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Immigration in USA

The United States of America is known to be a nation created through the concept of immigration. Being a "melting pot," the country was developed through various ethnic groups that arrived in the country from various parts of the world. **Moreover,** the country prides itself as a being a nation of many immigrants and it also has a long history of absorbing individuals from various parts of the country. The integration of the immigrants and their off springs have contributed to the economic stability of the country and also improved the vibrance of the ever-changing culture that many people are accustomed to in the United States. Due to the discrimination brought up on immigrants in the United States, their human rights are affected socially, economically, and culturally daily.

A study by points out this subject. **Similarly**, the study tries to reveal the factors that have led to residential patterns among races and undocumented immigrants (Asad 12) The study shows that undocumented Latinos and African American immigrants prefer living in neighborhoods mostly occupied by people of their race. The same study is essential in providing information about how police protection is discriminative. The rationale for this argument is based on the fact that discrimination lies right in the heart of the social and judicial systems in a country formed through immigration. **Furthermore**, it is also essential to note that Asad brings about the understanding of how Latino and African Americans would contribute to the American Dream's success. However, the observation of human rights becomes an issue among immigrants.

Human rights are universal for every reason. In making this argument, it becomes essential to note that these rights are inherent to all humans worldwide. The rationale for this point is that since people are human beings, it does not matter where they come from. Additionally, respect for human dignity is the source of respect for human rights. **Notably**, in Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, there is an acknowledgment that all humans are born free and equal. human beings are **not only** equal when it comes to dignity **but also** effectively equal in the rights that they have, thereby making human rights universal. Furthermore, the normative assumption attached to the universality of human rights is spelled in the Universal Declaration as a binding law respected in international treaties of human rights as conducted by the United Nations. **Indeed**, the decolonization movement of the 1940s and injustices experienced during the two world wars led to the signing of current human rights treaties that acknowledge those rights' universality.

**Furthermore**, almost all treaties on human rights have been ratified by many nations of the world and develop the essential works used to implement global human rights. At the same time, countries that are yet to ratify particular treaties are also required to observe certain human rights. For instance, the right to life, ban on slavery, and the avoidance of discrimination based on race, religion, and gender bind all nations under any circumstance. Therefore, the Universal Declaration had a vision of a world where every individual lives freely and is protected from oppression with the benefits of education, health care, and opportunity. Human rights are universal and indivisible, meaning that they are respected and applied regardless of the person's place of origin, culture, religion, gender, and race, among other demographic factors.

Researchers such maintain that immigrant refugees have great expectations when arriving on American soil as (Baran 12). These immigrants are seen as overconfident when it comes to employment prospects and the need to achieve optimum well-being. The same study indicates that these high expectations lead to increased levels of underemployment within the country. The achievement of American citizenship does not guarantee the achievement of optimum life expectations. As such, immigrants should not hold citizenship as a ticket to better lives, which also brings about the concept of populism.

Populism and cosmopolitanism are antitheses that challenge each other. While populism is reducing to the concept of communalism, cosmopolitanism is likely to reduce to elitism. Drawing on recent research findings, populism and cosmopolitanism are significantly ambivalent. While populism can be either inclusive or exclusive, cosmopolitanism on its part can be either famous or elitist. In the end, the two political concepts are characteristic of being a check on each other. However, populism appears to be gaining advantages in challenging cosmopolitanism on the global stage. The idea of populism being opposite to cosmopolitanism in emerging political cleavage continues to be a promising idea that is already structuring theoretical premises in global politics. Nonetheless, populism is challenging cosmopolitanism through its antagonistic construction of the criterion used in defining political entitlement and cosmopolitanism's notion of agency and scope.

Populism provides a better political concept that is significantly inclusive. With cosmopolitan's exclusive ideologies, populism continues to gain a lot of attention and recognition in the global political environment. **Additionally,** cosmopolitanism in global ethics entails hegemony over other philosophical perspectives. Similarly, class domination and militaristic imperialism are the weaknesses of cosmopolitanism that give the populist view a competitive edge globally. And while cosmopolitan perspectives fail in defining the types of institutions that would form pluralist and inclusive ethics, it also fails in dealing with the challenges of international political order.

Populism in the U.S. immigration continues to challenge cosmopolitanism by questioning the lack of better methods for distributing wealth and income flows. In this sense, the cosmopolitanism perspective ignores the existence of unjust redistribution of wealth, acknowledged by supporters of a populist perspective (Ferguson 12). Judging from these weaknesses, the cosmopolitanism perspective fails to address real challenges such as the unjust distribution of resources. As such, populism continues to challenge cosmopolitanism by seeking to introduce better methods for solving such problems.

The challenges faced by immigrants can be addressed through the development of proper immigration policies. According to Fussell, communal attitudes by natives towards immigrants can be seen as playing an integral role in enhancing policy development (5.) Fussell shows that social and political perspectives held in a country will determine the attitudes held towards foreign citizens. According to the research, native attitudes can **both** create tension **and** ease the rate of immigrant assimilation and progress in their non-homeland country.

In her analysis, Fussell uses different social theories to determine how differing native attitudes may affect the immigrants socially and economically. According to her, native attitudes may affect the number or the type of immigrants that can be allowed in the country. She reveals that America has been working towards creating policies that limit the number and kind of immigrants who can gain citizenship. She shows that America systematically created policies that restricted European immigrants and Mexicans, leading to increased foreign immigrants from Asia. However, the social prejudice and attitudes held by the country natives affect immigration policies and treatment of immigrants based on their ethnic backgrounds.

Hirschman further explains the current state of immigration in the U.S. and prospects. Immigration has a significant impact on America's society, economy, and culture (8). Many people view that the country is historically a nation of immigrants since its population grew during the colonial era. America is the country with the largest number of immigrants in the world. This subject has been attributed to the perceptions that the country holds towards immigration and ethnic diversity. According to this particular research, most immigrants face few challenges to assimilate into the country's culture as per Kruzykowski (7). However, the social, demographics, economic, cultural data differ across the various ethnic immigrant groups living in the country as foreign citizens. There are some fears and prejudice against immigrants which affect their rate of assimilation into the American culture.

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