

A STUDY OF HOW DAILY MIGRANT WAGE LABORERS AFFECT SOCIAL COHESION WITH IN COMMUNITIES



Shigufta Nazneen

M.Phil., Roll No.: 141916 Session-2014-15

Department of Sociology, B.R.A. Bihar University, Muzaffarpur, India.

Email: shiguftanaz@gmail.com

ABSTRACT

One of the most critical issues that the member states of the European Union are now attempting to overcome is the assimilation of migrant labour. This is especially true as the continent continues to increase in cultural and political variety. Specifically, the eastward enlargement in 2004 to include eight post-communist countries from Eastern Europe raised fears that economic migration might undermine perceived social cohesion within the member states. This fear was fueled by the fact that the enlargement occurred in 2004. At the same time, the possibility of additional eastern enlargements makes the topic of the relationship between the growth of membership and the incorporation of new migrant groups an ongoing issue that is of a very high level of relevance, particularly in the urban areas that are located outside of the "core of cities" (Harding, 1997). A growing body of academic research investigates the perspectives of different European nations on one another as well as the ways in which immigration impacts the formation of a pan-European identity (Laffan, 1996). Scholarly attention is also being paid increasingly to the experiences of migrants from the eight Accession (A8) countries within host countries, as well as the role that local governments play in the process of economic incorporation for migrants.

KEYWORD: Eastern Enlargements, Migrant Labour, Economic.

INTRODUCTION

These countries include the Czech Republic, Estonia, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Slovakia, and Slovenia (e.g. Hatziprokopiu, 2004; Wills et al., 2009). However, an evaluation of how communities could keep their cohesion in metropolitan regions that are experiencing high rates of labour migration and, as a result, be better suited to assist the "social absorption" of economic migrants is lacking from this body of research. Within the field of urban studies

, there is a long and illustrious tradition of investigating the factors that contribute to, as well as the effects of, varying levels of community cohesiveness among its constituents.

Practitioners of mental health care operate in a society that is becoming increasingly multicultural as a result of the global migration of individuals from a diverse range of racial, cultural, and ethnic origins. Migration occurs for a variety of reasons, some of the most common of which are political, social, and educational. The richness of this diversity of cultures, ethnicities, races, and reasons for migration can make it difficult to understand the experiences of people whose backgrounds and experiences are significantly different from those of the clinician. This can also make the diagnosis of illness more difficult. Because of the linguistic, religious, and social differences between migrant populations and the clinicians who provide care, there is a significant impact that cultural differences have on the diagnosis and treatment of illness in migrant populations. Culture plays an important role in the presentation of illness. In addition, it would appear that persons of various cultural origins are affected by a unique combination of biological, psychological, and social elements, which results in a variation in the incidence and prevalence of mental diseases.

MIGRATION

The process of moving from one nation, area, or place of residence to another in order to establish oneself permanently there is referred to as migration. This new settlement can last for a variety of time periods, but for the sake of this article, we will be concentrating on people who move to a different nation either on a permanent or a semi-permanent basis. Also absent from this conversation is the movement of people from cities to rural areas within the same nation. Migrants may travel in groups or independently of one another. For instance, people who migrate for economic or educational reasons may move alone at first and then bring their families along at a later period.

CULTURAL BEREAVEMENT

According to what Eisenbruch has indicated, a mourning reaction can occur when an individual loses their social structure as well as their culture. When people migrate, they leave behind many things that are familiar to them, such as their language (particularly their vernacular and dialect), their attitudes, their values, their social structures, and their support networks. Grieving for this loss can be seen as a healthy reaction and a natural consequence of migration; however, if the symptoms cause significant distress or impairment and last for a specified amount of time, psychiatric intervention may be warranted. Grieving for this loss can be seen as a healthy reaction and a natural consequence of migration. Eisenbruch has provided a definition of cultural bereavement as "the experience of the uprooted person - or group - resulting from loss of social structures, cultural values, and self-identity: the person - or group - continues to live in the past, is visited by supernatural forces from the past while asleep or awake, suffers feelings of guilt over abandoning culture and homeland, feels pain if memories of the past begin to fade, but finds constant images of the past (including traumatic events) in the present.

SOCIAL COHESION

The formation of relationships between members of a social group, both to one another and to the group as a whole, is what gives rise to group cohesiveness, which is also known as group cohesion and social cohesion. In spite of the fact that cohesiveness is a multi-faceted process, it can be broken down into four primary components: social ties, task relations, perceived unity, and emotions. Members of groups that have a high level of cohesion are more likely to engage in spontaneous participation and to remain with the group.

One way to give a definition of cohesion that is more precise is to say that it is the tendency of a group to stay united while working toward a goal or while trying to meet the psychological needs of its members. This definition accounts for essential features of cohesion, such as the quality's multidimensionality, dynamic nature, instrumental base, and emotional dimension, among other things. Its multidimensionality refers to the fact that its coherence is dependent on a wide variety of conditions. From the moment a group is established until the moment a group is dissolved, it undergoes incremental changes in both its strength and shape over the course of time, which is what is meant by the term "dynamic nature."

SOCIAL COHESION IN SOCIAL POLICY LITERATURES

It is necessary to address a number of important concerns in order to make social cohesiveness an objective of public policy. The first question is one of values. The idea of social cohesiveness is inextricably linked to the development of common norms, identities, and values. This relationship simply cannot be severed. Not only is a degree of social consensus on norms and values linked with, but it is really a fundamental and constitutive component of social cohesiveness as well. Generally speaking, public organizations—especially institutions that are in the business of providing services—have a significant impact on the formation and upkeep of these standards and principles. The establishment of social cohesiveness presupposes, first and foremost, the establishment of a set of guidelines for social membership and/or national citizenship. In order to develop clarity around the fundamental rights and responsibilities that govern social interaction, it is vital to have a distinct understanding of who belongs (whether to a community or a nation; the two can overlap but can be in conflict with one another). For instance, the connection between citizenship and social policy has been at the forefront of discussions in the literature on INDIA social policy (Marshall 1950).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Sven Selås Kallevik (2014) The widespread rural-to-urban migration that occurs in developing nations is almost exclusively comprised of solitary migrants. This tendency has persisted for a long time. This specific occurrence will be dissected, analysed, and illuminated during the course of this thesis. Migrant workers are an essential component of the urban labour force in nations like India and other places across the world. They provide a

service that is not only affordable, but also dependable (in the sense that there are many of them) and simple to obtain. This thesis placed an emphasis on how unskilled labourers deal with the challenges of living in an urban environment. In addition, a variety of explanations will be provided as to why these migrants have made the decision to relocate, and why, in the majority of instances, they do not bring their families with them.

Krisztina Dajnoki (2021) Over the course of the past several decades, one of the most important topics to discuss in regard to the labour market has been the impact that migration has had, particularly in the labour markets of industrialised nations. This study analyses whether migration has an effect on the labour market in the destination nations by asking the major research question, which is whether migration has a positive or negative effect on various components of the labour market. In addition to that, it intends to include a theoretical debate on the subject matter of the research. A more in-depth analysis of the research questions and where they come from is accomplished by employing an approach known as a systematic review. According to the findings of the study, the impact of migration on the earnings of native workers may be both beneficial and negative, depending on the country that is being analysed.

Neal A. Palmer (2014) A significant number of people have moved from rural to urban regions as a result of rapid urbanisation. In modern China, the engagement of migrants in Urban Residents Committees (URCs) and other community groups provide potential for the growth of social capital as well as democracy. We use survey data collected in 2006 from a stratified convenience sample of 3,024 migrant workers living in seven different cities in China to investigate the relationship between individual and community social capital and three distinct forms of community participation. These three forms of participation include: (a) the amount of contact with community organisations; (b) the frequency of help sought from community organisations; and (c) the rate of participation in URC meetings.

Matias Vaira-Lucero (2014) This study investigates the impact that immigrants' social capital has on their success in the labour market. Using data from the Households Income and Labour Dynamics in Australia (HILDA) longitudinal survey, we construct an index of social networks using a technique known as "principal component analysis," or PCA. We then investigate the impact this index has on the likelihood of obtaining a job and on the level of wages earned. Our research indicates that social capital has a beneficial impact on the job prospects and earnings of migrants, particularly for women.

Jane Holgate (2013) International labour migration is not a new phenomenon; nonetheless, it has become an increasingly current issue at both the local and global policy levels in recent years, as is pointed out by a number of organisations, including the International Labour Organization (ILO) (ILO 2010). With the proliferation of more accessible and more economical modes of transportation as well as the dynamics of globalising forces, the ability of employees to seek employment outside of their native country has substantially increased in scope. "Far-flung" workplaces have been more accessible to a bigger number of migrant workers as a result of the concept of "time/space compression," which indicates that spatial

boundaries have been torn down (Harvey 1990). Even though seasonal and circular migration began occurring across the Atlantic in the 19th century, migration in the past was typically thought of in terms of permanence, which meant a move to establish a new home and way of life in a different country or region. In the past, migration was often considered to be a permanent move.

Ceri Gott (2015) This was one of the earliest attempts ever made to do research into the social and economic effects that migration has on the INDIA. In particular, we get to the conclusion that: Migrants have a more difficult time breaking into the labour market than native-born citizens, but they earn more on average than the population they are replacing, which helps the economy expand. Although further study is required in this field, there is no evidence to suggest that migration harms the employment chances of employees who are already resident in the country. Migrants frequently replace vacancies in the labour market, which alleviates pressure on inflation and boosts overall productivity. - Immigrants have made major cultural and social contributions to the society of the India. These contributions include the expansion of consumer choice and the contributions of many renowned personalities in the arts, academia, medicine, science, and sport.

Eslavath Rajkumar (2021) According to the findings of the WHO, the COVID-19 pandemic, which was discovered for the first time in December 2019, plunged the entire world into an unprecedented crisis and a state of lingering uncertainty. This was accompanied by an unprecedented number of deaths, a widespread economic depression, widespread unemployment, quarantine, an unavoidable lockdown, and a travel ban that was imposed globally as a necessity to combat the pandemic. Migrants were discovered to be one of the most vulnerable groups among the general population during this lockdown. This is because the lockout completely halted the migrants' ability to make a living. The purpose of this review study is to analyse in depth the myriad of challenges that migrants faced in India during the shutdown as well as the socio-psychological consequences of circular movement. Research on migrant workers during COVID-19 as well as studies on circular migration were searched for in accordance with the recommendations provided by PRISMA (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses).

METHOD AND STRUCTURE

The approach that this study takes to the question of assessing the impacts of migration on integration and social cohesion is informed by a review of the relevant literature, combined with an overview of potentially useful data sources. This review and overview inform the approach that this study takes to the question. This foundation shaped the strategy employed to identify and analyse particularly appropriate data sources, which enabled an innovative data analysis of the impacts of both Indian and non-Indian migration on local areas, as well as an examination of the integration of new and old migrants into mainstream Indian society.

Methodological overview

In this article, we will address the topic in three sections. To start, we looked at the available

literature. It was unable to conduct a normal literature study since the terms "migration," "integration," and "cohesion" cover tens of thousands of different published outputs. Because every serious academic work on cohesion and integration refers to the definitions of the terms being "contested" in some form, suggesting that a top-down approach is something of a cul-de-sac when applied to the brief of this paper, it is unlikely that adopting a theoretical, deductive, and prescriptive effort to define integration and social cohesion will succeed (see for example Castles and Kosack, 1985).

Integration and cohesion: key ideas and concepts

In the following part of this study, we will get closer to defining our methodology by conducting an analysis of important measures. However, before we move on, it is vital to recognise a number of crucial ideas that have been presented in the previous research. This will help us avoid coming to the incorrect conclusions when we reduce the parameters.

INTEGRATION AND COHESION: EXTANT EMPIRICAL MEASURES

After conducting an inductive study of the relevant literature, we were able to categorise the different metrics into three distinct groups:

1. National identity measures
2. Integration by group measures
3. Cohesion measures in local neighbourhoods

To put it another way, we found that certain measures could be found to be associated with (1) Britishness or ways of national life (such as feelings of belonging to England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland; levels of patriotism, and so on); (2) with a range of measures associated with immigrants themselves—as a religious or ethnic group—and their outcomes in education, jobs, and so on; and (3) with how people felt about their local community, including whether people respected one another and how frank they were about problems

Characteristics of a nation

The concept of "national identity" refers to either an innate commitment to one's country in general or the maturation of "Britishness" in particular. The majority of published works are historical in nature (Colley, 1992). When sociological (Nairn, 2007), it often does not entail any empirical measurements, and vice versa. The study that James Tilly (2004) and his colleagues did, as well as the work that Anthony Heath (2007) and his colleagues did independently, are two notable exceptions to this rule. In more recent times, there has been study done on the topic of belonging at the national level (MORI, 2010), as well as comparative work in India (Indian Commission, 2011).

Integration (group results) (group outcomes)

By looking at the outcomes of different immigrant groups, a significant body of research has been done in an effort to quantify the effects that migration has on integration. This often involves looking at hard numbers that can be characterised in an objective manner, such as employment rates, educational attainment levels, health outcomes, and so on. The majority of the research that has been done on the topic is typically referred to as "immigrant incorporation" or "immigration integration."

The work that Castles and Vertovec did in 2001-2002 for the Home Office is one example of such a meta-review. In the same period, Agar and Strang created several measures of refugee integration, which were also developed by the Home Office. Another example of such a meta-review is found in (Castles et. al., 2001; Agar and Strang, 2008). The purpose of these two reviews is to identify any gaps in outcomes, making corrections and adjustments for as many factors in the context as is feasible. The literature typically draws on the fields of sociology and economics, although it is important not to ignore the implicit debt to psychology and Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs (Maslow, 1943). His groundbreaking approach is woven into many integration studies today because it is seen as having purchase on the question of when and why an individual feels they belong to a society.

Social cohesion (within local neighbourhoods)

There are many different approaches to establishing trust and being a good neighbour. The majority are quantified and characterised in terms of social capital throughout the body of academic research (Fennema and Tillie, 2008). The discussion of social capital has also moved beyond the realm of academia and into standard official tracking and analysis (for instance, the Office for National Statistics has adopted the OECD's definition of social capital networks, which includes shared norms, values, and understandings that facilitate co-operation within or among groups). It is abundantly clear that specific key aspects of social capital, such as the willingness to trust and cooperate with other people as well as the possession of wide social networks, are likely to have important consequences for social cohesion and the role that immigrants play in either fostering or impeding the formation of such cohesion.

DISTILLING OPTIONS FOR EMPIRICAL EXAMINATION OF THE SOCIAL IMPACTS OF MIGRATION

There are three main issues that will be discussed in this article: the operationalization and measurement of the concepts of cohesion and integration; the availability and usability of data on migration levels and flows as well as on cohesion and integration; and the issue of correctly identifying and specifying the impacts of immigration on cohesion and integration. All three of these issues will be discussed in further detail below. We will immediately begin discussing these ideas, but we will begin with the latter because it is of the utmost significance for the remainder of the debate on determining how to measure the influence immigration has on cohesiveness and integration.

MEASURES AND INDICATORS OF COHESION AND INTEGRATION

Social cohesion

There are still a lot of unanswered problems concerning how cohesion may ever be quantified because it is such a fuzzy and ill-defined term. According to the research that has been conducted thus far, the most reliable predictor is a person's intuitive feeling that those who live in the surrounding community get along well with one another. At its most fundamental level, it might even be used to define the lack of overt conflict in a community; however, such a conceptualization would run the danger of causing researchers to ignore tensions and strains in groups that had not (or had not yet) broken out into open conflict.

It would be much more beneficial to base comprehension on actual experience, with respondents being questioned not on their perceptions but rather on the specific actions that included individuals of varying ethnic or immigrant backgrounds cooperating to complete a task. Examples of this might include helping one another out in the course of normal, day-to-day activities, as well as in times of extreme need or even emergencies. It is possible that it may extend to voluntary behaviours as well, such as organising activities in which children can play together. In any event, the benefit would come from relying less on subjective impressions, which might be influenced and coloured by a variety of preexisting biases and distortions. This would result in increased accuracy.

Integration

At the level of measurement, cohesion and integration frequently become confused with one another, and there is also a significant degree of overlap in the measures that are employed. This is despite the fact that cohesion and integration strive to solve quite distinct challenges, as we have made apparent. When examining the degree to which certain groups have "integrated," the attention is placed on the extent to which immigrants and minority groups share significant or desirable qualities and/or behaviours with the dominant group. In contrast to the more objective indicators of integration, such as similar results for immigrants and the host population in terms of employment, educational attainment, and income levels, these measurements focus on the subjective aspects of integration, such as feelings of belonging (Heath and Cheung 2007, Portes and Rumbaud 2001).

Indicators used to measure social cohesion and integration and the clarification as to their function

Description	Indicator/ Cohesion	Indicator/ Integration	Predictor/ Cohesion	Predictor/ Integration
Headline indicator: people get on well in area	Yes	No	No	No
People respect ethnic/religious/value differences in area/neighbourhood	Yes	No	No	No
People share values in area/neighbourhood	No	Yes	No	No

‘‘A STUDY OF HOW DAILY MIGRANT WAGE LABORERS AFFECT SOCIAL COHESION WITH IN COMMUNITIES’’

Neighbourhood help	Yes	No	No	No
Neighbourhood efficacy (collective action)	Yes	No	No	No
Sense of belonging to Britain, neighbourhood, area	No	Yes	Yes	No
Sense of influence locally/nationally	No	Yes	Possibly	No
Trust in institutions locally/nationally	No	Yes	Possibly	No
Shared values (including rights and responsibilities)	No	Yes	Yes	No
Participation in civic affairs	No	Yes	Possibly	No
Racial discrimination and prejudice and perceptions of these	No	No	Possibly	Possibly
Socio-economic characteristics of individuals, groups and areas	No	Yes	Yes	Yes

The next thing we are going to do is think about how these indicators and predictors from a variety of different data sources may be used.

British Household Panel Study/Understanding Society Study The household survey, also known as the British Household Panel Research (BHPS) — which has since been superseded by the larger Understanding Society study — is an additional data source that includes measurements of social cohesiveness (US). The Economic and Social Research Council is the organisation that is providing funding for the survey, which is being conducted at the Institute for Social and Economic Research (ISER) at the University of Essex (ESRC). The sample size for Understanding Society has been raised, and there has been a significant jump for ethnic minorities.

The British Social Attitudes surveys (BSA) The British Social Opinions survey is an annual poll that is cross-sectional and nationally representative. It is designed to offer the most comprehensive picture possible of the social and political attitudes of the British people. As a result, it is disheartening to see that concerns pertaining to social cohesiveness and integration are almost never mentioned in this study. Some neighbourhood help and identity items are included in many waves, but this survey seems most likely to be of use in the future if MAC, or one of the government departments interested in migration effects, was to sponsor a battery of questions on integration in one of the future surveys. This would increase the likelihood that this survey will be of use in the future. The National Centre for Social Research, or NatCen for short, is an independent research organisation that is responsible for carrying out this poll.

Summary of measures available in individual and household level data sources

	Citizenship Survey	British Household Panel Study	British Social Attitudes	EMBES and BES 2010
Headline indicator: people get on well in area	2003-2010	-	-	-

**‘‘A STUDY OF HOW DAILY MIGRANT WAGE LABORERS AFFECT SOCIAL COHESION WITH
IN COMMUNITIES’’**

People respect ethnic/religious/value differences in area/neighbourhood	2003-2010	-	-	-
People share values/are similar in area/neighbourhood	-	Wave 13,18 (2005, 2008)	-	-
Neighbourhood help	2001-2010	Wave 13,18 (2005,2008)	1998, 2000, 2005, 2007	-
Neighbourhood efficacy (collective action)	2003-2010	Wave 13,18 (2005-,2008)	-	-
Identity: British, ethnic, religious		-	2000-2009	2010 EMBES
Sense of belonging to Britain, neighbourhood, area	2003-2010	Wave 13,18 (2005,2008)	-	-
Sense of influence locally/nationally	2001-2010	-	2000-2009	2010 EMBES, BES
Trust in institutions locally/nationally	2001-2010	-	2000-3003, 2005-2007, 2009	2010 EMBES, BES
Shared values (including rights and responsibilities)	2001-2010	-	-	-
Participation in civic affairs	2001-2010	-	2000-2009	2010, EMBES, BES
Racial discrimination and prejudice and perceptions of these	2001-2010	-	2000-2009	2010 EMBES
Socio-economic characteristics of individuals, groups and areas	2001-2010	All waves	All	2010 EMBES, all BES

MEASURES AND INDICATORS OF MIGRATION

In general, there are two distinct categories of information sources on migration that are now accessible and might be used to assist in the evaluation of the effects of migration. The first kind is based on administrative records of all persons categorised as migrants who fall under the remit of the administrative entity collecting the data. Examples of this type include registrations with general practitioners (GPs) and registrations for national insurance numbers (NINs). This category includes, in all practical terms, the whole population of migrants who have registered their presence with the relevant administrative agency. The second sort of statistics on migration are those that are based on surveys, such as the Labour Force Survey and the International Passenger Survey. This particular kind is a sample taken from the overall immigrant population; as a result, it can only be considered representative of the entire population if the sample is of sufficient quality. Both types of data suffer from known error (systematic exclusion of certain types of migrants, situations, or localities) and unknown error (mistakes in records or unknown sources of bias in sampling), but it is arguable that the

sample-based survey data is easier to adjust for the unknown sources of error than the other type of data.

MEASURING THE IMPACT OF RECENT MIGRATION FROM WITHIN AND OUTSIDE THE EEA

Developing a strategy to assess impact by nationality or region of origin

The extent to which the most recent influx of migrants, notably those who came to the Indian Union (EU) as a result of India's accession, have spread over a considerably greater region than past influxes of migrants is a good place for us to begin. Earlier waves of immigrants to the New Commonwealth settled mostly in the cities and mill towns of northern England, particularly London and other major urban centres. According to the statistics from NINO that were looked at here, the connection between migration from EEA countries and migration from countries outside the EEA was quite strong (0.9), and both kinds of migration were concentrated in regions with a high level of ethnic variety (London, other large cities)

Classifications of areas for the testing of the impact of immigration on social cohesion and integration

Existing minority population	
Homogenous authorities, low recent migration	Diverse authorities, low recent migration
Migration inflow since 2000	
Homogenous authorities, high recent migration	Diverse authorities, high recent migration

This, in turn, raises another question: how does the influence of recent migrants compare to the presence of "older" ethnic minority groups on the levels of social cohesiveness in the local community? Is there a difference in the way that immigrants and minority of immigrant descent view social cohesiveness compared to the native majority? We are also able to investigate if the features of the region are linked to lower levels of community cohesiveness; but, in the study for this report, we are only able to do so in a very constrained manner. These other characteristics may include the following: relative deprivation (which has been demonstrated to have an effect elsewhere (Lawrence, 2011)), the kind of housing (social versus rental versus ownership), and the socio-economic profile of the population (in particular pre-existing socio-economic deprivation).

Alternative strategies

If we were to adopt a different approach and investigate the incorporation of certain immigrant groups in greater detail, we would find that there are other challenges to tackle. It would be necessary for us to determine the groups whose integration results are of special

interest to policymakers as well as the soft and hard integration measures that are available for these groups. When evaluating the integration results of immigrants, it is necessary to account for the effect of a variety of characteristics such as ethnicity, skills, origin region or destination region. This is something that is mentioned in the more comprehensive body of research.

CONCLUSION

Conceptually speaking, the most important question that has to be answered to determine whether or not migration has had an effect on integration and social cohesiveness is yes or no. Integration and social cohesiveness are ideas that are difficult to pin down and can be characterised in a variety of ways. Our strategy has been to tackle the problem from the opposite direction, beginning with the question of how the concepts are evaluated. This inductive technique is imperfect in some areas; nonetheless, it has enabled us to identify three essential distinctions that have direct significance to the evaluation of the social implications and repercussions of migration. To begin, there is the possibility that migration will have an effect on national identity. Measures in this context relate to people's opinions about what it means to be British, as gathered via opinion surveys. Second, migration may have an effect on integration, which is measured by comparing the outcomes of a group to the average of the society.

REFERENCES

1. Ager, A. and Strang, A. (2008). ‘Understanding Integration: A Conceptual Framework’. *Journal of Refugee Studies* 21(2): 166-191
2. Berthoud, R. (2000), Ethnic employment penalties in Britain. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Volume 26(3): 389-416
3. Cangiano A. (2010) INDIA Data Sources on International Migration and the Migrant Population: A Review and Appraisal. ESRC Centre on Migration Policy and Society (COMPAS).
4. Castles S., Korac, M., Vasta, E., and Vertovec, S. (2001). *Integration: Mapping the Field*. Report of a project carried out by the Centre for Migration and Policy Research and Refugee Studies Centre. Oxford: University of Oxford.
5. Cheong, P., Edwards, R., Goulbourne, H., and Solomos, J. (2007) ‘Immigration, Social Cohesion and Social Capital: A Critical Review’. *Critical Social Policy*, 27(1): 24-49
6. Clarke, H., Sanders, D., Stewart, M. and Whiteley, P. (2010) ‘British Election Study’. Commission on Integration and Cohesion (2007). *Our Shared Future*.
7. Communities and Local Government (2010). *Citizenship survey: 2009-10 (April 2009 – March 2010)*, England. Cohesion Research, Statistical Release 12.
8. Available at: <http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/statistics/pdf/164191.pdf>
9. Dustmann, C. and Faber, F (2005) “Immigrants in the British Labour market”, *Fiscal Studies* 26(4): 423-470
10. *The Handbook of Social Capital*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. Finney, N. and Simpson, L. (2009) *Sleepwalking to Segregation? Challenging myths about race and migration*, London: Policy Press

**‘A STUDY OF HOW DAILY MIGRANT WAGE LABORERS AFFECT SOCIAL COHESION WITH
IN COMMUNITIES’**

11. Ford, R. (2008) “Is racial prejudice declining in Britain?”, *British Journal of Sociology* 59(4): 609-36
12. Heath, A. and Cheung, S. (2007) *Unequal Chances: Ethnic Minorities in Western Labour Markets*, Oxford: Oxford University Press.
13. National Centre for Social Research, *British Social Attitudes Survey 1983-2009*. Colchester, Essex: INDIAData Archive [distributor].
14. Nazroo, J. and Karlsen, S. (2003) “Patterns of identity among ethnic minority people: diversity and commonality”, *Ethnic and Racial Studies* 26(5): 902-930
15. ONS (2008). *Estimating International Migration: An exploration of the definitional differences between the Labour Force Survey, Annual Population Survey, International Passenger Survey and Long-Term International Migration*.