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Chapter 1 : Bangladesh - Wikitravel

*How to provide information well to Bangladeshi, Chinese, Indian and Pakistani people: A good practice guide [Andrew Poonam Knight] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

An example of such diversity is the neighborhood of Kensington in Brooklyn. Kensington, Brooklyn Bangladesh Muslim Center: Many Bangladeshi frequent the services offered by this center, which include worship hours and charity events. Predominantly servicing the Sunni denomination, the center also offers schooling on Saturdays between Moreover, they have food available every Friday from Asr to Mahgrib, which are two out of the five prayer times required by their religion. The buildings interior offers a great opportunity to appreciate the displays of Islamic art. Therefore, the population has pushed for the establishment of such places for their communities. Prior to the current site, this public library was housed in two other sites and has served the community for over years. The current building is designed to be environmentally friendly by possessing a glass ceiling and large windows that take advantage of natural lighting to illuminate the atrium of the building. The building consists of three floors, two of which is above ground, that provides for different age groups. Like all public libraries in New York City, the Kensington Public Library serves the neighborhood by providing educational events and free access to books, videos, computers, and Wi-Fi. Many parents bring their toddlers here to incite a life long interest in reading and education in their kids, and kids from nearby public schools, such as P. K, come to use the computers after school for entertainment or as an aid for their homework on the second floor of the library. Adults also benefit from this institution, ranging from access to important documents, such as tax forms, to free English language and technology classes. As you may see there are many interactive parts to this great place, so feel free to take a break inside its welcoming facilities. As you continue going south from the Kensington public library, you may find yourself outside of the Kensington area. This is alright mainly because we would like you to learn about an organization that does an incredible work helping out any immigrant, but especially the South Asian community. Much commentary has been offered, here and in many other countries, through the example of Muslim women. The staff is very welcoming! Hundreds of Pakistani immigrants were deported due to visa irregularities, with still many more taking flight from the area altogether. You saw people in shops long after midnight. It was like Lashore and Karachi. Now it is dying. The Victorian style homes around Ditmas Avenue make for a rather scenic oasis in the urban landscape. In the s and 30s, the area was populated predominantly by European immigrants like the Italians and Irish. Now, the area is home to an orthodox Jewish community along with a significant South Asian population. They are a pretty friendly bunchâ€”a man from his door greeted us as we were passing his house! It will also be definitely worth walking down Ocean Parkway to admire the luxury housing available for anyone willing to reside in the heart of Kensington. This sidewalk consisting of three lines also has room for biking. You will inevitably appreciate the tables made for people to interact during chess games, or any other table game for that matter. Another important aspect of the Bangladeshi and Pakistani community is the unmistakable scent of their foods. We will point out a few places that will help you gather what you need. Along Church Avenue, you will find many markets that sell many of the South Asian goods and spices including alkanet roots, aniseed, asafetida, red pepper, black cardamom, peppercorns, black cumin, charoli, Indian bay leaf, coriander, fenugreek leaf, saffron, turmeric, and Inknut among others. Going back in time, once Bangladesh gained its independence from Pakistan in , its history began to emerge as one that attempted to modernize every aspect of its culture, including its gastronomical practices. This has been a well recommended restaurant for you to enjoy. They can guide you as to what the different dishes contain and whether they contain anything you may be allergic to; in other words, they have a pretty good idea of the kind of dishes they prepare! Walking along Church Avenue, the red awning of Golden Farm International Grocery will catch your eye with its offering of international goods and sundries. The outside of the market speaks of grand abundance in its wide variety of apples and fruits. The inside of the store

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is much like your average supermarket, albeit of the slightly more fruity smell. Step inside and you can peruse its cultural offerings to the sounds of classic 80s pop hitsâ€”Tears For Fears was playing as I was looking at the mountain of avocados. Receiving great backlash, there have been reports of boycotts against the store among the Kensington community. Below is the summary of our recommended tour. Thank you for letting us be part of your experience here in NYC! The Economist Newspaper, 19 July All Peoples Initiative, Nov. This webpage from provide great historical and demographic background information on the Bangladeshi population in New York City. It as only in after much fighting that Bangladesh gained its independence. The civil war, and subsequent decade after were contributing push factors for Bangladeshi professionals and white collar workers to leave for New York. This blog post by Moses Gates, an urban planner and licensed tour guide, details his thoughts on the neighborhood of Kensington. It provides background information on the ethnic groups that lived in and near Kensington, and their relative positions in the neighborhood, businesses, and buildings. Brooklyn Public Library, n. This article discusses the history of the Kensington branch of the Brooklyn Public Library ranging from its conception to its current position in the neighborhood. It describes the history of the different building that housed the branch and provides historical photos of those now closed building. It also discusses the reasons leading to the change of the buildings and the building of the current building. As a result of their large communities in the U. All of these factors put together have allowed these populations to feel as if they were home. Muslim women provide a unique perspective on this as the wearing of the Islamic headscarf hijab allows for a readily identifiable delineator from non-Muslim populations. The article discusses the methodology behind the study, in which two South-Asian Muslim groups from universities located within NY talking about their experiences facing prejudice and subsequent activism. The activism centers around a celebration of Muslim culture through solidarity and workshops aimed at portraying Muslim women as normal, unoppressed individuals partaking in normal activities, with specific intention to alleviate the tension between the two world from which they belong to: The regional cuisine of south asia in nyc, part 1: Federal Trade Commission, n. This online guide about money transfers to foreign countries provides information on what a money transfer is, how to perform a money transfer, and techniques to practice when performing such transactions. One use of money transfers is to send money to family in a home country which is used as an example for the techniques they provide in the guide. Changing dietary practices in colonial Bengal. Once Bangladesh gained its independence from Pakistan in , its history began to emerge as one that attempted to modernize every aspect of its culture, including its gastronomical practices. Although we must also consider the political and economic conditions of this newly-born nation, it is possible to understand their culture through the development of the Bengali cuisine. Overall it has evolved into a sophisticated yet traditional-Bengali cuisine. South Asian Muslims in U. This article reminds us of the idea that the U. S has been built thanks to constant immigration of people from all over the world, which means that no one can claim complete ownership of the American soil. Through these fifteen pages the author narrates that there were a few migration patterns specifically of Indian Muslim menâ€”due to their employment on British merchant vesselsâ€”and their settlement near the port cities. These men soon married African American and Puerto Rican women. This led to the creation of new Diasporas, which combined the cultures of the Muslim and the colored communities of the U.

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Chapter 2 : Illegal immigration to India - Wikipedia

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Four Centuries of History, Berg Publishers , p. Ember, Melvin Ember, Ian A. Skoggard , Encyclopedia of Diasporas: Presidency , Madras India: Madras district gazetteers, Volume 1. Printed by the Superintendent, Government Press. Retrieved 2 March Chisholm was the architect of the new buildings. The girls were at first placed in the building intended for the hospital. On 28 July in the following year twelve others broke out during a very stormy night and parties of armed police were sent out to scour the hills for them. They were at last arrested in Malabar a fortnight later. Some police weapons were found in their possession, and one of the parties of police had disappearedâ€”an ominous coincidence. It turned out that the wily Chinamen, on being overtaken, had at first pretended to surrender and had then suddenly attacked the police and killed them with their own weapons. In the benefits of the Lawrence Asylum were extended by the admission to it of the orphan children of Volunteers who had served in the Presidency for seven years and upwards, it being however expressly provided that children of British soldiers were not to be superseded or excluded by this concession. In the standard of instruction in the Asylum was raised to the upper secondary grade. In the rules of the institution, which had been twice altered since to meet the changes which had occurred, were again revised and considerably modified. They are printed in full in the annual reports. In owing to the South Indian Railway requiring for its new terminus at Egmore the buildings then occupied by the Civil Orphan Asylums of Madras, Government suggested that these should be moved to the premises on the Poonamallee Road in which the Military Female Orphan Asylum was established and that the girls in the latter, who numbered about , should be transferred to the Lawrsnce Asylum. Volume 1 of Madras district gazetteers reprint ed. Man in India, Volume Archived from the original on 21 June Retrieved 17 May Archived from the original on 19 April Archived from the original on 18 May Retrieved 18 May The New Indian Express. Volume 1 of Madras District Gazetteers reprint ed. Archived from the original on 1 January Madras District Gazetteers, Volume 1. Printed by the Superintendent, Govt. An ambassador was sent to this miniature Chinese Court with a suggestion that the men should, in return for monies, present themselves before me with a view to their measurements being recorded. The reply which came back was in its way racially characteristic as between Hindus and Chinese. In the case of the former, permission to make use of their bodies for the purposes of research depends essentially on a pecuniary transaction, on a scale varying from two to eight annas. The Chinese, on the other hand, though poor, sent a courteous message to the effect that they did not require payment in money, but would be perfectly happy if I would give them, as a memento, copies of their photographs. The measurements of a single family, excepting a widowed daughter whom I was not permitted to see, and an infant in arms, who was pacified with cake while I investigated its mother, are recorded in the following table: Badagas and Irulas of Nilgiris, Paniyans of Malabar: The colour of the children was more closely allied to the yellowish tint of the father than to the dark tint of the mother; and the semimongol parentage was betrayed in the slant eyes, flat nose, and in one case conspicuously prominent cheek-bones. To have recorded the entire series of measurements of the children would have been useless for the purpose of comparison with those of the parents, and I selected from my repertoire the length and breadth of the head and nose, which plainly indicate the paternal influence on the external anatomy of the offspring. The figures given in the table bring out very clearly the great breadth, as compared with the length of the heads of all the children, and the resultant high cephalic index. How great is the breadth of the head in the children may be emphasised by noting that the average head-breadth of the adult Tamil Pariah man is only 13"7 cm. It will be interesting to note, hereafter, what is the future of the younger members of this quaint little colony, and to observe the physical characters, temperament, improvement or deterioration, fecundity, and other points relating to the cross-breed resulting from the union of Chinese and Tamil. Castes and Tribes of Southern India

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illustrated ed. The father was a typical Chinaman, whose only grievance was that, in the process of conversion to Christianity, he had been obliged to "cut him tail off. Note on tours along the Malabar coast. Man in India, Volume 34, Issue 4. Thurston found the Chinese element to be predominant among the offspring as will be evident from his description. An anthropological study of bodily height of Indian population. Sarkar published a pedigree showing Tamil-Chinese-English crosses in a place located in the Nilgiris. Thurston mentioned an instance of a mating between a Chinese male with a Tamil Pariah female.

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Chapter 3 : Culture of India - history, people, clothing, traditions, women, beliefs, food, customs, family

The belt of UP and Bihar and aligned states often take up a lot of attention but I know and agree that people from North East India are equally important and equal citizens of India. I promise i will personally take this up and your rights shall be honoured.

Indian, Hindu, Bharati Orientation Identification. India constitutes the largest part of the subcontinental land mass of South Asia, an area it shares with six other countries, including Nepal, Pakistan, and Bangladesh. It has highly variable landforms, that range from torrid plains, tropical islands, and a parched desert to the highest mountain range in the world. India, on the southern subcontinent of Asia, is bounded on the northwest by Pakistan; on the north by China and Tibet, Nepal and Bhutan; on the northeast by Bangladesh and Burma Myanmar ; and on the southwest and southeast by the Indian Ocean, with the island republics of Sri Lanka and the Maldives to the south. Excluding small parts of the country that are currently occupied by Chinese or Pakistani military forces, the area of the Republic of India is 1, square miles 3,, square kilometers. The census enumerated ,, residents, including ,, women, and million people defined as urban dwellers. However, with a population growth rate estimated at 17 per one thousand in , by May the national figure reached one billion. Life expectancy in the census was sixty years, and in it was estimated that almost 5 percent of the population was age 65 or older. The population is still primarily rural, with 73 percent of the population in living outside the cities and towns. In , the largest urban centers were Bombay or Mumbai 12,, , Calcutta or Kolkata 11,, , Delhi 8,, , Madras or Chennai 5,, , Hyderabad 4,, , and Bangalore 4,, There are four major language families, each with numerous languages. Indo-Aryan, a branch of Indo-European, covers the northern half of the country, and the Dravidian family covers the southern third. In the middle regions a number of tribal languages of the Munda or Austroasiatic family are spoken. In the northeastern hills, numerous Tibeto-Burman languages are spoken. The national flag, which was adopted in , is a tricolor of deep saffron, white, and green, in horizontal bands with green at the bottom. In the center of the white band is a blue wheel, the chakra , which also appears on the lion column-capital of the Emperor Asoka at Sarnath. This carving, which is over 2, years old, is also a national emblem that is preserved in the Sarnath Museum. The sandstone carving features four lions back to back, separated by wheels chakra , the wheel of law , standing over a bell-shaped lotus. The whole carving once was surmounted by the wheel of law. The national anthem is a song composed by Rabindranath Tagore in entitled Jana-gana mana. The nearly useless Saka-era calendar also may be considered a national symbol, adopted in and still often used officially alongside the Gregorian calendar. History and Ethnic Relations Emergence of the Nation. India has a history going back thousands of years and a prehistory going back hundreds of thousands of years. There was a long phase of Paleolithic hunting and gathering cultures parallel in time and characteristics with the Paleolithic peoples of Europe and East Asia. This was followed, eight thousand to ten thousand years ago, by the development of settled agricultural communities in some areas. In , the first genuinely urban civilization in the Indus Valley and western India India emerged. After its disappearance around B. Buddhism, Jainism, Hinduism, and Sikhism. Despite the extent of the Empire of Asoka " B. India was ruled by the British government after through a viceroy and a council, although several hundred "princely states" continued to maintain a measure of independence. The Indian National Congress, founded in , slowly moved from a position of advisor and critic for the British administration toward demanding the transference of power to native Indian politicians. In , the Indian National Congress, led by Jawaharlal Nehru and Mahatma Gandhi, adopted a policy of civil disobedience with a view to achieving full national independence. It was to be a long struggle, but independence was achieved in , with the condition that predominantly Muslim areas in the north would form a separate country of Pakistan. The departure of the colonial authorities, including the British armed forces, was peaceful, but the splitting off of Pakistan caused a massive population movement and bloodshed on both sides as a result of "communal passions. National identity is not a major political issue; regional identity and the mother tongue seem to be

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more important. There are still millions of illiterate people who seem hardly aware that they are Indians but can be vociferous in their support of chauvinistic regional politicians. Thus, India has been plagued with secessionist struggles since independence, the most prominent of which have been a Dravidian movement in the south, an armed struggle among Kashmiri Muslims for a union of their state with Pakistan, a Khalistan movement among Panjabi Sikhs, and a guerilla movement seeking independence for all the Naga tribes in the northeast. India is home to several thousand ethnic groups, tribes, castes, and religions. The castes and subcastes in each region relate to each other through a permanent hierarchical structure, with each caste having its own name, traditional occupation, rank, and distinctive subculture. Tribes usually do not have a caste hierarchy but often have their own internal hierarchical organization. The pastoral and foraging tribes are relatively egalitarian in their internal organization. India is no stranger to ethnic conflict, especially religious wars. Nevertheless, in most parts of the Indian shop workers in the main bazaar in Jaipur, Rajasthan. The walled citadels in some early cities developed into elaborate palisades, walls, and moats to protect the multitude of Iron Age and medieval cities throughout much of the country. The towns and cities are of eight historic types: Architecture developed distinct regional styles that remain apparent. These styles reflect the relative influence of the medieval Tamil kingdoms, Persian and Turkic invaders in the north, Portuguese and British Christianity, and all the distinctive features of the religious monuments of Jainism, Buddhism, Islam, and medieval Hinduism. The landscape is dotted with over half a million villages, and each region has distinctive forms of domestic architecture and village layout. Holy places of the various religions are commonly within villages and towns, but the numerous pilgrimage sites are not necessarily located there.

Food and Economy Food in Daily Life. About half the people eat rice as their staple, while the remainder subsist on wheat, barley, maize, and millet. There are thus major geographic differences in diet. Just as fundamental is the division between those who eat meat and those who are vegetarian. Muslims, Jews, Sikhs, and Christians all eat meat, with the important proviso that the first three groups do not consume pork. Lower-caste Hindus eat any meat except beef, whereas members of the higher castes and all Jains are normally vegetarian, with most even avoiding eggs.

Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Every caste, tribe, town, village, and religion has a panoply of traditional ceremonies that are observed with enthusiasm and wide participation. Most of these ceremonies have a religious basis, and the majority are linked with the deities of Hinduism. With a large proportion of the population being located in rural areas 73 percent, farming is the largest source of employment; for hundreds of millions of people, this means subsistence farming on tiny plots of land, whether owned or rented. In most parts of the country, some farmers produce cash crops for sale in urban markets, and in some areas, plantation crops such as tea, coffee, cardamom, and rubber are of great economic importance because they bring in foreign money. In that period, the average annual inflation was 9 percent. In , national debt was 27 percent of GDP. Over the past half century the economy has been expanding slowly but at a steady rate on the basis of a wide range of industries, including mining operations. Major cities such as Bombay are considered residential creations of British administrators. The United States has been the principal export market in recent years, receiving 17 percent of exports in and Clothing, tea, and computer software are three major categories of exports to the United States.

Land Tenure and Property. In an economy based on agriculture, the ownership of land is the key to survival and power. In most parts of the country, the majority of the acreage is owned by a politically dominant caste that is likely to be a middle-ranking one, not a Brahmin one. However, the various regions still have different traditions of land tenure and associated systems of land taxation. India has only recently seen the last of the rural serfs who for centuries supplied much of the basic farm labor in some parts of the country. There are still numberless landless wage laborers, tenant farmers, and landlords who rent out their extensive lands, and rich peasants who work their own holdings. India has had many traders, transport agents, importers, and exporters since the days of the Indus civilization four thousand years ago. Market places have existed since that time, and coinage has been in circulation among urban people for years. In modern times, an expanding investment scene, combined with continuing inflation, has formed the background to an extensive import and export trade. The major

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industries continue to be tourism, clothing, tea, coffee, cotton, and the production of raw materials; in the last few years, there has been a surge in the importance of the computer software industry. The modern infrastructure was created by the British administration in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The country still relies on a vast network of railroad track, some of it electrified. Railroads are a government monopoly. Roadways, many of them unsurfaced, total about 1. The first air service, for postal delivery, grew into Air India which, along with Indian Airlines, the internal system, was nationalized in In the s a number of private airlines developed within the country, while international connections are provided by a multitude of foreign companies as well as Air India. Political animosities have long ensured that trade with neighboring South Asian countries remains minimal, although there is now considerable transborder trade with Nepal, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Bhutan. The division of work is based on gender. Age also separates out the very old and the very young as people unable to perform the heaviest tasks. Those jobs are done by millions of adult men and women who have nothing to offer but their muscles. Beyond these fundamental divisions, India is unique in having the caste system as the ancient and most basic principle of organization of the society. Each of many hundreds of castes traditionally had one occupation that was its specialty and usually its local monopoly. Social Stratification Classes and Castes. The caste system is more elaborate than that in any of the other Hindu or Buddhist countries. Society is so fragmented into castes that there can be twenty or thirty distinct castes within a village. This society has a hierarchy of endogamous, birth-ascribed groups, each of which traditionally is A family at the Taj Mahal, one of the most famous buildings in the world. Because an individual cannot change his or her caste affiliation, every family belongs in its entirety and forever to only one named caste, and so each caste has developed a distinctive subculture that is handed down from generation to generation. Hindu religious theory justifies the division of society into castes, with the unavoidable differences in status and the differential access to power each one has. Hindus usually believe that a soul can have multiple reincarnations and that after the death of the body a soul will be reassigned to another newborn human body or even to an animal one. This reassignment could be to one of a higher caste if the person did good deeds in the previous life or to a lower-status body if the person did bad deeds. The highest category of castes are those people called Brahmins in the Hindu system; they were traditionally priests and intellectuals. Below them in rank were castes called Ksatriya , including especially warriors and rulers. Third in rank were the Vaisyas , castes concerned with trading and land ownership.

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Chapter 4 : Cultural Information - India | Centre for Intercultural Learning

Indian women and children were brought alongside Indian men as coolies while Chinese men made up 99% of Chinese coolies. [43] The contrast with the female to male ratio among Indian and Chinese immigrants has been compared by historians.

What do I need to know about verbal and non-verbal communications? An arms length would be a good distance to keep between you and the person to whom you are speaking. It is not acceptable to touch someone during conversation unless you know the person well. For example, an older person could take offence if you touch him or her because you are not a Hindu or, if you are a man, a woman would feel very uncomfortable and think you are making a pass at her. During most large social and official gatherings men and women will tend to stay clustered in their own groups, however both genders tend to mix more freely with each other during smaller family or social gatherings. If you are not sure about a non-verbal cue, do not hesitate to ask your friend or business associate or host. Professionals in India would keep the same distance a business colleague would keep with you in Canada, unless you know them very well. Pointing a finger at someone would be considered rude. Personal space and distance when speaking to someone are a lot smaller in India when compared to Canada. Indians tend to stand closer with those they already know or they have built a rapport with. Approximately one and a half to two metres is the norm. Eye contact is used as a means of expressing respect for those who are in a position of higher authority. Verbal and non-verbal communication with the opposite sex tends to be more conservative than it is in Canada. This, however, varies greatly, depending on the level of education and occupation of those involved. Conversations with friends and professional associates tend to be similar to those in Canada. There tend to be greater levels of self-disclosure and discussions about personal matters the closer the relationship or the longer someone is known and can be trusted. Cultural Information - Display of Emotion Question: Are public displays of affection, anger or other emotions acceptable? Public displays of affection with the same gender is more readily accepted than with the opposite sex. In cosmopolitan cities such as New Delhi, Mumbai, and Bangalore, displays of affection are more common; whereas in Chennai, people are more traditional and conservative in showing affection in public. However, people are more used to sharing their good tidings, sorrow and anger in public. The public display of affection among couples is kept to a minimum. Most couples, particularly, those not married display their affection in private spaces in their village or cities. Overall, India tends to be a very conservative country although many urban centres like Bombay or Delhi are becoming more liberal. It is somewhat common to see young married couples holding hands in public areas in urban centres. Rural areas are a lot more conservative. Public affection amongst adult friends of the same sex, brothers or sisters is normal. It is common for these relations to hold hands in public without any fear of sexual misrepresentation. With the extremely dense population of India, it is common to see domestic conflicts being verbalized outside of the home. Indians are very expressive with family members and those they know well and thus it is common to see arguments take place in public places. Women tend not to be as expressive in situations of conflict in public as men are. What should I know about the workplace environment deadlines, dress, formality, etc. Dress conservatively as a rule. During a field trip, men should wear long pants with long or short sleeve shirt and a hat, if necessary, to stay away from the sun. Office wear should be a two-piece suit with tie and dress shoes like you would in Canada. However, on a social or festive occasion, if preferred, native clothing such as kurta pijama is quite acceptable no shorts. Women should dress formally like they do in Canada for office wear and doing field work they could wear a long shirt and a blouse with sleeves or long pants with sleeved blouse. Canadians have a tendency to speak too quickly during presentations or conversations. Speaking more slowly is considered courteous. Also, Canadians typically ask "How are you? Do not address someone by their first name until they ask you to do so. As a rule in most work places, people arrive on time and are punctual, unless faced by unavoidable circumstances such as illness or death in the

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family or a traffic accident or a breakdown of the vehicle he or she may have been travelling to work on. This sometimes is not the case when going to meet with a civil servant. Bring along some work or a book to read, while you wait. Private sector is very entrepreneurial and extremely competitive and deadlines are adhered to. This may not always be the case in public sector organisations. While handing documents or your visiting cards to any Indian, keep in mind to always use your right hand. The same would also apply to you while attending Indian social events. Food is always eaten with your right hand. Use of the left hand is considered unclean. Men tend to wear dress shirts and dress pants. Indian women tend to wear saris or shawl kamiz long shirt and baggy pants with a scarf. It is acceptable for foreign women not to wear traditional Indian clothing as long as they are dressed in a respectable fashion according to Indian standards. Long skirts or loose fitting pants with a long blouse or top would be appropriate. Colleagues can usually be addressed by their first names unless they are significantly older. Supervisors are most often addressed as Mr. It is important to take notice of how managers, or those in authority are treated, as this varies tremendously throughout different organizations and different regions in India. Although Indians tend to be late and start work late, it is probably best that Canadians are at work on time initially to get a sense of the working patterns in their specific organization. Deadlines are not as rigid as they tend to be in Canada. Again however, it is best to meet deadlines until you have a better sense of the specific environment you are working in. How will I know how my staff view me? Seniority, education and experience are highly valued. Most importantly, never cause someone to lose face, especially in front of others. The co-operation and respect you earn from your staff will indicate to you their opinion of you. Education, your position of leadership and experience are all regarded as qualities that are highly regarded. Your willingness to understand the Indian culture and with working norms and practices of the Indian people will earn you the greatest respect. Integrating into the culture is challenging; however, this will help enable you to complete your tasks effectively. Your staff may find it difficult if you practice Canadian management styles such as inclusive processes and teamwork. The integration of these styles will require proper training and time. Most work environments in India are top down and employees are used to being given directions that they have to follow. You may find staff being intimidated by you. Taking the time to get to know your colleagues, and staff will build their trust and camaraderie towards you. Cultural Information - Hierarchy and Decision-making Question: In the workplace, how are decisions taken and by whom? Is it acceptable to go to my immediate supervisor for answers or feedback? Power and decision-making in the work place tend to be based on rigid, hierarchical communication patterns and lines of authority, both in the private and public sectors. In Canada, it is not entirely necessary for face-to-face communications, as business can be done through telephone communication. However, face-to-face communication is preferred in India. In Canada one can get to the point without having to get into casual conversation before proceeding to discuss matters of concern. Verbal communications in general tend to be informal and casual conversation typically precedes discussion of matters of concern. Ideas are generally developed at middle management or higher levels. However, key decisions are decided at the highest levels and this is usually not an inclusive process. Asking for feedback or recommendations on your work may be looked upon in a negative manner. You will probably be viewed as an expert in a particular realm and it may be perceived that you are not competent if you ask for ideas or opinions on your project. Since you are working in a different cultural context, such questions can be framed as such so as to avoid being seen as a reflection of a lack of competence on your part. It is probably best to confirm a day before a scheduled meeting just to ensure that there have been no changes. Meetings are usually held with only senior staff behind closed doors. Meetings are chaired by the person with the highest position attending the session. Meetings are run without stringent time lines and often run for many hours. However, this varies tremendously by organization. Gender, Class, Religion and Ethnicity. What impact would the above attitudes have on the workplace? Within the Indian context it is almost impossible to describe one local cultural attitude. All of the following four issues are very present in the everyday life. While these issues would be more significant in a more traditional context, they may not always be significant in an urban situation. Once visitors are more familiar with their

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hosts, they could have discussions around these issues. Caution, Indian society on the whole is quite conservative, and is not as flexible in accommodating differences as the West. This does not mean that Indians are somehow "backward", only more bound to tradition and customs. Westerners, with their emphasis on cultural fluidity, tend to overlook this. It is important that people get to know their local environment before drawing their own conclusions.

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Chapter 5 : Instructions on Chinese Visa

This paper describes research on drug issues affecting Chinese, Indian and Pakistani people living in Greater Glasgow. to impart information may be well people from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

Citizens of all other countries without a Bangladeshi mission, or arriving from such countries, may obtain a visa on arrival for the maximum stay of 30 days. Transit passengers continuing their journey on the first connecting aircraft also do not require visas, provided they hold valid onward or return documentation and do not leave the airport. However, this method is fairly unorthodox and is not available for the average traveller [2]. The whole procedure is now a all-in-one-place affair at the airport, which means upon arrival you will pass a special VoA section shortly before immigration. A hotel reservation OR a return ticket is obligatory for a tourist visa; be ready to show paperwork indicating invitations from the said government organisations. It would seem that they give you as long as you ask for, but probably with a 30 day maximum. After that you can pass through Immigration without queuing! Since most passengers are either Bangladeshi or already have visas there is rarely a queue for VOA. Combined with a special VOA immigration lane, applying for a VOA might be quicker than arriving with a visa for tourists only. This option is also available to the children and grandchildren Bangladeshi citizens. If you apply in your home country you can usually obtain a 3 month visa if arriving by air, or 30 days if arriving at a land border crossing. Fees vary depending on nationality and length of visa requested. See note above where apparently visa can be purchased on arrival. The visa form for Canada is here: Tourist visas are now issued upon arrival for 30 days at the airport, and may be extended for stays up to 60 days. The London High Commission is hectic. A visa of arrival is preferable to dealing with the "queues" here. The UK visa form is here: The UK also boasts a large number of Bangladeshi consular offices: US citizens - The embassy is in is in Washington D. International money orders, personal checks and cash are not acceptable. For all other countries, there is a visa fee list here: Applications are received at window 4 weekdays from AM, and visas are generally ready the next afternoon. Bring 3 passport photos and copies of passport and Indian visa. Fees are the same as a single-entry visa, even if just trying to expand your 15 day pittance into a full-fledged day visa, making a sidetrip from India for longer than 15 days an expensive endeavor. It is now under re-organization and many international routes have been curtailed. The private carrier US Bangla [<https://www.usbangla.com/> Connecting from the Middle East: Connecting from East Asia: Both these airlines offer a plethora of Chinese and regional connections, as well as longhaul flights to the USA and Australia. Hong Kong as a major international hub has very good connections to the rest of the world. Connecting from South East Asia: Tiger Airways [16] flies direct to Dhaka from Singapore, offering the cheapest links if booked early. Singapore Airlines [17] also fly the route, in much more comfort, and at considerable cost. Malaysia Airlines [18] often has cheap rates to Kuala Lumpur. Thai Airways [19] fly daily from Bangkok, with nice daytime schedules. Connecting from North America East Coast: No direct flights to Dhaka yet. Then you take a short Dragonair flight to Dhaka. Continental [21] flies to Hong Kong non-stop using the same hour polar route, flying from Newark Liberty New Jersey. Again - the connection is by Dragonair. Connecting from North America West Coast: Singapore Airlines may also have a direct flight to San Francisco as well. China Southern fly to Los Angeles via Guangzhou. These airlines all have direct connecting flights to Dhaka from their respective hubs. Connecting from Australia or South Africa: Connecting from Western Europe: British Airways [22] no longer serves Dhaka non-stop from London. Connecting from the region Indian subcontinent: United also fly Kolkata-Chittagong. Air India does not fly to Bangladesh. There are connections on Pakistan International Airlines to Pakistan. SriLankan Airlines has daily flights to Colombo. Nearby regional destinations like Kathmandu Nepal , Paro Bhutan , Kunming China and all Indian cities are readily accessible from Dhaka in under three hours and are served by a great number of private airlines. By bus[edit] The only open land borders are those with India. No land crossing is possible to Myanmar occasionally Bangladesh passport holders are allowed to cross from Teknaf , though this changes regularly. From Kolkata[edit] From

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India there are a number of land entry points. Timings will vary, please confirm after arrival in Kolkata Calcutta. You will have to change sums in Pynursla. It takes around 2 to 3 hours depending on conditions. The Indian lone immigration officer reaches at the immigration post at around Crossing is hassle free since there is no rush on the Indian side and the formalities hardly take 5 minutes or so. On the Bangladeshi side the situation is almost the same but keep in mind that Bangladeshi immigration officials are a bit poor in spoken english. Bear in mind that on your way back you have to pay taka as departure tax. They dont take departure tax in cash at land border. There is only one halt at Ashuganj in Bangladesh during the journey. By train[edit] Train services from India were suspended for 42 years, but the Maitree Express started running again between Dhaka to Kolkata in April The service is biweekly: A Bangladeshi train leaves Dhaka every Saturday, returning on Sunday, while an Indian train leaves Kolkata on Saturdays and returns the next day. By plane[edit] Air travel in Bangladesh is very affordable and convenient. As with most flights, the earlier you book, the better your fare. Flight time is nearly always less than 1 hour, but can save many hours of tedious and dangerous road travel. Check in normally is open from 60 until 30 minutes before departure. National airline Biman [30] also fly domestic routes. Chittagong is often served with wide body aircraft enroute to the Middle East. Currently, all air routes in the country operate via Dhaka. All airlines offer online booking and e-tickets. Despite the short distances, on board service is generally good, with water and juices, as well as small snacks handed out. Any reputable travel agent will know full details. By bus[edit] Local Bangladeshi buses are generally crowded, often to the extent of people riding on the bus steps entrance and sometimes even the roof. Avoid all of the low cost buses - they are easy to spot by their poor condition. There are daily fatal accidents involving them. If you do use them, it is worth noting that they do not usually stop, but rather slow down slightly to let passengers on or off - you may have to simply jump off the bus literally. If you do not speak the language, simply ask the driver for it or for small places the next big city "behind" your destination. If they go your direction, they will give you signal to get on the bus. Additionally, fare collectors, disconcertingly, do not wear uniform, but easy to identify: However, there are luxurious air conditioned bus services connecting major cities and popular tourist destinations. Green Line [34] , Shyamoli [35] , SilkLine [36] and Shohagh [37] usually have a couple different offices dotted around the cities they serve. More comfortable and expensive buses use the same over crowded roads, and have the same suicidal drivers as the cheaper buses. Bus stations are often very busy and disorganized. The main Sydabad station in Dhaka is extremely chaotic. You should take care when having luggage stored in the hold of buses, even on the better carrier that will tag your bag. Things do go missing taken off early, or even, not loaded in the first place. Make sure you out your suitcase in yourself, ideally first, so other luggage is in a thieves firing line. By anything else with wheels[edit] The range of other public transport in Bangladesh is huge. Starting from Motorbikes, going to CNGs, electrified rickshaws, 3 wheeler or plattforms, that are pulled by a tractor engine. If you want to go somewhere, simply go on the side of the road that heads in the direction of your destination and flag down the next best thing that passes by and has already passengers inside. The last part is especially important, because locals believe that foreigners want to charter the whole ride, which is usually 10x the price. Expect to pay 5 to 10 Taka for anything electric powered and tractors; human powered rickshaws, motorbikes and CNGs are more expensive.

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Chapter 6 : Chindian - Wikipedia

Apart from that, the north-eastern Indian states of Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh are considered to be Chinese (south Tibet, to be precise) and the people from those states Chinese as per the Chinese inspite of those states being an integral part of India.

The national flag, adopted in 1947, is a tricolor of deep saffron, white, and green horizontal stripes. The rupee is a paper currency of 100 paise. There are coins of 5, 10, 20, 25, and 50 paise, and 1, 2, and 5 rupees, and notes of 2, 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 1000 rupees. Metric weights and measures, introduced in 1959, replaced the British and local systems. Indian numerical units still in use include the lakh equal to 100,000, and the crore equal to 10 million. Annual events—some national, others purely local, and each associated with one or more religious communities—number in the hundreds. The total area is 3,287,263 sq km (1,269,214 sq mi), including 85,112 sq km (32,881 sq mi) belonging to Jammu and Kashmir; of this disputed region, 78,438 sq km (30,285 sq mi) are under the de facto control of Pakistan and 42,674 sq km (16,476 sq mi) are held by China. Comparatively, the area occupied by India is slightly more than one-third the size of the United States. China claims part of Arunachal Pradesh. Continental India extends 3,214 km (1,998 mi) north-south and 2,933 km (1,823 mi) east-west. The total boundary length is 21,300 km (13,235 mi), of which 7,516 km (4,670 mi) is coastline. These three features, plus a narrow coastal plain along the Arabian Sea and a wider one along the Bay of Bengal, effectively establish five major physical-economic zones in India. The Peninsula consists of an abrupt 2,000-m (6,562-ft) escarpment, the Western Ghats, facing the Arabian Sea; interior low, rolling hills seldom rising above 1,200 m (3,937 ft); an interior plateau, the Deccan, a vast lava bed; and peripheral hills on the north, east, and south, which rise to 2,800 m (9,186 ft) in the Nilgiris and Cardamoms of Kerala and Tamil Nadu. The great trench between the Peninsula and the Himalayas is the largest alluvial plain on earth, covering 1,200,000 sq km (463,361 sq mi) and extending without noticeable interruption 3,200 km (1,990 mi) from the Indus Delta in Pakistan to the Ganges-Brahmaputra Delta shared by India and Bangladesh, at an average width of about 400 km (250 mi). Along this plain flow the Ganges, Brahmaputra, Son, Jumna, Chambal, Gogra, and many other major rivers, which provide India with its richest agricultural land. India is located in a seismically active region prone to destructive earthquakes. On 26 January 2001, a 7.6 earthquake struck Gujarat. Over 20,000 people were killed and over 100,000 were injured. It was recorded as the deadliest earthquake of the year worldwide. The disastrous tsunami that struck Indonesia on 26 December 2004 also impacted India. More than 100,000 people were affected and there were more than 10,000 casualties. On 8 October 2005, an earthquake measuring 7.6 struck Kashmir. There were more than 100 aftershocks recorded; many measured 5 in magnitude. More than 1,000 were killed and at least 32,000 homes were destroyed. CLIMATE The lower east Coromandel and west Malabar coasts of the Peninsula and the Ganges Delta are humid tropical; most of the Peninsula and the Ganges-Brahmaputra Lowland are moist subtropical to temperate; and the semiarid steppe and dry desert of the far west are subtropical to temperate. The northern mountains display a zonal stratification from moist subtropical to dry arctic, depending on altitude. Extremes of weather are even more pronounced than the wide variety of climatic types would indicate. Thus, villages in western Rajasthan, in the Thar Great Indian Desert, may experience less than 13 cm (5 in) of rainfall yearly, while 2,000 km (1,243 mi) eastward, in the Khasi Hills of Assam, Cherrapunji averages about 1,180 cm (465 in) yearly. Sections of the Malabar Coast and hill stations in the Himalayas regularly receive 200–300 cm (79–118 in) yearly; many areas of the heavily populated Ganges-Brahmaputra Lowland and the Peninsula receive under 40 in. Winter snowfall is normal for the northern mountains and Kashmir Valley, but for most of India, scorching spring dust storms and severe hailstorms are more common. High relative humidity is general from April through September. Extratropical cyclones similar to hurricanes often strike the coastal areas between April and June and between September and December. The southwest monsoon brings from the Indian Ocean the moisture on which Indian agriculture relies. Unfortunately, neither the exact times of its annual arrival and departure nor its duration and intensity can be predicted, and variations are great. Valuable commercial forests, some of luxuriant tropical growth, are mainly restricted to the eastern Himalayas, the Western Ghats, and the Andaman Islands. Pine,

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oak, bamboo, juniper, deodar, and sal are important species of the Himalayas; sandalwood, teak, rosewood, mango, and Indian mahogany are found in the southern Peninsula. Some 15, varieties of midaltitude, subtropical, and tropical flowers abound in their appropriate climatic zones. The neem tree, a native tropical evergreen tree, has been called the "village pharmacy" because many parts of the tree have been used for a variety of medicines and lotions. India has over species of mammals, species of breeding birds, and a great diversity of fish and reptiles. Wild mammals, including deer, Indian bison, monkeys, and bears, live in the Himalayan foothills and the hilly section of Assam and the plateau. In the populated areas, many dogs, cows, and monkeys wander as wild or semiwild scavengers. During , deforestation, which, especially in the Himalayan watershed areas, aggravates the danger of flooding, averaged 1, sq km sq mi per year. Air pollution is most severe in urban centers, but even in rural areas, the burning of wood, charcoal, and dung for fuel, coupled with dust from wind erosion during the dry season , poses a significant problem. In what was probably the worst industrial disaster of all time, a noxious gas leak from a Union Carbide pesticide plant in Bhopal, the capital of Madhya Pradesh , killed more than 1, people and injured tens of thousands of others in December In , the total carbon dioxide emissions was reported at 1 billion metric tons. The environmental effects of intensive urbanization are evident in all the major cities, although Calcuttaâ€”once a symbol of urban blightâ€”has been freed of cholera, and most of the city now has water purification and sewer services. Analogous improvements have been made in other leading cities under the Central Scheme for Environmental Improvement in Slum Areas, launched in , which provided funds for sewers, community baths and latrines, road paving, and other services. The National Committee on Environmental Planning and Coordination was established in to investigate and propose solutions to environmental problems resulting from continued population growth and consequent economic development; in , the Department of the Environment was created. The sixth development plan â€”84 , which for the first time included a section on environmental planning and coordination, gave the planning commission veto power over development projects that might damage the environment; this policy was sustained in the seventh development plan â€” The National Environmental Engineering Research Institute has field center areas throughout the country. The Wildlife Act of prohibits killing of and commerce in threatened animals. As of , 5. According to a report issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources IUCN , threatened species included 85 types of mammals, 79 species of birds, 25 types of reptiles, 66 species of amphibians, 28 species of fish, 2 types of mollusks, 21 species of other invertebrates, and species of plants. Endangered species in India include the liontailed macaque, five species of langur, the Indus dolphin, wolf, Asiatic wild dog, Malabar largespotted civet, clouded leopard, Asiatic lion, Indian tiger, leopard, snow leopard, cheetah, Asian elephant , dugong, wild Asian ass, great Indian rhinoceros , Sumatran rhinoceros , pygmy hog, swamp deer, Himalayan musk deer , Kashmir stag or hangul, Asiatic buffalo, gaur, wild yak, white-winged wood duck, four species of pheasant, the crimson tragopan, Siberian white crane, great Indian bustard, river terrapin, marsh and estuarine crocodiles, gavial, and Indian python. There are at least ten extinct species. Although wardens are authorized to shoot poachers on game reserves, poaching continues, with the Indian rhinoceros whose horn is renowned for its supposed aphrodisiac qualities an especially valuable prize. In the population was estimated by the United Nations UN at 1,,,, which placed it at number 2 behind China in population among the nations of the world. There were males for every females in the country. The projected population for the year was 1,, The population density was per sq km per sq mi. The birth rate dropped from According to the UN, the annual population rate of change for â€”10 was expected to be 1. Despite the fact that the population growth rate had been steadily declining for several decades, the government in continued to seek ways to slow population growth. The government considers the rapid population growth a serious problem, particularly in relation to reducing poverty. The goal of the Indian government is to reach zero population growth by with a population of 1. The majority of people live in some , villages with fewer than 10, residents each. The capital city, New Delhi, had a population of 14,, in that year. Historically, major migratory movements have been to and from Sri Lanka , Malaysia, Myanmar, and Bangladesh. The influx of Muslim refugees estimated at , in from

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Bangladesh to Assam state since the s has sparked protests among Hindus. Indian minority groups in foreign countries generally do not become assimilated with the local population but live as separate groups, intermarry, and retain their own distinctive culture even after a residence of several generations. There has been a steady migration within India from rural to urban areas. Linguistic differences limit the degree of interstate migration, as do efforts by some states to limit job opportunities for migrants and to give preference in public employment to longtime local residents. Sri Lankans began arriving in the early s. Since , 54, repatriated voluntarily. However, repatriation stopped in due to violence in Sri Lanka. Some 3, people arrived in , and arrivals continued. In there were around 66, Sri Lankan refugees located in camps in the southern state of Tamil Nadu. An estimated 40, Sri Lankans live outside the camps. Indian authorities have not requested international assistance for Sri Lankan refugees, and the repatriation of Sri Lankans to their country is voluntary. In there were 6,, migrants living in India, including , refugees. In , there were also , internally displaced people in India. Most Indian migrants are unskilled workers. In , some 14, Indians applied for asylum in 17 countries, nearly 3, to Slovakia and over 1, each to Austria, South Africa , the United Kingdom, Germany, and Canada. In that same year 5, Indians entered the United States as refugees. In the net immigration rate was estimated as The government views the migration levels as satisfactory. However, Negroid, Australoid, Mongoloid, and Caucasoid stocks are discernible. The first three are represented mainly by tribal peoples in the southern hills, the plateau, Assam, the Himalayas, and the Andaman Islands. The main Caucasoid elements are the Mediterranean, including groups dominant in much of the north, and the Nordic or IndoAryan, a taller, fairerskinned strain dominant in the northwest. The dark-complexioned Dravidians of the south have a mixture of Mediterranean and Australoid features. There are officially separate, distinct languages, of which Hindi, English, and 15 regional languages are officially recognized by the constitution. There are 24 languages that are each spoken by a million or more persons. The most important speech group, culturally and numerically, is the IndoAryan branch of the IndoEuropean family, consisting of languages that are derived from Sanskrit. Urdu differs from Hindi in being written in the ArabicFarsi script and containing a large mixture of Arabic and Farsi words. A few tribal languages of eastern India, such as Ho and Santali, fit into the aboriginal Munda family, which predates the Dravidian family on the subcontinent. English is spoken as the native tongue by an estimated 10â€”15 million Indians and is widely employed in government, education, science, communications, and industry; it is often a second or third language of the educated classes. Although Hindi in Devanagari script is the official language, English is also recognized for official purposes. According to government policy, Hindi is the national language; for that reason, Hindi instruction in nonHindi areas is being rapidly increased, and large numbers of scientific and other modern words are being added to its vocabulary. However, there has been considerable resistance to the adoption of Hindi in the Dravidian-language areas of southern India, as well as in some of the IndoAryanspeaking areas, especially West Bengal.

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Chapter 7 : British Chinese - Wikipedia

As Bangladeshi are cultural similar to the Bengali people in India, they are able to pass off as Indian citizens and settle down in any part of India to establish a far better future than they could in Bangladesh, for a very small price. This false identity can be bolstered with false documentation available for as little as Rs (\$3 US) can.

Socioeconomics[edit] Since the relatively elevated immigration of the s, the Chinese community has made rapid socioeconomic advancements in the UK over the course of a generation. There still exists a segregation of the Chinese in the labour market, however, with a large proportion of the Chinese employed in the Chinese catering industry. The British Chinese also fare well on many socioeconomic indicators, including low incarceration rates and high rates of health. When it comes to the distinguished category of being recognized as the "paragon immigrants", British Chinese are also more likely to take math and science-intensive courses such as physics and calculus. A study done by the Royal Society of Chemistry and Institute of Physics revealed that British Chinese students were four times as likely as other ethnic groups in the United Kingdom to achieve three or more science A-levels. The degree educational advantages varies widely however: The group has more well-educated members, with a much higher proportion of university graduates than British-born whites. These latter have not been negligible: Many have activated ill-conceived stereotypes of the Chinese as a collectivist, conformist, entrepreneurial, ethnic group, and conforming to Confucian values, which is a divergence of British-Chinese culture and construction of ethnic identity. Educational attainment is greatly espoused by parental reasoning as the British Chinese community cites higher education as a route to ensure a higher ranking job. British Chinese are also more likely to go to more prestigious universities or to get higher class degrees than any other ethnic minority in the United Kingdom. This was the highest rate for any ethnic group during those two years. In terms of educational achievement at the secondary level, Chinese males and females perform well above the national median. British Chinese remain rare among most Special Educational Needs types at the primary and secondary school level, except for Speech, Language and Communication needs, where first-generation Chinese pupils are greatly over-represented with the influx of first-generation immigrants coming from Mainland China , Taiwan , and Hong Kong. First and second-generation British Chinese men have one of the lowest unemployment rates in the nation, with an unemployment rate of 4. Self-employment rates in the British Chinese community is generally higher than the national average. However British Chinese women are also more likely to experience more pay penalties than other ethnic group in the United Kingdom despite possessing higher qualifications. Pakistani and Bangladeshi women have the highest gender income gap while British Chinese have one of the lowest income gender gaps. British Chinese women also have the individual incomes among all ethnic groups in the UK followed by White British and Indian women. British Chinese women have the highest average equivalent incomes among various ethnic groups in the UK. Though British Chinese women have both high individual and equivalent incomes, but they also have very dispersed incomes. Of the different ethnic groups studied, Bangladeshis , Pakistanis , and Black British had the highest rates of child and adult poverty overall. Chinese men and women had the lowest rates of long-term illness or disability which restricts daily activities. The British Chinese population 5. The community is widely dispersed across the country and currently makes the lowest use of health services of all minority ethnic groups. The Centre aims to reduce the health inequality between the Chinese community and the general population. Language difficulties and long working hours in the catering trade present major obstacles to many Chinese people in accessing mainstream health provision. Language and cultural barriers can result in their being given inappropriate health solutions. Isolation is a common problem amongst this widely dispersed community and can lead to a range of mental illnesses. In a bid to increase voter registration and turnout, and reverse voter apathy within the community, campaigns have been organized such as the British Chinese Register to Vote organised by Get Active UK , a working title that encompasses all the activities run by the Integration of British Chinese into Politics the British Chinese Project

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[62] and its various partners. The campaign wishes to highlight the low awareness of politics among the British Chinese community; to encourage those eligible to vote but not on the electoral register to get registered; and to help people make a difference on issues affecting themselves and their communities on a daily basis by getting their voices heard through voting. List of British Chinese people Society and commerce[edit] At the turn of the 20th century, the number of Chinese in Britain was small. Most were sailors who had deserted or been abandoned by their employers after landing in British ports. In the s, some Chinese migrants had fled the US during the anti-Chinese campaign and settled in Britain, where they started up businesses based on their experience in America. By the middle of the 20th century, the community was on the point of extinction, and would probably have lost its cultural distinctiveness if not for the arrival of tens of thousands of Hong Kong Chinese in the s. Starting a small business was the main way the Chinese coped with their limited ability to find employment in a generally alien and hostile English-speaking environment. They forged inter-ethnic partnerships to overcome the twin problem of raising funds and finding employees. In the first half of the 20th century, most Chinese were involved in the laundry business, while migrants who arrived after the Second World War worked primarily in the catering industry. As these businesses grew, so too did the demand for labour, which entrepreneurs met by exploiting kinship ties to bring family members into Britain. Business partnerships broke up and evolved into family firms, starting and gradually reinforcing the move away from community-based enterprise. With this, competition escalated, since most migrants were involved in the same sector of industry. In urban areas, the experience of racism forced the Chinese into "ethnic niches", consisting primarily of restaurants and takeaways, thus heightening competition and placing further limits on communal cooperation. The more entrepreneurial of these migrants would strive to leave these enclaves and were usually the ones who achieved social mobility. Later arrivals—the seafarers in the first half of the 20th century and immigrants from Hong Kong from the s —were unable to cooperate to challenge the policies of the British government which were designed to prevent them from entering other economic sectors, even as part of the labour force. In addition to the generalised racism that they encountered, these Chinese migrants were trapped by policies to remain in economic spheres where their links with the majority population were curtailed and competition with the latter was minimized. Government policies also had an important bearing on the issues of integration and enterprise development. The Conservative government under Margaret Thatcher in the late s and early s actively promoted the setting up of small enterprises , essentially as a mechanism to deal with the problem of racism. While small enterprises have helped migrants to cope with the problem of their isolation and alienation in the new environment, a good segment of their children, on the other hand, have done well in education , notably at the tertiary level , and have made a prominent presence as professionals and in the high-tech sector. Hong Kong Chinese from the rural New Territories who started arriving in large numbers in the s and s. Many of them moved into catering and food wholesaling and retailing. Southeast Asian Chinese , who also started arriving in the s. Primarily from middle-class, professional backgrounds, some of them have also gone into business, including catering. Arrivals from mainland China and urban Hong Kong in the s, who have gone into business related to technology and manufacturing. British-born Chinese, whose members are mostly well-qualified and work in hi-tech industries. A number of them were created and ran as partnerships before coming under the control of one individual or family. Most of the start-up funds for these businesses have come from personal savings or put together by family members. There is little evidence that they have had access to ethnic-based funding, and there are very few instances to suggest that financial aid has been provided on intra-ethnic grounds; rather, such assistance was for the mutual benefit of both borrower and lender. An immigrant from Hong Kong who started out as a waiter, Yip became a restaurateur and later built his reputation as a leading wholesaler and retailer of Chinese food products.

Chapter 8 : Royal Curry House, Athens - Restaurant Reviews, Phone Number & Photos - TripAdvisor

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Most British Chinese are descended from people who were themselves overseas Chinese when they first arrived in the UK. Most are from former British colonies, such as: Hong Kong, Malaysia, Singapore, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Mauritius.

Chapter 9 : How to Become an Indian Citizen: 14 Steps (with Pictures)

This webpage from provide great historical and demographic background information on the Bangladeshi population in New York City. Among the findings, South Asians comprise the largest proportion of cab drivers in New York City, with conservative estimates putting the figure at 38% of all yellow cab drivers, with 14% of those Bangladeshi.