

PEOPL'S DEMOCRATIC AND POPULAR REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA

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**Multiculturalism and Muslim Community in Great
Britain**

**An Extended Essay Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Requirement for
Master Degree in Literature and Civilization.**

Presented by:

Miss. OUHASSAINE Leyla

Supervised by:

Dr. RAHMOUN Omar

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Dedication

I Dedicate this paper to the Almighty God for the supremacy and reedmen of My soul.

To my dear parents Ahmed and Fadila who supported me more than any one also and believed on me and my capacities, not forgetting my Brothers and Sisters who wished me luck all the time and my dear Friend Mohamed.
Thank you for everything and I really appreciate it.

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I would like to express my sincerest thanks to my supervisor: Mr. Rahmoun Omar for his kind and help whenever I need it, and it was totally a pleasure to be his student and supervised by him.

I hope this work will be useful for other Academic Researchers.

Abstract

This work deals with Multiculturalism in United Kingdom. How Britain became a multicultural society, which conditions led to it, studying also the reasons for the rise of this phenomenon.

However, creating a new community within a community may create some issues for both British people and other minorities , mainly Muslim one as a result to some conflicts and terrorist attacks over the world under the name of Muslims .

Through this work we are going to know how Britain became a meeting place for many cultures and ethnicities including Muslims, discussing their perception in Britain and the image taken about them under the rise of Islamophobia.

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General Introduction

General Introduction

Dealing with cultural diversity of ethnic minorities and to know exactly how to manage it , considered as one of the biggest questions and issues faced nowadays by societies.

United Kingdom is always a forerunner in welcoming the new comers and all races including Muslims .In which it has long history of immigration and emigration over centuries many groups from all over the world come to settle there , they tended to seek their fortune in Britain .Fist of all , Multicultural society is one that include two or more cultural communities , It may respond to its cultural diversity in one ortwo ways . Usually immigrants face problems in multicultural societies . In which, they cannot share or use their own cultures freely especially Muslims and even-though, multiculturalism favors ethnic minorities in United Kingdom , some leadersand politicians blamed it for causing segregation.

The second chapter tackle the core of this research that is Muslim community in United Kingdom , it first spot the light on the on the Islamic culture and then howMuslims were perceived . It tends to give a view about reasons for there immigrationto Britain and for what they choose Britain as their destination .

However, Muslims were under a pressure of British politics they faced many issues as racism and segregation due to many factors that led to the raise of Islamophobia, the psychology behind it in media and how it impacted the society and Muslims the emergence of stereotypes as a result to the attacks happened all over the world, especially in Britain which changed the idea and the perception of Islam as a peaceful religion.

Finally, the work attempts to discuss politics and associations against Muslims and tends to provide the impact of Muslim culture on the British one.

Chapter One: Historical Background about Multiculturalism in Great Britain

1.1 Introduction

This chapter tries to shed light on discussing Multiculturalism that is a new term adapted by Great Britain .and It defined and analyzed differently by too many scholars according to their way of understanding.

Multiculturalism is descriptive term with distinctive beliefs, values and culture exist in a society. It refers to cultural diversity where two or more groups, it also can refer to government policy as formal recognition of the culture.

Multiculturalism has become more debatable topic especially in the present time In which, it has been discussed by many politicians and scholars in order to explain it. among of them the prime minister David Cameron in his speech in Munich 2011. Stating some notions in a relation to multiculturalism.

This chapter discuss the idea of multiculturalism in Britain, the reasons, effects and the challenges that faced the country. Then, answering the main question Does Britain succeeded in becoming a multicultural society or not. also having look on Britishness as an Ethnic construction and its relation with Ethnicity.

Chapter One : Historical Background about Multiculturalism

1.2 Great Britain – A Multicultural Society

By looking back to at the British history it is clear to see that there were many prejudice and lack of toleration for immigrants coming to Britain. The most perfect example of intolerance towards immigrants is when Jewish came to Britain from 1880 onward Who attempt to have a better life in Britain , In fact they faced intolerance from the Anglo- Jewish community already established in Britain .

After the end of 2nd world war there was a labor shortage in Britain because the country needed rebuilding after the wide destruction of the war and many people chose to move abroad. to attract workers , the government decided to advertise jobs in British colonies and as a result many migrated to Britain . One of first things that an immigrant needed to was somewhere to live.

Great Britain is a multicultural society share mixture of cultures and faith, and it cannot neglect its great relationship with Immigration that helped to rebuild Britain after the war. The history of multiculturalism can be debated from different perspectives so that, it considered as one of the emotive subjects of the British policies and this phenomenon founded as a solution of immigrants.

1.1.1 European Immigrants in Britain

Immigration to Britain was not restricted about ethnic minorities, but also

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Europeans. In which, An estimated 202.000 citizens from other European countries immigrated to United Kingdom and about 145.000 emigrated abroad. so European net immigration was about 57.000 – roughly the lowest level recorded since 2009.

In recent years' annual migration from the rest of the European countries has been at historically high levels. In the two years up until September 2016 it was between an estimated 160.000 to 190.000. Back in 2012 it was nearer 70.000 a year

. Around 3.7 million from different people of other European countries were living in Britain that is about 6% of the population and about 2.3 million of nationals were in work more than British nationals and non-European citizens with statistics of about 83% of European citizens, 76% of British nationals and 66% related to people outside Europe.

1.1.2 Ethnic minorities in United Kingdom

United Kingdom is one of the most ethnically diverse countries in Europe London probably being the most interesting capital in Europe. This is mainly due to the large numbers of immigrants from commonwealth countries who have arrived in Britain since the 1950s. Despite of the influx of these recent arrivals the majority of this population is still overwhelmingly white. The last one that was carried out in Britain was held in 2001, that survey indicated that over 92 percent of population could be classed as white people.

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1.3 Geographical Distribution of Immigrants in Britain

Table 1 – uploaded by Ed Ferrari

Area of Destination	Immigration(000s)	Proportion of Immigrants (./.)
England	460	89
Wales	15	3
Scotland	38	7
Northern Ireland	7	1
North East	20	4
North West	38	7
Yorkshire and the Humber	44	8

East Midlands	22	4
West Midlands	33	6
East	51	10
London	145	28

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South East	78	15
South West	29	6
United Kingdom	520	100

Source ONS 2009. Estimates are based on International Passenger Survey Data.

Geographical Distribution of Immigrants in United Kingdom,2008.

The largest ethnic minority in the country is the British – Indian Population which forms 27.% of the total ethnic minority population. The next one is the British–Pakistani ethnic minority about 17.% followed by the blackcaribbean about 15.% and the last smaller ethnic minorities of all of Bangladesh, Black Africans and also Chinese people live in the country.

Geography

Britain is an island nation . having only one land border and four water borders: The Atlantic Ocean,) The North Sea, The English Channel), This unitary state developed different ideas, wits and today plays an important role in the world and We find another element, the topography. This element is diverse and unique one Rugged Coastline , Moors Scottish Moor Lands) . Mountains) Cambrian mountain

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Penning Range, Mount Snowdone). Lacks (loch Lomond , loughNeagh)also Bays Hills(Cheviot Hills)and rivers (The seven and Thames , while tay, Clyd , and forth are river valleys').

1.4 The Challenge of Multiculturalism in United Kingdom

Migration of ethnic groups leads to the Creation of multicultural societies. In the most countries there is at least one minority group and they may be able to live peacefully with the majority, it is certain that there will be definitely big amount of prejudice and discrimination leading to tension and conflicts. there is also an emotive issue particularly when cultural differences are interpreted as racial differences.

1.4.1 Multicultural Policies

Over time three policies have come to the force regarding integration

1.4.1.1 Separation

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The policy suggests that because people of different ethnicities have little in common with the majority population, they should be kept separate. This approach has influenced most policies in Australia which pursued a White Australia migration policy in the 1960s and South Africa, which until 1994 practiced a policy of separation known as Apartheid.

1.4.1.2 Assimilation

This policy expects immigrants and new migrants to lose their distinctiveness, such as their style of dress or beliefs, values adapt the style of the host country.

1.4.1.3 Pluralism

This policy expects ethnic groups to participate and contribute to the host country, yet maintain their identity. Pluralist society applies common values to all in which, everyone in the society has the same rights and access to services however they are required to accept the society and actively participate.

Multicultural societies are often the product of migration, but they also may be the stimulus for it as persecuted groups leave their countries to escape from the oppression.

1.4.2 Reasons for The Development of Multiculturalism

After studying and analyzing researches; it turned out that there are three main reasons for the creation of multicultural structural society in different countries which are migration, the media and the globalization. These reasons have come to media and press in the last century with the development of industrial societies and advancement of human history.

Britain became suitable destination because both Britain and Immigrants were in-need for help. The first wanted workers to rebuild and fix damages that the war left behind while immigrants were in need of work mainly European national citizens who came for a definite work.

1.4.3 Problems Related to Multiculturalism

Ethnic minorities including the Muslim one faced too many problems of living conditions in Britain like obtaining a house (housing), this contributes to the low rate of owner occupancy. Islamic law does not permit the charging or payment of interest on a loan. This further, decreases the opportunity of people within Islamic country. Education was also a problem. In which, many of schools dominate only

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one ethnic group and some accepted the huge range of ethnic minorities e.g South fields community collage , waudsworth . Not only this one , Healthcare was also an issue that many ethnic groups continue to live in run –down inner city areas and then remains a higher concentration of communicable and transmittable diseases in such areas.

However, New immigrants can find it difficult to obtain employment and to integrate if they do not speak English. Thus; The different religions within the same country may cause friction with employers and authorities when immigrants wish to adhere to their own religious calendars as terrorists due to suicide attacks and booming like 9/11 and 7/7 . even though , migrants are often welcomed during times of economic growth but resented during recessions . In which ; they are accused of taking British people jobs .

1.4.4 The Effects of Multiculturalism

If the 1997 New Labours winning election seems to correlate with upsurge in both political arena and in public favors for multiculturalism in United Kingdom clearly the overall decade and a half that ensued took the very opposite path . For example The Prime Minister David Cameron declared in 2011 that multiculturalism state was a failure. In turn, this notion provides a satisfactory frame work for having a clear understanding of the public policy dynamically in matters of multiculturalism in the following of David Cameron Declaration concerning the failure of multiculturalism.

1.5 Britishness is an Ethnic Construction

The general purpose of evaluating this argument that Britishness is an ethnic construction from the perspective of both its advocates and opponents. The debate will include evidence that supports the claim and also those who go against it in a relation to cultural and ethnic dimensions of Britishness in order to provide a better understanding of the events and circumstances that have led to the development of identity of Britishness.

However, Many sociologists have tried to define Britishness in diverse ways. Some defined it as a mixture of races resulting in the emergence of the unique British Race with distinguishing characteristics while other have termed it as a national character that encompasses national customs , traditions , norms , and all values molded by historical and environmental factors .

1.6 Relation of Ethnicity with Britishness

Ethnic groups are often viewed as a homogenous , bounded entities with ethnic labels associated with them and referring their connection with a particular material culture . Those who view Britishness as an ethnic identity only argue that it is an un-solidified , diverse and mobile ethnic identity that began establish its self

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during the nineteenth century with the British Monarchy. Concerns regarding religion, ethnicity and national identity have always been at the forefront of political and social debates in modern Britain. Sociologists and political analysts have discussed Britishness as ethnic minorities for many decades, sparked by popular inter group events such as the Rushdie Affair in 1989, Notting Hill in 1958 the Oldham Race riots of 2001 and numerous others.

Britishness often tend to get muddled with Englishness, and it is supposed to because there are no clear boundaries that separate Englishness and Britishness. The answer can be a simple ground of differentiation that Englishness is unique people identity living in England while Britishness refers to custom, values and the British tradition. Although the sense of Britishness is often considered as a construct of ethnicity, but it can be argued that race and ethnicity are not the only determinants of this national identity as geography, national symbols, political events and historical achievement diversity citizenship and immigration trends that have led to the cultural diversity in Britain and have influenced the British culture in the realms of language, literature, arts, practices habits and behaviors are equally important tools that have a fair share in shaping up the idea of Britishness.

Although the British Isles and distinctive topographic features like Scottish highland and rolling hills, have been subject to influences of conquest and immigration since before the era of Christianity, most anthropologists and sociologists studying and writing about developments of race and ethnicity in the region restrain the historical contextualizing to the age following the second world war. yet, The understandable

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reason for this confinement is that in this exact period only Britain had already been residing in Britain before the arrival of Indian traders , Punjabi travelling salesman, Chinese seaman , Negros and Black slaves(Banks 1996, p.86) .

1.7 Conclusion

The aim of this chapter is to cover and give full image about Multiculturalism in United Kingdom and rapid growth of these new comers.

At First , the main focus was on the historical background of Multiculturalism in United Kingdom through time by giving explanations and statistics about immigrants both Europeans and Ethnic minorities like Indians , Pakistan and Bangladesh , ...etc. including the geographical distributions .

Then ,moving deeply to the center of the topic by having a look on the challenges of multiculturalism including multicultural policies , and discuss reasons , effects and problems related to it . focusing on Britishness and its relation with Ethnicity.

Chapter Two: Muslim Community in Great Britain

2.1 Introduction

This chapter tries to spot the light on Muslim community in Britain , emphasizing on the perception of Islamic culture and how Muslims were perceived. This chapter start by giving a brief view of how Muslim community raised in Britain , and reasons for their immigration. In addition, It focuses on the perception of the British population to Islam as a religion and Muslims. Discussing also which reasons and main factors that led to racism and Islamophobia including the psychology behind it in media and its impact on both the society and Muslims.

Then It attempts to speak about the stereotypes created about Muslims due to certain criminal events in Britain specifically and in the whole world generally. Yet ,analyzing the question of Muslim identity formation in Britain. Finally , this chapter also tends to provide the influence and the impact of the Islamic culture on the British one and women as statue in Britain including the problems they face .

2.2 The rise of Muslim Community in Britain

By looking to the history of Islam in Britain .It is considered as the second largest religion in United Kingdom and Northern Ireland with results from United Kingdom 2011 census giving the British Muslim population in 2011 as 2.516.000 . 4./ of the total population . the vast majority of Muslims in the United Kingdom live in London ; 2.660.116 = 5.02 of the population . and 76.737 Muslims live in Scotland .yet ,45.950 in wales. London has the greatest population of Muslims in the country. The majority of Muslims in Great Britain adhere to Sunni Islam , while smaller numbers are associated with Shia Islam.

During the middle age , there was some general cultural exchange between Christendom and Islamic world. However, there were no Muslims in the British Isles and during the Elizabethan age contacts become more explicit as Tudors made alliances against catholic HapsburgSpain and the Ottoman Empire.

Thus, under the British Indian Army a significant number of Muslims fought for the United Kingdom during the first world war and the second world war . In the decades following the latter conflict and the partition of India in 1947 , many British Asian Muslims from what is today Pakistan , Bangladesh , and India settled in Britain itself.to this day British- Asians constitute the majority of Muslims in Britain in term of ethnicity; Although there are significant Arab, Somali and Turks communities, as well as up to 100.000 native British converts i.e. . English , Scotts ,Welsh and Irish people. However ,Islam is considered as the fastest growing religion in United Kingdom and its adherents have the lowest average age out of

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all the major religious groups and between 2001 and 2009 the Muslim population increased almost 10 times faster than thenon- Muslimpopulation .

2.2.1 Demographics

Census year	Number of Muslims	Population of England and Wales	Muslims ./ of population	Registered mosques	Muslims per mosque
1961	50,000	46,196,000	0.11	7	7,143
1971	226,000	49,152,000	0.46	30	7.533
1981	553,000	49,634,000	1.11	149	3,711
1991	950,000	51,099,000	1.86	443	2,144
2001	1,600,000	52,042,000	3.07	614	2,606
2011	2,706,000	56,076,000	4.83	1,500	1,912
2017 estimation	3,373,000	/	5.17	/	/

According to recent projections the Muslim population in United Kingdom in the year 2050 is likely 13 million.

2.2.2 Different Identities of Muslims

Britain welcomed and all identities from all over the world such as

2.2.2.1 South Africa

There are many Asian groups the first one is Pakistanis who considered as the single largest one of Muslims in United kingdom, arriving in Birmingham and Bradford in the late 1940s . Immigration from Mirpur grew from the late 1950s , accompanied by immigration from other parts of Pakistan especially from Punjab. England and Wales are of Bangladesh descent , one of the ethnic groups in Britain with the largest proportion of people following a single religion. Being 92% Muslim they mainly concentrated in London . Luton Birmingham and Oldham. The third and last one among this category is Gujarat's in which they settle in Dewsbury, Blackburn, Bolton , Preston , London... etc. .

2.2.2.2 Middle Eastern

The Turks in United Kingdom represents a unique community in the country because they have emigrated not only from the republic of Turkey but also from other former Ottoman regions. In fact, the majority of the British Turks are Turkish Cypriots who immigrated from island of Cyprus from the British colonial period onwards. During the second world war , the number of Turkish run cafes increased

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from 20 in 1939 to 200 creating a demand for more Turkish workers. Britain also has a significant Iraqi Kurdish population .Thus; Aside from North African Arab , often referred to as Maghreb's .people from Arab origin in Britain are the descendents of Arab immigrants to Britain from a Varity of Arab states , including Yemen ,Lebanon, Jordan , and Palestine . most of them are SunniMuslims although some such those of Iraqi and Lebanese origin are Shia.

2.2.2.3 Africans

This one divided into two parts the Somalis with 43,532 in 2001; an estimated 101.000 in 2008 is considered as the largest Somali community in Europe. The first Somali immigrants were seaman in the late 19th century. In 2009 government paper estimated the Nigerian Muslim community as 12.000 to 14.000.

2.3 Reasons of Muslim Immigration

Muslim mass immigration to Britain began after world war two , as a result of the destruction and labor shortages caused by the war. Muslim migrants from former British colonies. Predominantly India. Pakistan and Bangladesh ; were recruited in large numbers by government and businesses to rebuild the country .large number of doctors recruited from India and Pakistan , encouraged by health minister Enoch Powell in early 1960s , also played a key role in the establishment of National Health Service.

However , from 2010 to 2016 an estimated annual average of 495.000 non-British citizens moved to United Kingdom with the intention of staying for 12 months or longer . thus , economic and labor market factors are a major driver of international migration and work is currently the main reason for migration to United Kingdom , Language, study opportunities and established networks are all factors that encouraged people to go there.

2.4 The perception of Islam

Britain has a long history with Muslims who immigrated there for many reasons including finding a job . However, British view toward Muslims differs and changed through time due to the experience of imperialism and colonialism .

2.4.1 Anti- Muslim Racism

Obviously the rise of Anti-Muslim in Britain . as a foundation for assessing the extent to which the upsurge of islamophobia after 11 September was a xenophobia that developed in Britain records a transition from Anti-Arab Racism to Anti-Muslim Racism reflecting the changes in both identities and cultural politics of the minority community.

2.4.2 The Main Factors of Islamophobia

The term Islamophobia is used to refer to a set of discourses, behaviors' and structures which express feeling of anxiety and the social fear towards Islam in Britain.

However, the cultural and the social identification of the Muslim other emerges from the experience of imperialism and colonialism. and this fear of Islam is described as Islamophobia. In the post – 9/11 and post -7/7 period, there has been a sharp focus on the identities of Muslim minorities. Islamophobia is an observable cultural phenomenon , and it invariably compounds an existing and highly problematic situation for many Muslim minorities . Also media helped the western mind to give negative image about them as Extremist Muslims and Islamic terrorism that increased dramatically in recent period especially since the event of 9/11 and 7/7 .thus , Muslims were described violently .

2.4.3 The psychology behind Islamophobia in Media

It is quite clear that media used such a bold and harsh language to promote this kind of fear . Probably because the bad news are the most sell done, and people are attracted more to the negative part. It is generally related to the evolutionary past.

Also ,the media shaped the idea of othering that refer to the process of seeing people in different groups as the other by stating the difference between communities and classify them according to certain characteristics . It may look as an adaptive value to view distinct groups as the other.

2.4.4 How Islamophobia Impacts Society and Muslims well- being

All what is heard and seen on Television or radio stations about Muslims is related to the contribution of media to share and publish a negative image full of stereotypes as terrorists, criminals , violent or barbaric ; to form an idea of what they call othering or xenophobia . This absolutely led to create such huge tension, conflicts and total fear of certain group of people that is Muslims.

Indeed, Islamophobia a term shaped by the British Press impacted the well – being of Muslims in United Kingdom . so that ,Muslims felt that are unwelcomed and alone in a country supposed to be their second home land . It also affected their mental and psychological part due to the increasing of oppression and anxiety.

2.5 Stereotypes about Muslims

Muslims and Islam both occupied role in the British media due to the conflicts in the Middle East and terror events . Muslims have been the focus of many public problems , In which the image taken about Muslims has been totally negative and stereotypical informed. A lot of Muslims fought to bring back the position of Islam and omit the negative image given by media because it is unfair at the same time , It also contributed to establish a climate of fear and horror .

Terrorists is the most common name given to Muslimseverywhere and Islam always linked withterrorism, fear , moral panic and all negative adjectives may cross on people mind . Thus , this issue discussed at many academic places as Oxford University Union with an opening Debate between Anne Marry and Mehdi Hasan . so that the first one spot the light on all what is negative illustrating her speech by quotes and some verses from the Quran also mentioning all the attacks happened by Muslims to conclude her speech by saying that Islam is not a religion of peace .

While the latter defeated the Islamic religion and Muslims , neglecting all what abuse to theIslamic religion as stereotypical name terrorism. However , he admits that those people are Muslims but they do not perform Islam and they explain it as they want , not as it is clear and exist in the Holy Book .

The nick name given to Muslims as terrorists is by the British Press that contributed to create tension between communities. So that, 34./ of stories posted on media were linked to the threat of terrorism and 26./ of stories suggested that

Islam is dangerous, backwards or irrational and only 17% of stories talked about Islam as part of multiculturalism Society. so the negative part as much more than the positive one.

2.6 British Muslim and The Question of Identity Formation

Even though Muslim population grown too fast since the last 1970s. they are still considered as ethnic minority group and according to some statistics and studies in Britain indicated that the general population of Muslims is 1.6million it means 3% of total population and 52 % of non – Christian religious population. Yet, In the discussion of British Muslim identity, that Muslims became confronting this notion of identity through the celebration of difference and construction of new so – called hybrid identities challenging the community explanations belonging to Britishness matter . Moreover, the idea of identity formation as multidimensional indicates the idea of identities are more fluid. that is people can identify themselves within religious group. Also there are many ways to identify one's self like the notion of prioritization.

However, Muslims identity topic has two basic components. The first one addressed to Britain as whole and the other to the Muslim community itself. In addition, it should be loyal to Britain while Britain should be pluralistic and multicultural society managing that is enough to Muslims to express themselves.

2.7 Problems that Faced Muslim Women in Britain

While studying the case of Muslim women and the problems they faced in many Universities in the Capital London. It was clear that the reason for this problem is about the degree of conversion to Islam. In which, the quantity of women who converted to Islam is much more than men every year. For that they experienced Anti – Muslim violence more.

Today, women in Britain is seen as inactive women, also she considered as a victim to cultural crimes like forced marriage or lack of participation in different organizations. In addition, the social threat or violence made their voices unheard because of the prejudgments on Muslim women and people focused only on the look as Hijab much more than the inner of the human being. and as a result to Paris attack, London and America attacks these categories of British Muslim Women faced a lot of problems, violence, fear and became unsecure.

2.8 Islamic Culture Influence on The British One

The influence of Islam has considered as an inappropriate influence on the British culture . some studies clarified that Islamic culture impact was clear in too many fields as supermarkets and restaurants that sell Halal meat . London hosts Islamic show and so many shops and stores sell Islamic cloths. Yet , too many schools accepted significant Islamic teachings and that goes on with the fact that

many churches turns out to mosques. So that , a lot of British people did not accept the fact that another culture may influence their original one , mainly because of negative picture already taken about Islam in general .

2.9 Conclusion

The aim of this chapter is to illustrate the fast growing and the rise of Muslim community in United Kingdom. as well as, the reasons that led to their immigration At first, this chapter tackle the general reasons of Muslim community in Britain . also it tried to demonstrate the perception of Islam as a religion and the idea taken about Muslims as terrorists under the shadow of islamophobia and which reasons led to the emergence of this phenomenon.

As it is mentioned before and with the emergence of Islamophobia it was not enough to Britain to abuse Muslims of suicide attacks and calling them terrorists , they literally suffered from all kind of racism , discrimination and segregation due to the negative image portrayed by media .

Finally , analyzing the case of identity British Muslim identity formation and the impact of Islamic culture on the British one .

The General Conclusion

The bulk of this work is to shed light on Multiculturalism and Muslims in Great Britain, discussing cultural diversity of ethnic minorities in United Kingdom that considered always as forerunner in welcoming the new comers and does welcoming foreigners helped Britain economically? And have a look on multiculturalism policies, reasons for immigration and which problems faced both Britain as a destination to foreigners and immigration then serves this, analyzing the effects of multiculturalism in Britain.

Yet, demonstrating and illustrating the growth of Muslim community in particular explaining and focusing on the perception of Islam as a religion and as culture under the shadow of islamophobia and how this phenomenon appeared and what or which reasons participated on making of it a big deal to British media specifically and the world in general .however, racism and discrimination were main points to discuss then to clarify the suffering of Muslims as a result to others mistakes and crimes that were blamed for it , and show at what level Islamic culture impacted the British one.

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