



Immigrate With Perfection To Live In Excellence

Oasis Resource Management

Immigrations | Lifestyle

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CONTENTS

Facts Check - History Of The Great Britain

4

Immigration History Of Britain

Economic Scenario In Britain

Immigration And Economy

Detailed Examination Of The Countries;

London 8

England 12

Ireland 16

Wales 20

Scotland 24

Understanding The UK's Immigration System types Of Visas To Immigrate

28

Study visas

Tourist visas

Work visas

News 30

Editor' Note



The world is full of Possibilities, Probabilities, and Plausibilities but only when you turn your heads around and aspire to see the new. Thus, Oasis Resource Management brings you a newer version of British immigration affairs with a more informative matter and structure that elaborates the best possibilities of getting a flight to your dream country with your loved ones. We are initiating the new milestones of immigration excellence that we hold for decades. We have taken different measures and methods of migrating to one of the finest and fittest countries of the United Kingdom with the rays of hope to have a better future in the coming year. The magazine is designed to familiarize you with the new British immigration trends through study, work and tourism. We got the latest news around the world, and much more to help you get through your aimed dreams. Thus, keep in tune with Oasis to remain updated and informed on all pertaining affairs related to migration and visas abroad. Moreover, to get benefitted from Oasis Resource Management's unbeatable services contact us and make your future much brighter!

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“Oasis, helping you get through
the hurdles in immigration...”

HISTORY OF THE GREAT BRITAIN



This period saw Britain establish itself as an international power at the centre of an expanding empire, and accelerating change from the 1770s onwards made it the world's first industrialised nation.

Queen Victoria came to the throne when she was just 18 years old. She would rule Britain for over 60 years. During this long reign, the country acquired unprecedented power and wealth. Britain's reach extended across the globe because of its empire, political stability, and revolutionary developments in transport and communication. Many of the intellectual and cultural achievements of this period are still with us today.

The Britain of the year 2000 was unimaginable at the end of the Victorian era in 1901.

The 20th century saw two world wars catalyse leading to enormous social change across the country, including dramatic enhancements in health and education. The motor car stormed through town and country, transforming both, and Britain no longer ruled a third of the planet.

Before embarking on the road towards Immigration to the UK, we must have a look at its historic structure and background to understand and convince yourself to settle and work in one the greatest place existing on the earth.

The Great Britain, also known as England has a long and enchanting history that prevails its greatness and legacy created so far in the world. It is not confined to one or two rulers who made this huge kingdom, the history includes distinct dynasties, rulers, invaders who ruled and kept modifying the nation and influencing

the entire world.

Not taking it from far lets start with TUDORS (1485–1603). Henry VII's victory against Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth ended the turbulent Wars of the Roses and began the Tudor dynasty – possibly the most famous royal family in English history. Henry VIII ushered in a new state religion, and the increasing confidence of the state coincided with the growth of a distinctively English culture.

Further, The Stuart era began when James I, who was also James VI

of Scotland, succeeded Elizabeth I. She had died childless in 1603. James's ascension to the throne brought together the two long-warring nations of England and Scotland. The Stuart period witnessed intense religious and political conflicts, which shifted power from the monarchy to parliament.

Proceeding this era came Queen Anne who died in 1714 with no surviving children, the German Hanoverians were brought in to succeed her. This began the Georgian age – named after the first four Hanoverian kings, all called George.

Immigration history of Britain

Immigration has always been in the picture ever since its establishment started from People started to come to Britain from the Indian Sub-Continent from the 18th Century onwards, with the importation of domestic workers from India becoming more popular in the 19th century. However, the numbers were small; one estimate puts the number of Indians in Britain at the start of the 19th Century as a 'few hundred' while another source claims that in 1814, 2,500 Indians came to Britain.

Small numbers of people born in the colonies of Australia, New Zealand, Canada and South Africa also migrated to Britain. These people were often themselves the descendants of British emigrants.

As the foregoing demonstrates, Britain has always experienced migrations but, before the mid twentieth century, most inflows were very small in scale and the more substantial ones were short-lived. For the most part, their impact was not so much demographic as economic and cultural - and often beneficial.

To begin with 1980s and early 1990s the immigration numbers was about 54,000 per year. From 1998 onwards, numbers began to increase very substantially. In 1998, net Commonwealth migration leapt to 82,000 and continued to grow before peaking at 156,000 in 2004 before beginning to decline. Some historians argue that the majority of early "New Commonwealth migrants" were, in fact, British settlers and colonial officials and their descendants returning from Britain's former colonies.

After the war, immigration increased and the foreign born population grew by about 100,000 and then by about 400,000 in the subsequent decade.

In the next decades the pace and scale of immigration increased dramatically due to enormous opportunities. Between 1991 and 2001 the foreign born population increased by about 1.1 million and almost three million between 2001 and 2011. The change in the size of the foreign born population between 2001 and 2011 was absolutely without precedent in British history.

The present scenario of immigration in the United Kingdom is presumably increasing day-by-day as it is providing new life to thousands of migrants to fulfil their dreams in this gigantic space.



The Ever Flourishing Economy

The United Kingdom has a fiercely independent, developed, and international trading economy that was at the forefront of the 19th-century Industrial revolution. The great Britain was emerged from WW2 as a military victor but with a debilitated manufacturing sector. Economic growth rates in the 1990s compared favourably with those of other top industrial countries. Manufacturing's contribution toGDP has declined to about one-fifth of the total, with services providing the source of greatest growth.

The United Kingdom's chief trading ties shifted from its former empire to other members of the EU, which came to account for more than half its trade in tangible goods. American and Japanese companies have often chosen the United Kingdom as their European base. In addition, other fast-developing East Asian countries with export-oriented economies included the United Kingdom's open market among their important outlets.

During the 1980s the conservative government pursued the privatisation, or denationalization, of publicly owned corporations that had been nationalized by previous governments. Privatization, accompanied by widespread labour unrest, resulted in the loss of tens of

thousands of jobs in the coal-mining and heavy industrial sectors. Although there was some improvement in the standard of living nationally, in general there was greater prosperity in the South East, including London, than in the heavily industrialized regions of the West Midlands, northern England, and Clydeside whose economies suffered during the 1980s.

During the 1980s and '90s, income disparity also increased. Unemployment and inflation rates were gradually reduced but remained high until the late 1990s. The country's role as a major world financial centre remained a source of economic strength. Moreover, its exploitation of offshore natural gas since 1967 and oil since 1975 in the

North Sea has reduced dependence on coal and imported oil and provided a further economic boost.

The late 20th century brought the virtual collapse of coal mining and dramatic job losses in iron and steel production, shipbuilding, and textile manufacturing. By the beginning of the 21st century, England's economy was firmly dominated by the service sector, notably banking and other financial services, retail, distribution, media and entertainment, education, health care, hotels, and restaurants.

How migration affected economy of the Britain

Also migration in general boosts productivity in advanced economies, but by varying amounts; for the UK, it is estimated that it has increased 0.4-0.5% in productivity, resulting in an increase in GDP per capita and productivity of approximately 2%. This result is consistent across a variety of empirical specifications.

Overall, it concludes that while not comprehensive it still suggest that migration to the UK is likely to have boosted productivity and per capita GDP.

And so, this is the implied reason that why you should also plan to migrate to the UK or London to settle at the best and besides your will and desire Oasis Resource Management there to help you across every immigration related query or doubt and gives you a smooth journey aboard.

Immigrants play a vital role in constructing a country's overall economy, as it is directly proportional to the number of migrants coming in the country every year.In the past two decades, the UK has experienced a steady flow of net migrants into the economy. This net migration has had a wide-ranging impact on the UK population, wages, productivity, economic growth and tax revenue.

In 2016, Net long-term international migration was estimated to be +248,000 in 2016. Immigration was estimated to be 588,000 and emigration 339,000. However, 9,634 people were granted asylum or an alternative form of protection in year ending (YE) March 2017. In the past five years, the UK population has been boosted by net migration of around 1,000,000. In 2011, the top 3 countries for the source of migrants was India, China and Pakistan.

Net inflows of people also lead to an increase in aggregate demand. Migrants have increased the total spending within the economy. As well as increasing the supply of labour, there will be an increase in the demand for labour – relating to the increased spending within the economy. *Ceteris paribus*, net migration should lead to an increase in real GDP. In fact, net migration can make economic growth look stronger than it is. In the period 2005-2015, UK real GDP has increased significantly faster than GDP per head.



London

The Limelight

London is a polycentric city with many core districts and no clear hierarchy among them. London has at least two of everything: cities, mayors, dioceses, cathedrals, chambers of commerce, police forces, opera houses, orchestras, and universities. That's why it is one of the major parts of the world that witnessed the largest immigrants coming and settling.

London, "the City," was developed as a centre of trade, commerce, and banking. Southwark, "the Borough," became known for its monasteries, hospitals, inns, fairs, pleasure houses, and the great theatres of Elizabethan London. The City was unique among Europe's capital cities in retaining its medieval boundaries. Westminster and other suburbs were left to develop their own administrative structures—a pattern replicated a hundred times over as London exploded in size, becoming the prototype of the modern metropolis.

Economy & immigration

The economy of contemporary London has evolved continuously from the three complementary elements of trade, administration, and leisure. London is one of a handful of trade centres—along with New York City, Tokyo, and Hong Kong. In the 21st century it was also a substantial manufacturing centre and thus, advancing the chances of opportunities for people across the globe.

If London is a place to win influence and make money, it is also a great playground—a leisure metropolis. Many tourists and immigrants land to give their lives one more chance to enhance lifestyle and future. London's growing workforce is significantly contributing to economic growth and helping to create more jobs in the capital.

The analysis calculates that the economic value generated by London's 1.8m migrant workers is £83bn per year, roughly 22% of the capital's Gross Value Added (GVA). The additional GVA generated by 10 jobs from migrant workers will support an additional 4 jobs in the wider UK economy.

Opportunities For Immigrants



There are endless jobs in the London city, the occupational distribution of migrant workers taken as a whole did not differ much from that of UK-born workers. A majority of migrants lies in middle-skilled jobs, which includes occupations such as associate professionals, administrative jobs, sales assistants and some care work.

In 2020, 48% of workers born in North America, Australia and New Zealand, and 47% of workers born in India were in high-skilled jobs, as well as 45% of those born in EU-14 countries. The most common high-skilled jobs among the migrant population are teachers, IT specialists, doctors and nurses, and managers.

So, there are ample of jobs which are yet to be filled mainly by the migrants and you can apply to those suitable positions according to the field. Moreover, Oasis is here to assist you with all the necessitated immigration services.

VISAS TYPES FOR IMMIGRATING TO LONDON

WORK VISA

A work visa in London is a type of work permit that enables you to enter the country and work there for a particular period. Without it, you cannot work in a foreign country. Work permit visas in London are issued either on a temporary or permanent basis. A temporary work visa remains valid for a particular period after which the visa holder needs to renew if his employer wants to extend his (employee's) stay.

London also follows the UK Skilled Worker visa program wherein applicants who hold a job offer from an approved London based employer migrate through to the UK. Applicants will need to meet the minimum points threshold, have good English skills and earn a certain minimum salary for their profession to qualify.

Oasis resource management is engaged and associated with the top-notch companies in London who we help in recruiting foreign talents who can fulfil the position with at-most ability. Moreover, our overall immigration services are one of the most trusted and recognised in Delhi NCR and other Indian states.

STUDY VISA

London is the top choice for international studying looking to study abroad. Over 100,000 international students are studying in London every year. International students come from over 200 different nations, making London a global, vibrant and diverse city. There are over 45 universities for study in London, including top multi-

faculty universities and world-class specialist institutions.

Short term study visa- If you're studying a short course and are over 18 years old, you may be eligible for this visa. This is valid for up to six months for most short courses and can be extended for a stay of up to 11 months for English language courses.

Tier 4 (General) student visa- If you're studying a longer course, you'll need to make sure your chosen institution holds a tier 4 student license. You can either apply for a tier 4 (Child) study visa (if you're aged 4-17 and want to study at an independent school in the UK) or a general study visa for those aged 16 and over.



TRAVEL VISA

London is one of the most admired and celebrated places which depicts life in great pomp and show. Everyone at some point in time has desired to travel to this amazing place on the earth. But you need a tourist visa to visit this English land. If you're looking at making a trip to the London in the United Kingdom you may need one of the following visas;

Short Stay Standard Visa - If you are planning to visit London for 3-6 months, then you can apply for a short stay visa which costs £95 for up to 6 months. The earliest you can apply is 3 months before you travel.

Long Term Visitor Visa - If you visit the UK regularly, you can choose to apply for a long-term Standard Visitor visa instead which is valid for up to 2, 5 or 10 years. A long term visitor visa can be applied for if the applicant can submit proof that frequent visits to the UK would be required over some time, and that the purpose of those visits would remain the same throughout the visa period.



England

Economy and Immigration

In the period of industrial decline during the late 20th century, England has witnessed the virtual collapse of coal mining and dramatic job losses in iron and steel production, shipbuilding, and textile manufacturing. The decline of these industries particularly hurt the economies of the north and Midlands, while the south remained relatively prosperous. By the beginning of the 21st century, England's economy was firmly dominated by the service sector, notably banking and other financial services, retail, distribution, media and entertainment, education, health care, hotels, and restaurants.

Additionally, the immigration affairs in England are directly proportional to the jobs emerging around. The major job sectors are banking, finance, hospitality, healthcare and many more. Thus, if you belong to any of these domains then you must fulfil your settle aboard dream by landing in England.

Opportunities for Immigrants

The appeal of working in the England as foreigner makes sense, as it is a diverse place and one of the strongest economies in the world. But getting your head around the UK job market is the first step you should take when searching for new employment. The UK is one of the strongest economies in the world and therefore attracts large numbers of ambitious minds to its workforce.

There are various in-demand listed occupations for migrants which are updated according to the requirements and vacancies. Opportunities are available mostly in the healthcare sector, scientists, Electrical and electronics engineers, Civil engineers, Design and development engineers, Production and process engineers, professionals in information technology, cybersecurity, architects, and so on.

England is a predominant constituent unit of the UK, occupying more than half of the island of Great Britain. Outside the British isles, England is often erroneously considered synonymous with the island of Great Britain (England, Scotland, and Wales) and even with the entire United Kingdom. England became the epicentre of a worldwide in 19th century after Industrial revolution and soon the world's most industrialized country. Drawing resources from every settled continent, cities such as Manchester, Birmingham, and Liverpool converted raw materials into manufactured goods for a global market, while London, the country's capital, emerged as one of the world's preeminent cities and the hub of a political, economic, and cultural network that extended far beyond England's shores.

Today the metropolitan of London encompasses much of south-eastern England and continues to serve as the financial centre of Europe and to be a centre of innovation—particularly in popular culture. Moreover, the immigrants are highly focusing on some major parts of the Britain like London and England.



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VISAS TYPES FOR IMMIGRATING TO ENGLAND

WORK VISA

To legally work in England one needs a valid visa grant from the authorities to work and settle freely in the UK. The general work visas available to work in England are;

Tier 2 (General) Visa:

You can apply for a Tier 2 (General) visa if you have been offered a skilled job in the UK or you are from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland. You need to have a certificate of sponsorship from a licensed sponsor (i.e. potential employer) before you can apply to come to the UK to work.

Tier 1 (General) Visa:

You can apply to switch from your current visa to a Tier 1 (General) visa if you have permission to stay in the UK. You cannot apply for a Tier 1 (General) category visa if you are outside the UK, and you usually cannot switch to it from other immigration categories.

Tier 1 (Exceptional Talent) Visa:

You can apply for a Tier 1 (Exceptional Talent) visa if you have been endorsed as an internationally recognized leader or emerging leader in your field in science, humanities, engineering, medicine, digital technology, arts or you are from outside the European Economic Area (EEA) and Switzerland.

STUDY VISA

England, the UK has traditionally been one of the world's leading educational destinations boasting of centuries-old universities that have a legacy of producing the finest minds in the world.

Today, the UK remains one of the best destinations for students seeking high-quality education in a welcoming environment.

Oasis resource management helps students at every step of their UK admissions process. We have the experience and comprehensive service package to make your student journey stress-free. We advise you on the documentation, funds needed for the visa, help you in completing the application process and much more assistance from our end to make your application perfect.



TRAVEL VISA

England packs a lot of scenery into its pint-sized shores, green fields, rumpled hills, chalk cliffs and breezy plains, ancient woods and moody moorland. England's coast is one of Europe's longest, and the only one to have a public coast path the whole way round.

Whether you're tramping over the South Downs, climbing Lake District fells or wandering above Dover's fabled White Cliffs, England is a never-ending feast for the eyes.

But to get this retreat you need a visa which is also known as the Standard Visitor Visa and is a UK short-stay visa that allows its holder to stay in the UK for up to 6 months. However, the embassy has the right to issue visas for a shorter period.



The magnificent scenery of Ireland's Atlantic coastline had a wide expanse of ocean, and its geographic isolation has helped it to develop a rich heritage of culture and tradition and that's why it is renowned for its wealth of folklore and other cultural symbols. Ireland's capital is Dublin, a populous city whose metropolitan area is home to more than one-fourth of the country's total population. The city's old dockside neighbourhoods have given way to new residential and commercial development.

Cork is Ireland's second largest city, is a handsome cathedral city and port in the southwest. Other principal centres include Waterford, Wexford on the east coast, Sligo in the northwest, and Limerick and Galway in the west. Although Ireland is now both urbanized and Europeanized, its culture retains many unique characteristics, and its people prize folkloric and social traditions that largely derive from and celebrate the country's rural past.

Ireland



Economy and Immigration

Ireland's economy is outperforming most other Eurozone countries with almost full employment and rising real wages. Ireland has a mixed economy. The constitution provides that the state shall favour private initiative in industry and commerce, but the state may provide essential services and promote development projects in the absence of private initiatives. Thus, state-sponsored ("semistate") bodies operate the country's rail and road transport, some of its television and radio stations, its electricity generation and distribution system, and its peat industry. State companies also are active in

the fields of air transport and health insurance.

Parallely the immigration percentage also made a huge effect in the economy. Ireland has become a country of immigration in less than 10 years, attracting at first mostly young and highly qualified workers and more recently, lower skilled worker's. It is known that migrants helped increase economic growth, eased labour market shortages, improved output and contributed to reducing earnings inequality. The country is still hoping immigrants to fill the desired positions and help it grow.

Opportunities for immigrants

Over the last couple of decades, a growing number of companies in Ireland have targeted qualified migrant workers for recruitment. The modern era's globalised economy means that migration is widespread and hundreds of migrants are seeking to settle in the country and want to work for the rest of lives to have better lifestyle. There are at least 200 million international migrants in the world today. According to the Data from the Central Statistics Office (CSO), 10% of Ireland's population is comprised of non-Irish nationals. Migrants contribute almost €4 billion to the economy annually through taxation, work permit fees, and their overall expenditure.

The major opportunities in Ireland for overseas people includes **engineers** like, Chemical engineers, biomedical engineers, and energy engineers, in hospitality sector, IT staff like Data analysts, programmers, and IT support specialists, Financial advisor, accountant, and risk & compliance professionals, people in transport and logistics such as Supply chain managers and analysts and transport managers and healthcare staff like Nurses, doctors, radiologists, and pharmacists. Thus, there are various opportunities for everyone to settle and live in Ireland.

VISAS TYPES FOR IMMIGRATING TO IRELAND

Ireland has a lot of potential in inviting immigrant across nations to help it grow and develop effectively. There are different visas types which help in catering different kinds of requirements as per the individual needs. The major types of visas for Ireland are;

SKILLED WORKER VISA

If you are a non-EU/EEA national who would like to work in Ireland, you must first secure an employment permit. Only EU and UK citizens are exempt from this requirement, all other foreign nationals must hold an employment permit to work in the State. There are a number of different employment permits depending on the type of work you wish to do and how long you wish to remain in Ireland, however there are about nine different types of Ireland employment permits, but the two most common ones are the Critical Skills Employment Permit and General Employment Permit. Others being;

- ❑ Dependant/Partner/Spouse Employment Permits
- ❑ Intra-Company Transfer Employment Permit
- ❑ Internship Employment Permit
- ❑ Contract for Services Employment Permit
- ❑ Sport and Cultural Employment Permit
- ❑ Exchange Agreement Employment Permit
- ❑ Reactivation Employment Permit

Ireland Work Permit Requirements-

- ❑ You must have either a work contract or job offer from an Irish company.
- ❑ Unless you are applying for a Critical Skills Employment Permit, your employer has to pass the Labour Markets Needs Test, which is used to ensure that the Irish employer could not find an Irish or EU/EEA/Swiss citizen instead who would be suited for the job.
- ❑ If you are applying for a Critical Skills Employment Permit your minimum annual salary must be at least €30,000 or €80,000, depending on the occupation.
- ❑ If you are applying for a General Employment Permit, your minimum annual salary must be at least €30,000.
- ❑ For any other type of Ireland work permit, the annual minimum salary must meet the National Minimum Wage.
- ❑ At least 50% of the employers in the Irish company that is hiring you must be EU/EEA/Swiss nationals.

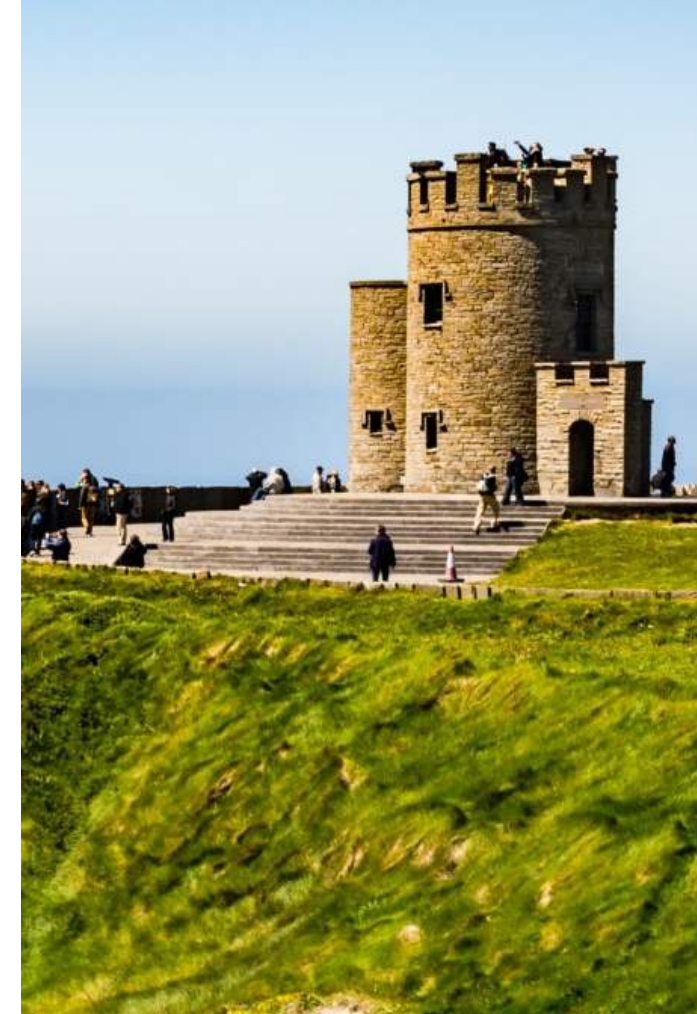
STUDY VISA

Irish universities are well-known for their research capabilities, and chances are high that your credentials will be recognised almost anywhere in the world. Many universities also provide internship opportunities to help students acquire practical experience in their field of study.

You must first pick which Ireland study visa you should

apply for before you decide to study in Ireland. There are two categories of student visas for Ireland:

- ❑ **C study visa-** You'll need to apply for a 'C study visa' if you plan on studying in Ireland for fewer than three months. The short-stay C visa is usually a training visa that allows you to come to Ireland for a duration of 90 days to participate in a work or professional development training program. While on this training visa, you are not allowed to work.
- ❑ **D study visa-** You will need to apply for a 'D study visa' if your course is longer than three months. A foreign student normally applies to a D study visa while intending to remain in Ireland for more than three months.



TRAVEL VISA

An Ireland tourist visas also referred to as an Ireland visit visa. It is a pre-entry clearance which allows the holder to travel to Ireland, where they can go through Border Control and request permission to enter the country as a tourist or visitor.

The Ireland tourist visa is only valid for a maximum of 90 days, but it can be less. It is the Immigration Officer who decides how long you are allowed to stay in Ireland.

Oasis Resource Management helps you get there were to belong and aim to! Our full-fledged immigration services are ever-engaging and helping to the clients across the countries. You can also consultant our experts regarding any migration queries and doubts at the best of pricing and within least time.



Wales is a constituent unit of the UK that forms a westward extension of the island of Great Britain. The capital and main commercial and financial centre is Cardiff. The place was one of Celtic Europe's most prominent political and cultural centres, and it retains aspects of culture that are markedly different from those of its English neighbours.

Wales is a country with distinctive traditions, heritage and culture. It is known as a land of song and a country steeped in myth and legend, the awe-inspiring landscape, and many other naturalistic surprises. It is beautified with cascading waterfalls, rolling hills, dramatic mountains, hundreds of castles, rare flora and fauna and a coast path that runs along the entire coastline of the country, in Wales - beauty is everywhere. The cities here are compact and towns bustling with community life. One of the perfect option for immigration and settling purpose.

Economy and Immigration

The Welsh economy generally reflects the national trends and patterns of the United Kingdom. However, Wales has higher proportions of employment in agriculture and forestry, manufacturing, and government, and it provides concomitantly fewer jobs in financial and business services. There is active foreign investment in Welsh manufacturing, particularly in its high-technology industries, but Wales's GDP per capita and employment rates are far below average for the United Kingdom.

However, number of immigrants are not as high as other Britain places but Wales still has a good rise in immigrants as compared to previous years. The employment and other better life opportunities had made this shift possible and so this ever-developing place can be a good option for those who want growth in life.

Opportunities for Immigrants

Wales is known for its glorious landscapes, angelic voice choirs and its love of rugby, but it is becoming of next IT jobs destination too. The capital city of Cardiff and its neighbouring cities Swansea and Newport have experienced a recent growth in IT and tech job opportunities thanks to the Welsh Government for increasing the immigration demands and investing in employment.

Cardiff is one of the most affluent cities in the UK and is rapidly developing into a business hub, employing over 50,000 people within its digital, financial and public services. The majority of Wales' business takes place in its capital city of Cardiff and houses many headquarters including Admiral Group, BBC Cymru Wales and fashion retailers Peacocks. Immigrants mostly had demand for individuals skilled in data analysis, web design and IT support to help sustain business operations. The digital sector is a big employer in Wales and has become a key driver of economic output. Indicating that immigration in Wales had a huge possibilities for future growth.

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Study Visa & Work in Wales

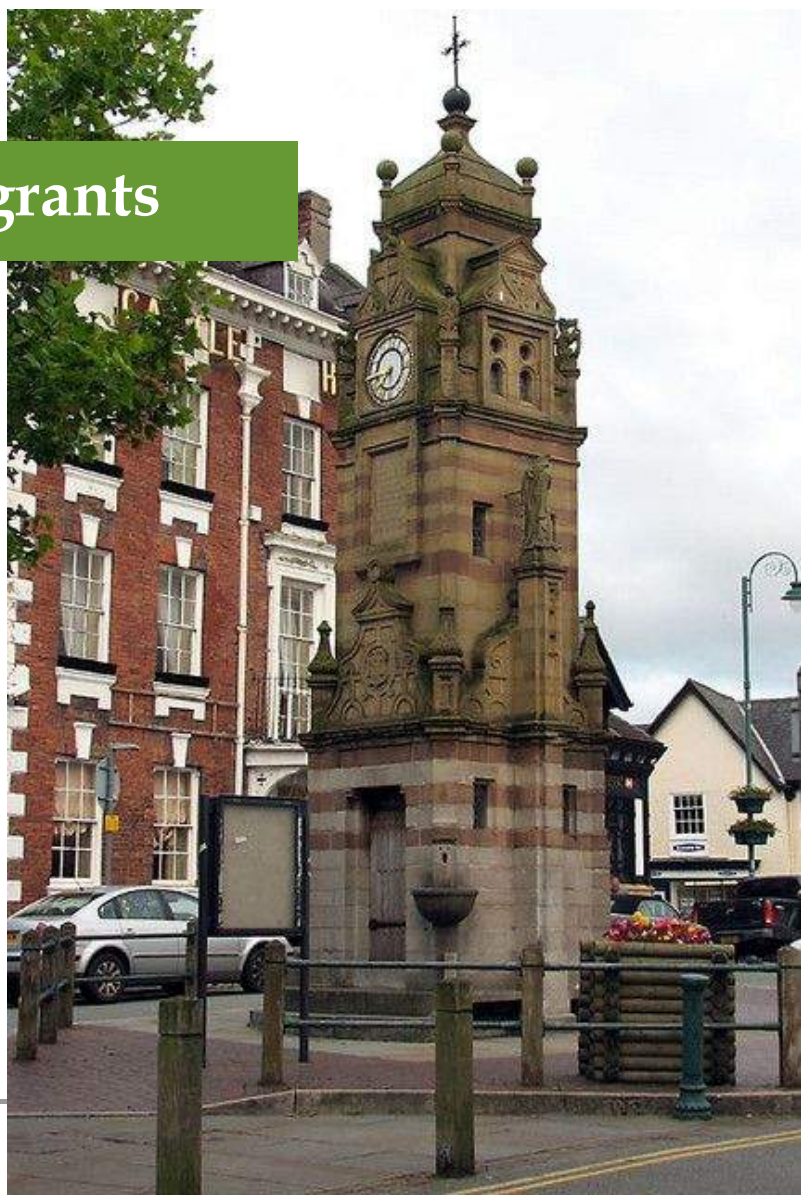
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VISAS TYPES FOR IMMIGRATING TO WALES

WORK VISA

If you are living outside of the United Kingdom you may need a visa to allow you to work in Wales. Wales is part of the United Kingdom and the UK visa and immigration system.

- ❑ **Tier one:** These visas are meant for highly skilled workers, entrepreneurs, investors, and graduate students living outside the European Union (EU) and EEA. These candidates do not need a job offer to apply.
- ❑ **Tier two:** Skilled workers, professional sportspeople, and clergy members outside the EEA can apply for a visa within tier two when they have a job offer and can fill gaps within the country's labour force.
- ❑ **Tier three:** Tier three visas were meant for low-skilled workers providing temporary labour. However, the government decided not to accept immigrants from outside the EU for tier three positions and have since removed these visas.
- ❑ **Tier four:** Students over age 16 from outside the EEA should apply for a tier four visa if they want to study at a school, college, or university in the country.
- ❑ **Tier five:** This category has six sub-tiers of temporary workers related to creative and sporting positions, charity, religious workers, and young people who work in the UK on working holidays.

Oasis Resource Management has all-in-one solution for any kind of visas assistance in the United kingdom. Our team comprises of field experts who can help you with all UK visa types maintaining their success rate and excellence parallelly. So, get your bags ready to fly to Wales.

International students may require a visa to study in Wales. It's essential to consult up-to-date information, and to make sure you apply in good time. The type of visa that you will need to study in Wales depends on the type of course you are studying, the length of the course and your age.

- ❑ Most international students on degree-level courses of six months' duration or more will need a **Tier 4 (General) student visa**.
- ❑ If you're coming for a year or less to study English as a foreign language, you may instead need a **Short-term study visa**, which imposes more restrictions on your rights to work while in the UK.

STUDY VISA

TRAVEL VISA

Travel. For most of us, it's the one thing we live for. UK stands as one of the most popular destination Indians travel to abroad. Whether it's to visit many student or expat family and friends, or just to marvel at the

beautiful city of London and the countryside's of Scotland and Wales.

Unless you're an American, Canadian or Australian passport-holder, you have to compulsory apply for a tourist visa to travel to the UK. But don't worry, a standard UK visitor visa from India takes about two weeks to process and contrary to random rumors, it's not difficult to get. As long as you make sure you've got all your UK visa requirements from India in place and, submit all that's been asked for.



Scotland

Scotland, most northerly of the four parts of the UK, occupying about one-third of the island of Great Britain. The name Scotland derives from the Latin *Scotia*, land of the scots, a Celtic people from Ireland who settled on the west coast of Great Britain about the 5th century CE. The name Caledonia has often been applied to Scotland, especially in poetry. It is derived from *Caledonii*, the Roman name of a tribe in the northern part of what is now Scotland. It's an austere land, subject to extremes of weather, Scotland has proved a difficult home for countless generations of its people, who have nonetheless prized it for its beauty and unique culture.

Hardworking, practical, and proud of their traditions, the Scots have a reputation for thrift that verges on miserliness. Travelers and immigrants to the country, however, often remark on the generosity and friendliness of their hosts, as well as on the vibrancy of contemporary Scottish culture. That's why people are always looking forward to settle and live in Scotland.

Economy and Immigration

Scotland has a small but open economy and accounts for about 5 percent of the United Kingdom's export revenue. Its GDP per capita is higher than in all other areas of the United Kingdom outside London and England's eastern regions, and its level of unemployment is fairly low. However, the economy was hugely effected by the immigration, it doubles and advances the country in many different ways. Overseas migration to Scotland rose markedly in the 2000s following EU enlargement, from +28,500 in 2003-04 to +47,400 in 2009-10. Since then the figure has fluctuated, but net overseas migration to Scotland has remained consistently positive in every year since 2003-04.

Migration can help alleviate some of the challenges associated with Scotland's demographic change. Migrants who come to Scotland tend to be well educated and highly skilled, help raise productivity and contribute to government revenue. There is also evidence to suggest that migration can specifically help alleviate issues related to skill shortages in the labour market.

Opportunities for Immigrants

When it comes to job opportunities, Scotland has something for everyone if you've got the skills, country has a job for you. There are so many temporary jobs in Scotland that cater specifically for foreigners seeking temporary work within the country. One of the best aspects of working in Scotland is a stable work-life balance. This time off gives you plenty of opportunities to explore Scotland and the rest of Europe. Many companies offer additional time off, depending on where you work. You can work, travel and enjoy a fantastic quality of life while working in Scotland.

Major job fields are healthcare, teaching and education, technology and science, creative industries, financial services, oil and gas renewables, and so on. Desired immigrants can match and select their respective field and try their hands on getting a job and settle in Scotland.



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VISAS TYPES FOR IMMIGRATING TO SCOTLAND

WORK VISA

The United Kingdom has recently switched to a points-based immigration system named as Skilled Worker Program. It is the recommended route for professionals keen on migrating to the UK. You will be awarded points on parameters such as:

- ❑ Qualifications
- ❑ Expected salary
- ❑ Whether you have sponsorship or not
- ❑ English communication skills
- ❑ Self-sufficient funds to support your UK expenses

For this particular visa, you must get a minimum of 70 points to qualify. Skilled worker visa holders can bring dependents on the visa, the spouse is allowed to work on the visa, there is no cap on the number of people who can move to the UK on the visa etc. Thus, there are endless opportunities & benefits for working in England

STUDY VISA

In the top 6 of the world's oldest universities, Scotland holds 4 places. Behind only Oxford and Cambridge, St. Andrews University comes in at number 3 and was founded in 1413. Institutions in Scotland comply with a traditional three-tier higher education system, offering three types of degrees, alongside other qualifications. These degree levels are bachelor's, master's and doctorate.

Generally, international students who want to study at all degree levels will need to apply for a Tier 4 (General) student visa. This will allow you to arrive in Scotland up to 1 month before your course begins, as long as your course is more than 6 months. How long your visa lasts will depend on the duration of your course.



TRAVEL VISA

From crumbling castles to pristine beaches, jaw-dropping landscapes to bustling city centres, you'll never be stuck for something to do on a trip to Scotland. With so many things to choose between, it's important to make sure you have your documentation and visa formalities sorted out so you can hit the ground running.

Indians travelling to Scotland need a Standard Visitor Visa from the UK government to enter the country. It is better to apply 3 months before you travel and generally the visa is finalised within 3 weeks. One can stay for up to 6 months in the country with the Standard Visitor Visa.

We got you covered with all the legal formalities required to attain visitor visa. Oasis Resource Management has a brilliant team who builds a bright and clean profile which leaves no space or very less for refusals. So, let's got you board the next flight to Scotland and experience the serenity.

The UK's New Point-Based Immigration System For Work Visa

Globalisation and liberalisation has now taken another plight as the countries are focusing more on emerging and engaging with one another to strengthen the international relations and broadening the markets horizons. Study, work, and immigration are the best ways to spread and widen and the United Kingdom is one of the most preferred destinations for Indians to work abroad. It falls among the elite group of countries that people aspire to migrate to for higher studies and for jobs. Apart from the UK, Canada, Australia and the US are the most favoured countries. However, unlike Canada and Australia, which have a fairly open immigration system that allows people to become permanent residents from the day they land in the country, the immigration system in the UK is very stringent. Between 2008 and 2010, the point-based Visa system was phased in and since then, eligibility of applicants to work in the UK is based on this.

Earlier, the UK used to have a Tier 2 (General) work visa, which has now been replaced by the Skilled Worker visa. This visa allows applicants to go to or continue to stay in the UK for an eligible job. Among the long-term work visas in the UK are;

- the Skilled Worker visa,
- the Health and Care Worker visa,
- Intra-company visa, Minister of Religion visa (T2) and
- the International Sportsperson visa.

The points-based system is applicable to most of the work visas, but most common is the Skilled Worker visa, as the rest of the visas cater to specific situations. Moreover, the Health and Care Worker visa is a part of the Skilled Worker route into the UK.

UK Points-Based Immigration System

The Skilled Worker visa can be used for if the applicant meets a certain criteria, including

- Whether their occupation type is eligible for the same,
- The job offer should be from an employer in the UK who has been approved by the Home Office,
- The applicant must have the minimum salary as per the UK-defined standards.

There are several factors that affect the awarding of points for immigration. As per the website of the UK Government,

1. A job offer by an approved sponsor,
2. Job at an appropriate skill level and
3. English skills at a required level are mandatory for being eligible,
4. 0, 10 or 20 points are awarded for the salary requirements
5. 20 points are awarded in case the job of the applicant is in a shortage occupancy
6. 10 points are awarded if the applicant has a PhD in a job-relevant subject and
7. they get 20 points if the PhD is in a job-relevant STEM subject.

Note- The first two having a weightage of 20 points each and the English skills requirement clause having a weightage of 10 points.

Ajay Sharma, the President and Founder of Abhinav Immigration Services Private Limited, explained the system saying, “The first look at the point system will indicate a very rosy picture that if you have the required qualification, this IELTS score and a certain work experience, you would be able to go in. And this is also what excites the majority of people. But the points system is structured in a way that it is impossible to get the Skilled Worker visa unless you have a job offer from a UK employer. The important thing to understand is that getting a job offer is mandatory for the visa. None of the other factors would matter if the individual does not have a job offer. But another important aspect about the job offer is that people often say that they will ask some relative owning, say a store, in the UK to offer a job. But that does not work, since the employer needs to have a sponsor licence, which means they need to have a licence which would allow them to hire skilled workers internationally.”

He also said that prior study and work experience in the UK is valued more in the country.

Points required for Skilled Worker visa in the UK

The most important point, the minimum threshold. Including the mandatory as well as the tradeable factors affecting the UK points system, the UK Government website states that a total of 70 points are required for an individual to be able to apply for working in the UK on the basis of the Skilled Worker visa.

The salary levels have been divided into three categories. An individual is awarded 0 points if their salary level is £20,480 to £23,039 or at least 80% of the going rate for the profession (whichever is higher), while they get 10 points if they have been offered a salary of £23,040 to £25,599 or at least 90% of the going rate for the profession (whichever is higher). Meanwhile, 20 points are awarded in case of salary of £25,600 or above or at least the going rate for the profession (whichever is higher).

NEWS 1

UK Universities Witnessed A New Record Number Of Indian Students Enrolled For Fall Session Of 2022

Applications from India through Universities and Colleges Admissions Service (UCAS), UK's shared admissions service for higher education, to start undergraduate courses in the UK this September grew by 11% year-on-year to 8,660 applicants - compared to 7,830 in 2021 - almost double since 2019 when there were 4,690 applicants.

After China, Indians remain the second-biggest student group signing up for British universities.

For most courses, the UCAS application deadline was January 26, which guarantees equal consideration by universities for 2022 entry. While applications can still be submitted after the January deadline, they are subject to availability of seats.

"This a record figure for Indian undergraduate applications and a good indicator of how countries are viewing the UK as a higher education destination," said UCAS International MD Des Cutchey.

He added, "the number of applications from India for nursing studies is considerably higher than previous years. We have seen the same trend in UK applications — showing the importance of the profession after the pandemic. Our forecast is that applications from India will continue to increase."

He said if UK universities open up campuses in India and Indian universities open up in Britain, there would not be any impact on this forecast as there is already a precedent of this in other countries and it has not impacted student numbers coming here from those countries.

"The appeal of having an experience in a country outside your own is still strong," he said. "This just offers an alternative which may be more attractive to some students than others."

After the UK Home Office's announcement in July 2021 the UK Visas and Immigration (UKVI) has been accepting Graduate Visa applications. A Graduate Visa allows eligible students completing their undergraduate or master's degree to remain and work in the UK for up to two years.

The eligibility depends on the following:

- the University/College where the course was completed;
- the kind of course the applicant completed;
- how long he/she studied in the UK.

Also, a student may apply for a Graduate Visa if he or she meets all of the following criteria:

- The applicant is in the UK (please see the rest of the article for COVID related concessions);
- The applicant currently holds a Student Visa or a Tier 4 (General) Student Visa (now replaced by Student Visa);
- The applicant has acquired a UK bachelor's degree, postgraduate degree or

completed another eligible course for the required period of time on a Student Visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa (now replaced by Student Visa);

- The education provider (University or College) has informed the applicant of the successfully completion of the course.

Physical Presence as a graduate visa requirement:

- Studying in the UK would imply that the applicant has been in the UK physically present at the University/College - for example, attending lectures or meeting with a tutor etc. As per the requirement, the student applicant must have studied a course in the UK for at least 12 months or the full length of the course, whichever is shorter.
- If a Student Visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa has been issued for more than 12 months, any time spent by the applicant studying the course outside the UK between 24 January 2020 and 27 September 2021 will be counted as if he or she were studying the course in the UK.

To apply for the Graduate visa, the student applicant must have returned to the UK by 27 September 2021 or before the expiry of his or her student visa, whichever is sooner.

- It is important that the Graduate Visa application is submitted to the UK Home Office before the applicant's current Student visa or Tier 4 (General) student visa expires. A Graduate Visa will be issued for a duration of 2 years.

For those students who hold a PHD or other doctoral qualification, the visa duration will be granted for a period of 3 years. The start date of the visa will be from the day the application is approved.

A Graduate Visa cannot be renewed. If the applicant wishes to continue staying in the UK beyond the period of two years, then an application to switch to a different visa category (such as a Skilled Worker Visa) must be made prior to the expiry of the Graduate Visa.

NEWS 3

Canada Immigration Minister Reported, Express Entry Draws For Skilled Workers Can Be Resumed In "Near Term"

Sean Fraser when asked about Express entry system, replied draws would resume "in the near term" and said that he was looking into how to make this system more flexible.

While the immigration minister said there was no announcement on when CEC draws would resume, but he suggested that they would return "in the near future" and that Express Entry would start to look more normal in the coming years.

"We do need to resume, in the near future, draws for federal skilled workers," Fraser said. "If you actually look at the immigration levels plan over the next couple of years the balance is shifting back and by year three... a record number of federal skilled workers, including through the Canadian Experience Class, will be welcomed to Canada."

Fraser also said he was looking to add more flexibility to the Express Entry system. He suggested that Express Entry could be used to respond to short-term needs including welcoming people into smaller communities, sectors in high demand, and "people who are coming from a particular region that has the kind of educational institutions that will train the workers we need in strategically important sectors."

Fraser had previously hinted that occupation specific express entry system could be a possibility in the future in a meeting with Canadian immigration lawyers.

NEWS 2

An Ultimate Guide To UK's Post-Study Work Visa: A Graduate Visa

Expanding pathways to permanent residence for international students and temporary foreign workers through Express Entry is one of Fraser's priorities list. Since taking office in the fall, Fraser has already made the Atlantic immigration program permanent which was one of the other items on the list.

Current Status Of Express Entry System

Since September 2021, Canada has only been inviting PNP candidates to apply through the Express Entry system. Fraser has said on multiple occasions that the pause in CEC, FSWP, and FSTP draws is temporary, while IRCC deals with the pandemic-related applications backlog.

As of February 1, about 64,890 FSWP and CEC candidates are waiting for decisions on their immigration applications. The 2022-2024 immigration plan is calling for fewer Express Entry immigrants this year than there are in the backlog. In 2022, Canada is expecting to admit 55,900 immigrants through EE not including PNP candidates. The following year, Canada is currently slated to welcome 75,750 Express Entry immigrants.

By 2024, Canada is expecting to welcome a record number of 111,500 immigrants through Express Entry.

Fraser will table the next immigration levels plan for 2023-2025 in the fall of this year. By then, the targets for 2023 onward could change.

NEWS 4

Three Alternatives For Investors, As UK Shuts The Golden Visa Route

UK's Tier 1 investor visa, known as the golden visa, became the latest casualty of the Russia-Ukraine tension last week when home secretary Priti Patel announced its closure with immediate effect.

The UK Investment Visa is a Tier 1 visa, part of the UK Points Based System, offered to wealthy individuals willing to invest a minimum of £2 million in the UK. The higher the amount of money invested, the quicker the individual can apply for settlement and eventually British citizenship.

Other Options For Investors;

Innovator visa: The visa category is usually for experienced business people who are looking to set up a business in the UK. It allows you to stay in the UK with your family for up to 5 years. You can apply for permanent settlement (Indefinite Leave to Remain) after completing 5 years in the UK.

Global talent visa: Available to leaders in the fields of academia and research, arts and culture or digital technologies, this scheme requires an endorsement from an approved organisation. It is granted for five year terms, and can be extended each time it expires.

Endorsing bodies:

- Tech Nation [for DigiTech]
- Arts Council England [for Arts and Culture]
- British Academy
- Royal Academy of Engineering
- Royal Society ..

Scale Up visa: The new Scale Up visa system aims to encourage innovation by streamlining the process for 'Scale Up' businesses to bring those who are “very highly skilled” and “academically elite” to the UK. Scale Up businesses are those who are deemed to be fast growing, fulfilling the following requirements:

- an annual average revenue or employment growth rate over a three-year period greater than 20%; and
- a minimum of 10 employees at the start of the three year project

The UK Government is set to bring in the new immigration pathway in Spring 2022 as part of its plan to make the UK a global innovation hub by 2035.

“An economy built on innovation must be open and attractive to the best and brightest minds,” Chancellor Rishi Sunak told MPs in his Autumn Budget statement.

NEWS 5

Canada Has An \$85 Million Budget To Make Sure You Get Your Work Permit Faster

Canada is slowly beginning to clear its mounting backlog of immigration applications, giving priority to work permits. At a recent meeting with the Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration, Canada's Immigration Minister Sean Fraser reiterated his earlier assurance of improving processing times for work permits.

According to reports, Fraser said that Immigration, Refugees, and Citizenship Canada (IRCC) would use its \$85 million budget to reduce processing times - made worse by the pandemic.

Fraser had previously announced that service standards for work permits, study permits, proof of citizenship, and permanent residence card renewals would return to normal by the end of 2022.

While the funds would be used to develop tools such as electronic application systems and online application trackers, IRCC Assistant Deputy Minister Daniel Mills clarified that this might not necessarily improve processing times for permanent resident applications yet.

Standard processing time for work permits submitted outside of Canada is 60 days, except for International Experience Canada (IEC) work permits, which take 56 days. Work permit extensions submitted in Canada take up to 120 days for processing.

the backlog in Canada's immigration services topped 1.8 million - including applications from future citizens, permanent residents, international students, temporary workers, and visitors. As of February 1, IRCC has more than 85,000 work permit applications pending.

On January 31, Minister Fraser announced that Canada is planning to make 147,000 PR decisions in the first quarter of 2022—double that from the same period in 2021.

Canada had nearly 900,000 job openings this past November, according to a report by Statistics Canada and immigration has long been the country's strategy to support labour market growth.

The country plans to welcome more than 1.3 million new immigrants to the country over the next three years to help its economy recover from COVID-19 and to drive future growth.

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