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Immigration Essay

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Immigrants began to enter the United States Many years ago, and they have lived there with some families been integrated into the country. Nevertheless, the second-generation term is used to refer to the children of refugees. These individuals are not always viewed as belonging to the nation they were born and where they lived, hence seen as foreigners and thus discriminated on those foundations. One of the assimilation theories concerning the second generation is classical assimilation developed by the Chicago School in the 1920s (Alba & Nee, 2009). the theory views immigrants as ensuing a straight-line merging and adopting the morals, behaviors and standards. Therefore, the second generation and other generations are expected to present greater similarities with the society than the immigrants.

Another theory is racially disadvantaged, which argues that most immigrants' assimilation is usually blocked. The theory uses attainment of social, economic mobility because ethnicity can result in resources and a load for accomplishing economic mobility. Language and cultural familiarity do not result in full integration due to discernment and institutional challenges to employment and other changes affecting assimilation (Alba & Nee, 2009). finally, segmented assimilation is a new theory that argued that assimilation could occur to immigrants' descendants as late as the second and third generations. While the second generation can be hindered in attaining economic mobility, they can still get integration based on their origins, family resources, finance, and socioeconomic status.

Park's theory on the race relation cycle argues that the new second generation is founded on natural selection and competition in the new world of immense migration and intergroup contact (Alba & Nee, 2009). Therefore, most people are determined to compete for resources and symbolic domination. On the other hand, Gordon's classical theory emphasized that assimilation

of new second-generation comprises change and acceptance by the conventional residents. Gordon claimed that integration would occur in racially and sparingly diverse settings. Nevertheless, Gans concentrated on segmented assimilation, which focused on assimilation is not straightforward because the second generation will face substantial challenges such as poor urban schools, creating a great problem in getting employment opportunities. Therefore, some of these challenges can result in standing or downward mobility. All three theories do not state that assimilation is straightforward; however, individuals will face challenges, but eventually, it may occur to the best people. Waters (1994) stated that second-generation individuals will suffer from ethnic backgrounds because they will always make racial perceptions concerning identity when talking about blacks.

Park also explained linear assimilation theory, which focused on assimilation on the old second generation. The theory concentrated on integration-based pm immigrants features and cultural definitions, but they did not consider the effects of discernment. However, Gordon's classic theory emphasized varying stages of assimilation, such as the attainment of culture and language. Therefore, structural integration will appear at the beginning, then intermarriage among individuals and ethnic recognition. Finally, there will be an end to prejudice and discernment; for instance, civil rights law granted individuals rights because the contradiction between sovereignty and people's rights was resolved through the power of administrative discretion (Ngai, 2003). On Gans theory, the old second generation can refute integration at the essential level because of realizing the structural and cultural factors.

I select segmented assimilation theory because it explains assimilation in today's second-generation group. The theory has emphasized three parts: integrating advantages in human capital, selective retention, and ethnic disadvantages. Moreover, it is vital to consider

institutional functions and the contingent nature of ethnic realization because there is a need to resolve the comparative importance of race with other factors such as gender that delay economic mobility.

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