

Economics of canadian immigration

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



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The Canadian political culture is certainly much different and peculiar in its own respect. The myriad political opinions and mindsets in existence in Canada may not find room among other countries in the world. Considering that Canada is a melting pot of cultural diversity given its immigration records, such political heterogeneity is indeed expected. An understanding of the political culture in Canada requires an in-depth analysis of the Canadian system and a clear dissection of the numerous political imperatives that define Canadian social and political life (Mathews 89). In describing the political culture of Canada, certain recent happenings never fail to feature prominently. The Quebec separatist movement and the emergence of conservatism especially in the west are some of the issues that have had great impacts on the Canadian political culture especially in the last two decades (Little 112-125). The propositions in the Quebec agenda and the differences in these policies in relation to the federal policies that define the rest of Canada are indeed topical issues that greatly define the political culture in Canada. The Quebec separatists' need to secede from the greater Canada was an issue that did not go down well with the Canadian government (Wiley 32).

The fundamental concept that arises in the Canadian political analysis is the concept of immigration to Canada and its effects in shaping the political culture in Canada. Most Canadians, unlike Americans, strongly feel that their government should be involved in the political and economic aspects of life in the country (Jameson 78). This support of the government arises out of the historical experiences that marked the Canadian evolution. Unlike the US,

the resistance of republicanism in Canada created a culture of less individualism and more support for government activities (Russell 11). The adoption of British parliamentary and legal systems coupled with loyalist conservatism is certainly the idea behind the Canadians' obsession with better forms of governance and good politics (Bond 34-42). Such a mindset has been very instrumental in creating a unique political identity in Canada. On the contrary, it has been noticed that most Canadians are never very keen in paying attention and learning the overall history of their country and its effects on their present lives (Ballack 89). They instead focus majorly on the history of specific regions or the history of a specific people in Canada. Such an analysis does not inundate one with the very pertinent facts that can make them appreciate and acknowledge the political heritage of their country as it is in the United States. In a way, the proximity of Canada to the United States has greatly contributed to the adoption of several American mannerisms and the integration of various aspects of the American political system into the Canadian system (Kim 89). This has to be expected considering the relative success of the United States political system. The right wingers in Canada are always in support of closer relations with the United States and the alignment of the Canadian political system with that of the US (Morton 90). It can be seen that such a notion has taken much root in Canada considering the infiltration of many aspects of American life into Canada. On the other hand, agreements such as NAFTA have also created an environment where the unique Canadian political and cultural identity may no longer survive (Bartlet 34). It has to be emphasized that Canada is rich and diverse in terms of race, culture and identity. These factors have over

the years played critical roles in the political process in Canada. However, with liberalization and much right-wing alignment, much is expected to change in the next few years.

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