK. This bond has been robust since the days of Ranjitsinhji and Duleepsinhji in the pre-independence era. Throughout the years, the India-UK cricket relationship has been further fortified by notable individuals like former Indian wicketkeeper Farroukh Engineer, spinner Dilip Doshi, and others who chose the UK as their home after retiring from the sport. More recently, players of Indian origin such as Monty Panesar, Ravi Bopara, and England captain Nasser Hussain have made remarkable contributions to the gentleman's game in the UK, serving as shining examples of the talent and impact of Indian-origin cricketers.

Rajiv Ouseph, the top-ranked men's singles badminton player in England, stands as another outstanding athlete of Indian heritage. He achieved a remarkable feat by winning the English national badminton title for seven consecutive years from 2008 to 2014. In 2017, Ouseph became the first English player in 27 years to claim the European singles champion title. His impressive accomplishments also include reaching the quarter-finals at the Rio Olympic Games and securing silver medals at the 2010 and 2014 Commonwealth Games.

¹The Guardian, 2012..Anish KAPOOR's Orbit tower: the mother of all helter-skelter

²Anish Kapoor, Encyclopaedia Britannica

³BFI, The Personal History of David Copperfield leads nominations for British Independent Film Awards 2019, 20 October 2019

20.3 Cuisine:

The culinary landscape in the UK has undergone a notable transformation due to the influence of Indian cuisine. According to a survey, Indian takeaways have surpassed the traditional British fish and chips in popularity,¹ with three times as many people opting for Indian food. Additionally, a staggering three million Britons report preparing Indian-inspired recipes on a weekly basis. Chicken Tikka Masala, a dish of British origin, consistently ranks among the nation's favorite meals.

The inception of Indian cuisine in the UK dates back to 1810 when Sake Dean Mahomet, a captain from the East India Company, established the first Indian restaurant. In more recent times, modern Indian chefs such as Vivek Singh, Atul Kochar (the first Indian chef to be awarded a Michelin Star), and Cyrus Todiwala have played a significant role in popularizing Indian gastronomy. As a result, the UK now boasts thousands of Indian restaurants, with six of them holding Michelin Stars. Among these esteemed establishments is Veeraswamy, located on London's Regent Street, which has been serving culinary delights since 1925, making it the oldest Indian restaurant in the country.

Furthermore, the UK's culinary scene has embraced the flavors of Indian street food, with restaurant chains like Dishoom and Masala Zone gaining increasing popularity among food enthusiasts. These establishments have successfully introduced the vibrant and diverse street food culture of India to the discerning palates of British diners.

18. Conclusion:

In conclusion, Indian immigrants have made a significant socio-cultural impact on the United Kingdom. Their contributions in areas such as cuisine, arts and entertainment, sports, academia, and business have enriched British society and fostered a deeper appreciation for Indian culture. From the popularity of Indian cuisine to the achievements of Indian-origin individuals in various fields, the influence of the Indian diaspora has strengthened cultural diversity and cross-cultural understanding. The entrepreneurial spirit of Indian immigrants has also stimulated economic growth and created employment opportunities. Overall, the contributions of Indian immigrants have shaped the socio-cultural fabric of the UK and will continue to do so in the future.

¹What is the UK's favourite cuisine?, Paymentsense, 24 February 2017

General conclusion

19. General conclusion:

In summary, this study provides a comprehensive overview of Indian immigration in Britain, encompassing the historical context, UK-India immigration policies, and the social, economic, and cultural effects of this migration.

The study highlights the dynamic nature of migration patterns over time, with periods of emigration and immigration. In recent decades, there has been a noticeable increase in immigration to Britain, with India being a significant source country.

The study examines the impact of UK-India immigration policies, including initiatives such as the Highly Skilled Migrant Programme (HSMP) and the Points-Based System (PBS). These policies have influenced the inflow of Indian immigrants, shaping the composition of the migrant population and impacting their rights and opportunities.

From a social perspective, Indian immigration has contributed to the diversity and vibrancy of British society. Indian immigrants have brought with them their rich cultural heritage, languages, and unique perspectives, enriching the cultural landscape of the country. However, challenges related to cultural integration and discrimination persist, emphasizing the importance of fostering inclusivity and understanding.

Economically, Indian immigrants have made significant contributions to the UK economy. They have played vital roles in various sectors such as technology, healthcare, education, and entrepreneurship, driving economic growth and innovation. However, debates surrounding the potential impact on wages, job competition, and strain on public services continue, highlighting the need for careful policy considerations.

Culturally, Indian immigrants have brought their traditions, cuisine, arts, and festivals, adding to the multicultural fabric of British society. This has fostered intercultural exchange and appreciation of diverse cultures.

In conclusion, the study emphasizes that Indian immigration to Britain has had multifaceted effects. It has brought benefits such as economic growth, cultural enrichment, and diversity. However, challenges remain in terms of integration, policy management,

and addressing social and economic inequalities. It is essential to adopt inclusive policies, promote social cohesion, and recognize the invaluable contributions of Indian immigrants in creating a more equitable and harmonious society.

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This Dissertation consists of immigration in Great Britain during the Modern age that caused a big problem around the world. It is knownly defines as a movement of people into a new country in search of a better life. Nowadays, Britain is seen as a land of opportunities where immigrants can pursue their dreams. People are constantly migrating and expanding across the globe due to various circumstances, and immigration remains a contentious topic in today's legislative debates. Britain has welcomed massive waves of immigrants who have reshaped the country, as successful nations often do. This study aims to examine the different immigration waves that arrived in Britain during the modern era, along with their historical and contemporary drivers. Additionally, the dissertation explores how immigrants have influenced British society and culture. The impact of human mobility on the population of Great Britain during the modern age is still a largely unexplored area of study

KEY WORDS: Indian Immigrants, Modern age, Impact, Society, Culture.

ملخص

هذه الأطروحة تركز على الهجرة في بريطانيا خلال العصر الحديث، والتي تسببت في مشاكل كبيرة حول العالم. يتم تعريف نمط الهجرة على أنه انتقال الأشخاص إلى بلد جديد بحثًا عن حياة أفضل. في الوقت الحاضر، ينظر إلى بريطانيا على أنها أرض الفرص حيث يمكن للمهاجرين تحقيق أحلامهم. يهاجر الناس باستمرار ويتوسعون في جميع أنحاء العالم بسبب ظروف مختلفة، ولا تزال الهجرة موضوعًا مثيرًا للجدل في المناقشات التشريعية اليوم. استقبلت بريطانيا موجات هائلة من المهاجرين الذين أعادوا تشكيل البلاد، كما تفعل الدول الناجحة في كثير من الأحيان. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى فحص موجات الهجرة المختلفة التي وصلت إلى بريطانيا في العصر الحديث، إلى جانب محركاتها التاريخية والمعاصرة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تستكشف الأطروحة كيفية تأثير المهاجرين على المجتمع والثقافة البريطانية، لا يزال تأثير التنقل البشري على سكان بريطانيا العظمى خلال العصر الحديث مجال دراسة غير مستكشف إلى كبير.

الكلمات المفتاحية المهاجرين الهنود، العصر الحديث، التأثير، المجتمع، الثقافة.

Résumé :

Sa thèse porte sur l'immigration en grande Bretagne à l'époque moderne, qui a causé des problèmes importants dans le monde. L'immigration est communément de personnes dans un nouveau pays vers un nouveau pays à la recherche d'une vie meilleure. De nos jours, la Grande-Bretagne est considérée comme une terre d'opportunités où les immigrants peuvent poursuivre leurs rêves. Les gens migrent et s'étendent constamment à travers le monde en raison de diverses circonstances, et l'immigration reste un sujet controversé dans les débats législatifs d'aujourd'hui. La Grande-Bretagne a accueilli des vagues massives d'immigrants qui ont remodelé le pays, comme le font souvent les nations prospères. Cette étude vise à examiner les différentes vagues d'immigration qui sont arrivées en Grande-Bretagne à l'époque moderne, ainsi que leurs moteurs historiques et contemporains. De plus, la thèse explore comment les immigrants ont influencé la société et la culture britanniques. L'impact de la mobilité humaine sur la population de la Grande-Bretagne à l'époque moderne est encore un domaine d'étude largement inexploré.

Mots Clés : Immigrants Indiens, époque moderne, impact, société, culture.