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The Multicultural Britain Of twenty First century

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Abstract :

This dissertation examine and clarify a present situation in so-called multicultural Britain, the situation of 21st century where the government had taken a completely different position than the one it took in the early 1950, after the great wave of post-war immigration. It is talked about a decline and what made this topic a hot and concerns of many debates, so, in that case the question could be raised is what are the sources and meanings of cultural differences in Britain's society.

This work focus on clarifying other government policies and approaches to immigration, brief history of multiculturalism and what the term multiculturalism means as such. This dissertation also examine life and status of minorities in political, economic, and social sphere, and the main purpose of this work is to know and understand more about what made Britain super national community of cultures.

General introduction:

One of the biggest questions face today concerns how to deal with cultural diversity of different ethnic minorities and how to manage it in a society effectively, this is an ongoing question in modern Britain.

The United Kingdom has always welcomed newcomers. Over the centuries Britain

has accepted many immigrants from different countries and, thus, many various ethnic groups have established there. They were needed in the labor market and the most significant wave of immigrants which influenced the structure of the modern British society was a post-war immigration.

The main result of immigration is the cultural diversity which transformed Britain especially, in this case multiculturalism should preserve the ideals of equality, justice, freedom respect of individuals and groups as a principle fundamental to the success of a nation.

The major aim of my dissertation is to explore and examine why and how multiculturalism became obsolete and why British government enforced a new concept of integration, and also the main focus is what made this concept a novel project and hot topic to discuss in Britain devised from twenty first century.

The aim of this dissertation is to explore how multiculturalism become a central point of criticism in response to fear the crisis and the decline of the concept multiculturalism. Multiculturalism is blamed for encouraging segregation and intolerance. Multicultural Britain favored different ethnic minorities, celebrated diversity, encouraged differences but completely forgot about common values and about fundamental things that hold British society together.

Unfortunately, the whole society seems to experience a lack of shared values. British government have to face harsh task, how to achieve a desired balance encouraging a common sense of belonging and social cohesion but, at the same time, maintain some respect for cultural differences.

Since then the government talk about the failure of multiculturalism, the main focus of my dissertation is to examine why multiculturalism became outdated and British government enforced a new concept of integration.

Chapter one :

Introduction:

Britain become a novel experiment in multiple and mediated multiculturalism super national Community of cultures: sub cultures refer to the great mass of immigration from different countries.

More over: Britain as a big country is considered as a community of communities, a community with a big collective sense of identity .So, multiculturalism in Britain is simply a novel project of social Engineering, devised for the twenty first century. Britain is often referred to as multicultural and Multi faith society.

I-1-Meaning of multiculturalism:

The idea of multiculturalism in such political discourse and in political philosophy is about how to understand and respond to the challenges associated especially with different cultures and religious diversity perexlence .

The term *multicultural* is often used as a descriptive term to characterize the fact of diversity in society .

Multiculturalism is the phenomena of numerous groups of cultures existing within one society, largely refers to the arrival of immigrant communities Supporters of multiculturalism can enrich society by different cultures.

Another meaning of multiculturalism is that it is also cultural diversity has been present in societies for a very long time .In, Europe , there were different small religious with different costumes traditions , dialects and identities in the 21st century , societies remains culturally diverse, with most countries having mixture of individuals from different races. Linguistic background religions connection, and so forth contemporary political theorists have labeled and claimed that this phenomena of the coexistence of different cultures in the same geographical space multiculturalism that this one of the meanings of this term is the coexistence of different cultures.

Add to that this large term can occurs naturally when a society is willing to accept the cultures of immigrants, a distinction should be drown between multiculturalism that occurs simply refers to the absence of a single enforced cultures .

Multiculturalism is the co-existence of diverse cultures, where cultures includes, religious, or cultural groups and is manifested in costuming behaviors, cultural hypothesis and values, patterns of thinking, and communicative styles.

This concept also can be defined as a situation in which all the different cultural or Ethnic groups in a society have equal rights and opportunities, and non is ignored or regarded as unimportant.

For Cameron multiculturalism is about understanding each other's faiths and cultures which is being proud of British citizenship. He also claimed that *multiculturalism as a strategy which has encouraged different cultures to live separate lives, apart from each other and apart from the ordinary*.05feb2011

The oxford English dictionary offers a broad definition of multiculturalism as the characteristics of a multicultural society and the policy or process where by the distinctive identities of cultural groups with in such society are maintained or supported .Another suggest by professor Tariq Modood is a director of the centre for study of ethnicity and citizenship at all the Universities of Bristol he says in this sense that Multiculturalism has many meanings, but the minimum is the need to politically identity groups, typically by ethnicity and to work to remove exclusion and domination in relation to such groups. 07 Feb 2011.

1.2. History of multiculturalism in Britain:

Britain has a long history of absorbing people from different cultural or ethnic groups .

Many people date the beginning of modern Britain back to 1066 when French invaders conquest The *English *king and took over the country the effects of this invasion can still be felt in the rules and language used to govern the UK indeed .It was only after parliamentary decrees that the English Language itself a mix of native and foreign dialects .Come to be seen as the official language of Britain .At about the same time writers ;such as chaucer started producing works in vernacular English even then the language popularized by this writing was really only a dialect spoken by the People in one part of the country so the English spoken today reflects navy different roots; and countries to adopt and words and phrases from other languages ;in a similar way the UK Itself has long adapt a policy of multiculturalism in relation to immigrants .Put in very simple Terms this means that UK allows people from

different cultures to live in the UK which continuing to practice their own cultural traditions rather than expecting them to adapt to so called British ways.

When many Britons perceptions changed of people from the ethnic minorities and Changed from noticeable differences like the color of skin to differences not so easily like cultural and religious practices, the debate revolved around Islam and its great fundamental forms. And the debates sought to highlight reasons for immigrants that made Britain multicultural society over the years.

The historical picture, then, is a confusing one, needed to be honest and admit that Britain has a long history of accepting migration the level of modern globalization has meant a big shift in absolute numbers , this does not make it good or bad , but it should to accept that's basically

Historically quite a new think .Through , Britain has a long tradition of religious differences , particularly since the 1950s.So, by the eighteenth century , Britain had already become a multi-faith , multi cultural distinctive of religious. Nationalities and local cultures , multiculturalism has and let's face itface it largely successful history in Britain, it's not a product of the 20th more it is something which has been imposed on us by some shady political masters .ⁱ

I -3-The approach of immigration in Britain:

Using the case of Britain in this chapter by focusing on comparative analysis, I will examine the approach of immigration in Britain, so, immigration has produced new multicultural populations that now includes large numbers of Muslims who arrived from turkey Africa for example immigrants have considerable affected public life at different times in Britain history , but they have experienced difficulties of integration into the existing society due to language problems differences in cultural practices .

In the twenty first century , Britain is experiencing record levels of immigration perexlence this means that the cultural background of people living in Britain are changing fast and becoming increasingly varied .This is one reason that made multiculturalism a huge and hot topic of debate in Britain these days. In addition, Britain has accepted numbers of immigrants and many times it has had to deal with accommodation of all their needs,

practices interests and customs , multiculturalism was not always the only way of how to answer the large wave of immigration with which Britain was forced to deal with.

Moreover, immigration was from the major reason that made Britain multicultural society these new British people have brought widely differing sets of attitudes within such as , in cultures , traditions , customs ect..., from different areas , in this sense David Cameron claimed* that immigration has brought significant benefits to Britain.

In which migrant communities are a fundamental part of the country and Britain is far richer and stronger society because of them*.cameron's speech on 25march 2013. Moreover, immigration was from the major reason that made Britain multicultural Society, these new British people have brought widely differing sets of attitudes within such as ,in culture , traditions , customs ect..., from different areas, in this sense David Cameron claimed that *immigration benefits Britain, but it needs to be fair and also it needs to be centered around our national interest.

Thinking about the multicultural society in Britain and how it all was created, firstly We need to think about immigration as such immigration changed the Britain society, so it is important to know the historical background of immigration to get more complete picture.

Conclusion:

The main purpose of this chapter was to clarify the meaning of multiculturalism that focus on universal equality which supports the argument that everybody is equal.

We may observe that the 21st century will be the century of multicultural cities, of the struggle for equality and diversity refers to such reasons as immigration which was play an important role at that time.

Chapter two :

Introduction :

In twenty first century Britain changed rapidly global influence have created a more open but also more complex society , with high degree of cultural diversity .

This chapter will examine and includes strong debate about the crisis and challenges of Multiculturalism, thus , this concept can refer generally to cultural phenomenon divorced from politics .

The debate and discussion around multiculturalism may be important one, throughout this chapter which addressed such claims about multiculturalism which made this concept a novel project and hot topic to discuss in Britain devised from twenty first century.

II.1. Crisis of multiculturalism:

Multiculturalism appears to be in terminal crisis .It has been blamed and confused for certain national identity , this last considers as a big problem for social cohesion , in which creating cultural fragmentation .

So, the public debate over multiculturalism has mainly provide such opinion amongst the general public , policy makers and politicians also. Additionally, the increasingly multicultural fabric of modern societies has given rise to many new issues and conflicts, as ethnic and national minorities demand recognition and support for their cultural identity.

This section will presents a new conception of the rights and status of minority cultures which started to consist with liberal democratic principles , and that standard liberal objections to such rights can be answered .

However, this part emphasizes that no single formal can be applied to all groups , and that the needs and aspirations of Immigrants and also others issues such as language rights, group representation, and succession, issues central in which helped to neglected in contemporary liberal theory , scholars of political theory and philosophy, as well as the general reader , will find some obstacles to understand the analysis like such issues.

The years 2001 was a turning point for the idea of multiculturalism , it was a turning point for the labor government who come to power in 1997 when David Blunkett become home secretary , and is also known as a new labor, with fresh Britannia program , the idea of

celebrating cultural diversity many politicians started to talk about a crisis of multiculturalism and claim that the whole multiculturalism model practicable failed in most of time .

So, the critique of this concept started in 1970s but it was more evident in 1990s begun larger , it was not criticized just by the countries that had never accepted this model , but also by those that had accepted it in Britain .

So, multiculturalism has been blamed also for promoting fragmentation of ethnic countries in Britain, it seems that cultural diversity provides a role for terrorist attacks , there is another point in this sense is that multiculturalism and its policy creates space for essential extremism and religious movements, since then, a fear of terrorism emerged , referring especially to Muslims , who do not want to integrate with the common British values , however, what lead to such extremism is not quite clear , the question is to what extent a multiculturalism society many accepting immigrants who broke the rules of a host country.

In addition, society is not retreat , if ethnic minorities arrive , looking for better life, it is expected that there must be some respect shown and basic rules , even if they have different values of the mass country .This one considered a big and strong problem in contemporary Britain .

Over the past time, a remarkable decline in public support could be seen concerning the multiculturalism model .This slump is suitable to some very serious reasons, for instance the town riots during the spring and summer of 2001 in some cities of English northern towns such as, Pakistan and Bangladesh, showing ethnic intolerance in Britain.

On the other hand, the critiques of multicultural policies in both academic and political discourse which is new period that labeled of this huge concept , the wider range of criticism labeled and claimed very negative discourse against multiculturalism.

II.2. Claims about crisis:

As stated earlier, multicultural politics in Britain focus on many discussions and become a very controversial topic and the one of twenty first century .

Many politicians and academic writers from the government made their own speech concerning this policy, there appeared many opinions and critics of this approach, and public

debates were taking for a very long time, practically lasting until now, numerous discussions and national debate about this state.

The existing state of multiculturalism and many claims can be found on this issue, each of them providing either positive or negative attitude towards the crisis of multiculturalism, because this concept and its retreat has become a focus of many social debates at first .

In this sense Trevor Philips uttered the urgent need for integration of British society .This controversial speech concerning multiculturalism in Britain , made by the head of commission for racial equality Trevor Philips .Was held in2004.

He is one of the critics of British multicultural project .He suggested that "By encouraging ethnic minorities to live in their own communities in the name of multiculturalism is slowly evolving towards a segregation in society .

This was considered as a warning that Britain tends to mount to segregation and ethnically separated areas fragmentation which may a big catastrophe for the future of Britain , causing with such conflicts between others countries .This is a big irony because instead of peaceful co- existence , so, multiculturalism leads to isolated segregation of some non bit minorities so, he mentioned that based much on ethnic minorities and promoting their needs rather than their own British culture and their Interest and values , which was a big mistake. Concerning his speech, as result of his theories, he proposes integration to be the nucleus governmental policy instead of multiculturalism , this claimed was discussed many times .

In addition, certain kind of hope for multiculturalism is expressed by tariq modood , who says in this sense "we need more not less.

In the case of crisis doesn't deepen Another view of the state of multiculturalism was presented by Italian political scientist Giovanu Sortori , who said that "multiculturalism with regard to a degree of aggressiveness, tendency towards separation and intolerance directly which implies pluralism ."in his analysis sortori wanted to add that things like separation or fragmentation are definitively negative results of British multiculturalism.

The claims of multiculturalism and multicultural failure is a big and strong issue in the history of Britain, a way of speaking about this issue we notes that immigration, identity and socio political anxiety play a big role at that time .

So, the failure of multiculturalism as Charles w. Mills notes, that multiculturalism has come to stand for anything closely related to race , culture and identity defined simply by negation. Moreover, there are many critics of multiculturalism may argue against cultural integration of different ethnic and cultural , groups to the excising laws and values of the country Cameron is a liberal conservative in his speech believe in freedom and accept the fact that identity is infinite allowing migrants to find their own identity in Britain .

So, multiculturalism is still alive as David God hart rightly said "Multiculturalism has come to be seen as the opposite of integration.

Cameron focus too much on the importance of religious identity think about, the whole society is shifting to such issues of integration and sees multiculturalism as dead .

Additionally, the decline of the concept may refers to the effects of growth of population , this last let to debates about immigrants .So, historians are concerns with problems and the debates in the field of population history , in which something as big issue as population certainly affects other facets of life .

Another claims by Cameron who defended the western values, criticized diversity and multi-cultural identities , he reported in this sense" presently , more than two million Muslims reside in British under harsh and bad conditions , on the cause of they are poor of many of rights .

Another hand, the new trends were embrace sometimes criticized as exclusive , on the grows that in multicultural country , they were mainly embrace by white , middle class white the more ethnically diverse arts such as sounds of British mount culture went relatively ignored by the push .

So, Britain experienced fundamental socio-economic changes, which brought considerable dissolution and hardship, although, the failure to integrate was successfully into Britain and its future were serious problem.

II -3- The Myth of cultural diversity in Britain:

Cultural diversity is a quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monocultures, and also the phrase ‘cultural diversity’ is also sometimes used to mean the variety of human societies or cultures in a specific region, or in the world as a whole, in this sense globalization is often said to have a negative effect on the world’s cultural diversity.

There are many separate societies that emerged around the globe differed from each other, and many of these differences continue to this day. As well as the more obvious cultural differences that exist between people, such as language, dress and significant variations in the way of societies organize themselves, in their shared origin of morality, and in the ways they interact with their environment.

All countries in the world have their own cultural heritage and identity. These can mean factors like their religious, beliefs and language. In the modern world with the increase in air travel and also immigration suitable to population movement most countries now have small ethnic minority groups living within them.

These groups will have their own cultures and traditions, and it is difference that can be said to provide cultural diversity to a country. Nations where there is myth cultural diversity can also sometimes be known as a multicultural society.

This is the opposite of cultural uniformity. Diversity can take many different forms, for instance certain citizens may have their own dress style, food, language, traditions as well as different standards of morality. In the case of Britain, in which UK can be described as a truly diverse and multicultural country because of the immigration, that has taken place there over the past.

Cultural diversity is the culture variety and cultural differences of a group, a organization, a religion, or the world, it is also called multicultural kinds of cultural diversity. Ethnic, language, traditions and life styles ect.

In general a multicultural society is formed when people from many different countries migrate manner place, one of the highs occupied by various ethnic world is Britain, Britain is a multicultural nation of around to million people from different cultural backgrounds.

To this value diversity has been added ethnic diversity through two big waves of immigration , first, immigration from the west indies and Asia ,followed by immigrants from Europe , Africa and the greater middle east in the late 1990s .Different cultures have been influenced in many aspect of life , this aspects have been mixed with Britain knowledge of different cultural features.

Diversity can describes also in the way of eating , for instance, British food has traditionally been bases on beef-lump , pork , chicken and fiche and generally served with potatoes and other vegetable , the most common and typical foods eaten in Britain include the sandwich , fish and chips, ‘‘You can’t trust people who cook as badly as that’’(Jacques Chirac, president of France. ‘‘ 1995-2007).

As this quotation above specify, Britain and good food are two things which are not commonly associated . For Britain have different opinions about the aspects of the country , but most seen to agree that the food is terrible .why, the answer cannot be that British tastes are different from everybody else . The most common objection is not that British food has struggle the vegetables for examples , are overcooked , it is all too ordinary

It is true that such level of diversity and tolerance simply cannot be persisted in a society .There has also been a considerable increase In social disorder, and series of clashes and attacks between inner city white or Muslims youths and activates .

The situation become worse along with a creation of isolated of people who do not want to communicate outside their communities, who practically despaired rules of the majority, are not loyal to the state. In which have a very poor sense of belonging is necessary to make a big success of a multicultural society.

All the mentioned conditions and also the mainly problems of illegal migrants, international terrorism, a focuses on the rights of separate groups , and dissociating western democratic values , the case of Muslims , put the government in a bit different position with respect to migrant communities all that raised questions of the major effectiveness of long term of multiculturalism.

In this way British society become very wider unsure about the security of British citizens, this might have happened because Britain become too tolerant .Even if Britain is a home of identities , one should be allowed to menace it .

The idea of multiculturalism has been medially debate across the Britain over past this article or chapter address the question of whether multiculturalism has failed in Britain based on an consideration of both sides of the debate considerable arguments against this concept which have been strong impact in different sphere as political and also on social cohesion .This articles argues that there is strong influence against multiculturalism which has lack and negative discourse around this concept and also it has a big impact in every day truth .

The concept of multiculturalism has been one of the most complicated issues in Britain since long time in history of Britain, this last making the issue highly sensitive for different domains. Historically speaking, this term has been very large and great in order to mean with cultural diversity within different societies from various countries.

The UK become increasingly multi ethnic after the second world war, when this policy known very large wave of immigration, this last played an important role to turn Multiculturalism failed throughout the second half of 20th century.

A subject that always provokes heated debate, immigration divides people into those who think immigrants create a richer society , both culturally and financially and those think they are a use up on public founds and a source of tension and mistrust . Their education system has a key role to play in the creation of social trust and community courage .

More and better teaching of history , culture and non-typical languages will enable people to become more culturally aware , cohesion and tolerance , longer term strategic planning around school places , the language skills of teaching body and integration of minorities would address challenges such as overcapacity and division , all of which contribute to local tensions . a multicultural, multilingual society would go a long way towards ensuring Britain can keep its position on the world period.

Creator diversity does not easily translate to greater performance. It takes work to make that happen get many leaders are content in the fantasy that symbolic activities and under founded training classes will turn their increasingly diverse organizations into world

class performers .Understanding why diversity is so often mismanaged requires and become a myth.

Firstly, having diversity will increase performance and profits, so why it's myth. Having greater diversity in your side and in your organization only helps if you understand what to do with it. Bringing together people of different ethnic cities, gender or sexual orientation and saying go to work , the key is being strategic about what kind of diversity you need to get the job done and going after it. Secondly, it is myth of course refer to gender and ethnicity play a role in the way people sees things .

But the value of diversity does not come from the emergence of a person. Rather, it comes in taking advantage of diverse perspectives to produce business results . You can have a group that very much looks like the rich , but thinks sweet much the same . In that case you haven't increased your diversity at all. November27th , 2011.

In Britain's history there has been a class distinction from many years back, and it's had to find the balance between keeping the traditions and use the ethnic and cultural diversity to rather create a multicultural society .

Britain have a lot of ethnic groups as result of immigration for several hundred years, this has influenced the societies in different ways.

In modern day Great Britain there is great cultural especially in the major cities. Although, the huge majority of the population is white, the rest of population is divide between Asians, blacks and other minority groups.

This part used to describe a set of diversity training resources to help you understand the different cultural groups in multicultural groups. Ethnic minorities started to come to the United Kingdom from south Asian and the Caribbean important numbers from the 1950s . There have also been established Chinese communities here as well as since the 1930s . Culture is used to describe a set of traditions, customs which have involved over time of a particular society or ethnic group .

This could be taken to mean a particular language spoken , literature , a societies moral values , certain types of food that are eaten in particular country .

The United Kingdom as known it was formed in 1707 with the union of 4 separate countries , each of which had its own customs and traditions and to a certain degree of language , for instance, in Scotland Gaelic was a native language, and in Ireland it was Celtic . At present day it is expected that major of the UK population now speak English as their first language.

Entertainment and arts is also a important feature of any countries cultural identity, and the UK has a long tradition of producing famous works of literature , and more recently films and music.

Interest in the arts in Britain used to be largely to a small best . Furthermore, chatting with friends and family, and others free time activities to anything cultural .

British attitude to the arts, which seem to be valued most when they involve general knowledge and national heritage rather than for their artistic aspect.

In general, arts have a low profile in Britain, in school subjects such as art and music .In addition theater has always been very strong in Britain , but every large town in the country has its theater , even small towns often have reporting theater, where the same gap of professional actors stages a different play every week .

British theater has such fine acting tradition that Hollywood is forever Raiding its talent for people to star in films. British theater is much fashionable.

As a consequence , it s something that British actors are proud of Britain dances around the world, A square dance is a dance for four couples (eight dancers) arranged in a square , with one couple on each side facing the middle of the square.

A social dance is a major category or classification of dance forms or danced Styles where socializing are the primary focuses of dancing Britain today is a richly diverse society in which people with very different ways of life coexist, diversity in Britain can describes differences within a society or between societies and applies to the unique contribution to the group characteristics made by the individuals such as beliefs and ethnic background .This part from this chapter analyzed and also described how diversity create a multicultural society in case of Britain as well.

II -4- The Challenges of multicultural societies in Britain:

Multiculturalism has brought to British society important changes and transformation from a traditional grand power to a progressive and dynamic multicultural nation, and the influence of the emergence of feminism, migration and growing of cultural diversity have all produced new wave of literary energy.

So, one reason for the development of multicultural societies in Britain is migration of ethnic groups leads to the certain of multicultural societies. In most countries there is at least one minority group , while they may be able to live peacefully with the majority, it is more likely that there will be a certain amount intolerance leading to the conflict .There is therefore an sensitive issue towards that, when cultural differences are take as racial differences. Another hand, multicultural societies are formed by migration have been number of significant migrations the most of the British cities, technically meaning that people from different countries or religious live there.

The term multicultural means that significant numbers of people differed from the majority in that they don't speak the majority language as their first language celebrate customs and festivals outside eat an sometimes dress differently to the majority and also observe different religious and beliefs.

At the beginning of the 21st century .the multicultural debates took a new turn from ethnic and visible differences in terms of cultures and religious practices. Practically, multicultural diversity was in some countries seem as a warning not to western civilization there was much speak of the* clash of civilization* this term used by Samuel Huntington to describes and discuss about the cultures from different civilization and Countries around the world.

On the other hand, there is challenge which is there is another aspects of age in Britain touched upon , the focus will be on late childhood , adolescence and also the youth culture, because it is in these fast changing periods of life that British people understand and accepted cultural identities .It is also here that the direction of present and future British identities can be seen as a wide range of new ideas ,beliefs and different cultures , those associated with the traditional social values.

The rise of multiethnic Britain had sign to the great cultural change for the entire population .One example , of the multiculturalism in Britain as a food in Britain had been revolutionized from around the world while eating out in Britain was good affairs that will be changed into high quality .In addition, festivals that present , this last the multicultural aspects of modern Britain.

This paper will explore the concept of multiculturalism and how the big issue of the idea needs to be distinguished and areas , according to different contexts and areas , so, this huge and big term needs to be comprehend on academic level at first , add to that this term may refers not to any single entity , or ideology but is a way of talking about a process that is taking a place in many different countries in different ways .

In reality , to understand multiculturalism is necessary to know and understand particularities of the term, it is also very important to note that multiculturalism is not just about celebrating diversity, or having position attitude to the differences between cultures and groups , for the important process of multiculturalism to be successfully dealt with , the challenges that such differences present to society also need to be faced at the level of national politics.

From this, there are many different responses to the challenges that multiculturalism through up .It is no surprising that there are so many different meaning and understanding of the term, indeed it has argued by Sonad [1997].

In this globalizing era, multicultural societies face the challenge of respecting cultural differences, as the find of religious , so, the challenge of integrating faith into modern multicultural discourse, so ,it seems to be into the earlier predictions , so in that religion will not find away as a source of individuality in modern society.

In the present day's famous and global challenges because it can be suggest that multiculturalism and plurality has brought with it number of challenges and different changes on various countries with high rise of ethnic minorities , some of the challenges in willing to help everybody and protecting groups from racism and at the same giving new comers a very big fair treatment with larger gaps between people on global area.

In summary, multiculturalism is about changes the twenty first century is a time of rapid and global change, these changes happen through the forces and follows of globalization , through breath fast as technological changes , and also social and cultural changes through rapid of ideas , so, this changes coming and study of multiculturalism try to understand how some of those changes operate within particular context, of nations across the world, moreover, multicultural studies examine from such globalization leads to difference and diversity, relation between groups and the ways in which these differences are exist in country.

.In addition, one way to describe multiculturalism is to say that it is a particular way of thinking and talking about differences in society, in other way , the term also describe in which societies from local to national policy levels deal with their differences , of particular interest and importance are the ways in which these differences are politically managed and governed from the question of immigration procedures and controls , through to employment, social justice and education.

Multiculturalism is not a optional extra, it is something that a society can close to have avoid for any country without closed broader then multiculturalism ,is a fact of today it is important within society what is important are the social and political responses to the cultural and religious diversity that from many follows and settlement of people ,this collections of information highlights to need to understand multiculturalism as process which is always contextual, and the role that state management of difference in the successful development of diversity play.

In addition, movement of people has throughout history created pluralistic societies, even though the term multiculturalism, it goes without saying that countries like Britain,

America and other European countries had been multicultural for centuries.

So, this century changed the global power balance and especially world war two created a new order where two great powers emerged. In the past, the word multiculturalism took on a new side as it was linked to the immigrants to European nation. Moreover, most of researcher in this field agree that multiculturalism is a result of past and present immigration after world war two.

Seems to be multiculturalism was a good strategy, often these days, it is thought to be the product of cultural relativism between various countries around the world. Although, the term multiculturalism is often understood on the public level as an ideology or as a social programmed* to be far or against* ,This paper argue that the term should also be understood to refer to the complex range of issues associated with cultures and religious diversity in society, and the social management of the challenges and occasion such diversity offers understood in this sense

Conclusion:

Multiculturalism experienced plenty of discussions in Britain and become a concern of many debates also in public space in which there were many negative consequences discovered themselves during the time of multiculturalism in Britain , in which this chapter explore and addressed that , so , the retreat of multiculturalism through the time many started to claim that multiculturalism encourages fragmentation of society , this part also addressed the most important challenges towards multiculturalism during this period.

Chapter three :

Introduction:

Citizens are individual and have individual rights .So, it is necessary to form a society where not citizens, but also community of communities feel respected and live their lives which enjoying equal and right . Multi-ethnic Britain, offers equal rights to all ethnic groups multicultural societies have tended to only flourish under grand rule . If we are to keep alive the prospect of a dynamic , within differentiated multiculturalism within the context of democratic citizenship .

This chapter provides and will examine the appropriate information about the life of ethnic groups members and also the future of multiculturalism in Britain .

III-1: Ethnic group in political, economic and social sphere:

III -1-1- Political Sphere:

Regarding the political sphere, the government has had to acknowledge the rights and the needs of ethnic minorities , living in modern Britain .Ethnic minorities in Britain have the right to vote either as citizens of the UK or they choose to vote as citizens of commonwealth , it is essential to ensure equality and provides them full hope .This allows ethnic minorities to express their views of various policies and of various political parties and they feel free to articulate their needs .

To involving ethnic minorities members into the political sphere may be great occasion for integration of political life of a country.

Each British political party has ethnic minorities sections, with separate meeting and conferences .

An ethnic party is a party that overly represents its self as a defender of the cause of one particular ethnic category or set of categories to the exclusion of others, and that makes such a representation central to its strategy of organize voters .

Ethnic groups are not homogeneous political groups, from education to employment, housing to trust in the police, politicians from all parties must understand the different issues affecting individual communities.

Second, there are the ancient traditions of process. Many of these serve to remain MPs of a time when the main division in politics was not between this party but rather between parliament itself.

The quantity of ethnic minority electors is very small. In the House of Commons there are only 9 people of ethnic minority background concerning the House of Lords there are only 20 of them. Without any doubt such under-representation is connected with a poor sense of belonging of ethnic minority members who should be more involved as elected representatives or party advanced.

III -1-2- Economic sphere :

The reality is often different, from what politics and the governments say, this is the case of ethnic minorities in economic sphere. Even if a multicultural society provides equal rights for all, there is still an obvious distinction. Generally, we can say that it is harder for a member of an ethnic minority to find a job or be employed than it is for a non-minority member, and if it is usually worse in come.

The post-war immigration demanded employment in specific economic sectors. Those from the Caribbean, Ireland and Africa worked in textile mills in the North or transport industries, workers were mostly seen as these as the last choice and many of their young which they were continue being employed in these kinds of areas, but have low returns.

As in all European countries, the economic system in Britain is a mixture of personal and public enterprise. Exactly how much of the country's economy is controlled by the state has changed a great deal in the last fifty years and has been the subject of frequent political debate.

The British economy has performed rather well in the last two decades and it is possible that this great shift in structure has contributed to this turn around.

The role of the government is to decrease unemployment and under employment, and they should eliminate differences in existing charges. The employment task is among

Bangladesh, Pakistan and Chinese groups are more likely to be self employed, even though the racial discrimination is out lowed, which could be a significant factor of unemployment, in practice it can be very difficult to ovoid and we can also state that of racial underclass exist, then this is the case .

Ethnic minority groups being worse during the 2008 depression and subsequent period of seriousness than the white majority, with higher unemployment, lower earnings, lower self-employment duty and higher housing waste.

Poverty and ethnicity are strongly related, with poverty higher among all ethnic minority groups than among white British people in the UK.

Economic conditions vary widely across these ethnic groups according to many factors, including, age, gender disability and geography.

III -1-3-Social sphere, education, health and cultural life :

The main feature of multiculturalism has been the educational system, focused on multicultural education. In other words, what was primarily meant by the term of multiculturalism which was mainly focus on schooling .

Consequently, there were changes in program of institutions, students in multicultural Brittan need to be explained principles of human rights and ready to assist on the basis of equality with those how feel to be different. In 1988 the National curriculum should take amount of the ethnic and cultural diversity of British society and the importance of the curriculum in promoting equal chance for all pupils, regardless of ethnic origin or gender. As result, the curriculum expanded, they started to each minority languages(mother tongue teaching) , their history and cultures , the most remarkable was the liberal approach. They supported common desire meeting of various beliefs for example in many schools the education started With a hope every day.

We will started our analysis by identifying what'' social representation ''mean Through which the individuals belonging to a community define the image of other individuals from certain social groups. We can define this concept as a set of mental images part of a social reality which maintain a group of union and which assures a community's solidarity.

White children's education is being held back by growing racial segregation in schools, researcher from a leading think has suggested the issues among ethnic minorities in the UK said that schools are becoming more racially segregated than the communities in which they are found, it is also found that which pupils who would usually perform better in racially mixed background were suffering academically in more segregated schools.

As multicultural education should be for all, also non-minority children have to learn the history of minorities, such as history of blacks or Indians .

Moreover, considering the education, the truth of the matter is that ethnic minorities in Britain are mostly associated with poor performance and educational underachievement, rather than with success.

There is also distinction in health of ethnic minorities. As a rule, poverty is associated with poor health. There are many cases within poverty is linked with health problems, for example Irish communities who battle with bad health especially after the migration. It has also proved that racism or valence are also connected with undermining of health.

Immigration may suffer from stress of living in a hostile society, increased blood pressure, and mental health disorders were also notice as direct and negative impacts on their health.

The national health services is the largest employer in the UK, has an ethnically diverse work force, and its aim is to improve population health and well being, it may be reasonable to propose, therefore, that the organization would be ideology placed to promote the well being of its staff irrespective of their ethnicity, and be a role model for other division.

Multicultural societies offer a significant challenge to mental health services, different groups have different duty, of illness, models of what suitable channel of care is and what suitable channel looks like.

III -2- The main representation of contemporary ethnic groups:

Race, ethnicity and color, like sex, include sets of genetically defined, biological characteristics. However, as with gender, there are also cultural elements in those define characteristics .

According to the Census 2001, Britain viewed as multiethnic and multicultural nation, which means that there are lot of communities and individuals who coexist. Britain is a land of many different groups and these ethnic minorities are an integral part of British society. Together with France, Britain shares the largest representation of ethnic minorities in Europe.

The number of international migrants increased highly from 75 million to 120 million (between the years 1965-1990), and this increased the migration proportion to 2,8 percent. Total number of these ethnic minorities other than white forms about 7,9 percent of the total population of the UK, which is not so far from Powell's judgment when she stated that by the year 2000, there would have been a share of 10 percent of the UK population consisting of ethnic minorities.

If this grow goes further with the trend, it is forecasted by the next census that there would be nearly 7 million non-white Britons which is about 12 percent of the total population in 2011.

Representation of race in the media can consist of the same sort of inflexible tape recorder types that constitute gender picture. However, label of race is seen as more dangerous than stereo system of gender, as media representation many constitute the only experience of contact with a particular ethnic group.

This convention discussion the impacts of immigration on population growth and diversity in western European and other high-income countries. Migration has become the primary driver of demographic change in most high –income countries and many remain so, on present trends European population will become more ethnically diverse, with the possibility that today's majority ethnic group , Will no longer comprise a numerical majority in some countries. However, it can not be assumed that current trends will continue, as migration is the most unstable element in demographic change.

Migration trends change, and politics may occur to change them.³ Ethnicity and race are somewhat very different terms with which to define the biological and social differences that categorize human beings. However, both are founding structure of social differentiation, and racial recognition, as well as discrimination (castells, 1997 pp,56) this means that, within an industry as significant and influential as the media, these terms cannot be ignored or

overlooked. The media will represent ethnicity and race in certain ways and thus, this will affect how audiences will interpret them, as all media contain desired readings, yet, what is arguably even more important is how these messages are then interpreted by the audience.

Ethnicity, and race have a role to play in how audience, ethnicity and race play in how audiences identify themselves and then how they identify others, not only in day to day life but throughout the media.

The 2011 census has shown that England and Wales has become more ethnically diverse, with minority ethnic group continuing to rise since 1991. The amount identifying with a white ethnic group has decreased from 94 percent in 1991 to 86 percent in 2011.

In this age of political, economic, and moral uncertainty many view the politics of ethnic identity as an attempt by those with little power to affirm their helpless identities and to assert their claims for material resources and political part. Moreover, ethnic identity politics constitute a threat to established authorities and centralizing values, such as individual rights, majority rule, that are the basis of these authorities governance. This view of ethnic identity politics frames ethnic identity as a tool used by the politically powerful, to oppose the status, the perception is that subordinate or minority ethnic groups are the causes of divisive conflict. However, this perspective leaves the role of ethnicity and identity politics in the condition of political power by majority and dominant groups, ethnicity also play a role to be a central to modern forms of state formation.

This paper also compares the levels of ethnic group representation in parliament once Controlling for ethnic make-up of a society and cultural attitudes, electoral aspects seen of little Significance levels of ethnic group representation are best explained with cultural variables, in Particular liberal attitudes towards groups in society.

The representation of citizens in their parliament is at the center of liberal democracy the argument is that all citizens are the equal status and value, and consequently, all groups of society have the same right to existence in parliament. Despite, advances in the last century ideas of equality and inclusiveness are far from accomplished, in some places ethnic minority groups remain systematically. This article examines how differences in the levels of ethnic group representation can be explained.

In cultural aspects, in contrast, can be thought to influence both the supply and demand of candidates numbers of ethnic minorities are more likely to come forwarded as candidates where the environment is more supportive of their inclusion, Looking at the demand.

III -3- Justification for multiculturalism in Britain:

In age of increasing global movement and rapid cross-cultural differences multiculturalism is more usefully understood as n obviously true reality, a challenge rather than something to succeed or fail. There is a complicated set of dynamics at play, British identity in the 21st century is yet to be suitably defined and understood in depth. Furthermore, serious questions must be asked about why some communities have failed to integrate with broader society. This becomes messier when considering the difference of opposition towards some ethnic and religious groups compare to others.

Multiculturalism must certainly evolve, but medially labeling to a failure, dismissing the the very diversity that has become an integral aspect of the British character over the years, may risk oversimplifying the complex, sick web of challenges we face as a once proud mix society.

One from the most important justification for multiculturalism is that starting point has to be the right of immigrant communities to live their lives without force to confirm to some evidently superior cultures, quite correctly. Therefore, the right against racism involves defending cultural diversity and refusing the idea that there is only one good culture. British culture not surprisingly, given that inner- city schools demonstrate most vividly the cultural and ethnic diversity of the British population. Britain has always been a multi-cultural society. For thousands of years, different people

have chosen Britain as their home Celts, Roman Saxons, and Normans all invaded Britain between 500 BC and 1100 AD. However, since then smaller groups have continued to arrive, in the middle of the nineteenth century so hundreds of thousands of people from Ireland immigrated to Britain and thousands of Jewish people from Eastern Europe come here in the first half of the twentieth century. These people were escaping from poor conditions in their own countries.

So, 70 percent of all Britons think becoming a multicultural country Was a good thing for all the UK. This is an extraordinary figure, one that certain parts of the country will always hate to accept, and has a social and political suggestion for country.

The first point to note is that the continuous war incomes by the right push against multiculturalism has utterly failed. Public opinion less argumentative to people of different cultures and ethnic cities living in the UK. In other word, interacting with ethnic minorities and watching theme add to the UK We can familiar with the term'' multiculturalism''. This words is used by many including by those with power, authority and capability such as politicians, educations judges and journalists. It is a term frequently fills with positive emotions and energy .

Multiculturalism is desirable to some that it is held as an aim, this reportedly included British government, in Canada multiculturalism is the low, as legislation and improve it.

Multiculturalism is not suitably promoted, in many contexts being opposed to multiculturalism can be held against people, judges use the term in court.

And in positive manner, sometimes referring to it as a value, in fact, some people Consider multiculturalism so positive that they stand on the streets with sings stating celebrate multiculturalism, and there are even moments constructed to it but it also associated with immigration, related discourse more generally, sameness is sometimes suggested by the claim that race does notⁱⁱ exist.

4-3- The future of multiculturalism in Britain:

Nowadays, we can hear and see multiculturalism as a definition of social phenomena in different academic literature, media, journal, articles, politicians talks and courses.

In this day, the majority of people would agree that they are living in a multicultural society, where are surrounding by people from different cultures, where they can find different policies to protect those people rights and where racism visibly do not exist. However, it is really important to understand how society become multicultural.

Multiculturalism in general has a bright future in Britain, this is mainly because there strong forces at work, especially in modern societies are going to ensure that there is a clear future for multiculturalism.

These forces are going to ensure that there is public space and respect of ethnic cultural diversity, will multiculturalism are here to stay.

In respect to immigrant groups the situation is harder, and the same factors that encourage multicultural. They see the ability to reflect multiculturalism for immigrants groups. These policies have worked well under low risk conditions but immigrants are seen as illegal and bound to bring a lot of problems.

These perceptions bring about a lot of problems to forces that support multiculturalism. In many opinion multiculturalism is a way to connect people from different backgrounds and ethnic beliefs to bring people together, when one learners about the cultures of another person he tends to understand him more, and learner about where he is from and how people behave there.

A multicultural should be encouraged, because people will bring about their talent from there different ethnic background so as to improve the society. If you look at the many multicultural nations like Britain, Canada and many more.

Pathik Pathak makes a convincing case for a new progressive politics that face these concerns, drawing on interesting comparisons between Britain and India

he shows how the global left has been limited by a obligation for limited identity politics to cultural indifferences, he argues that to combat this, cultural identity must be placed at the center of the political system. Written in a lively style, this part will engage any one with interest in the future of multicultural society.

As stated earlier, multicultural politics in Britain fostered many discussion and become a very hot topic and the one of the twenty first century, many politicians and academic writers from the government made their own speeches concerning this this policy, there appeared many opinions and critics of this approach and public debates were talking for a very long time, practically lasting- until today.

Numerous discussions and the national debates are also multi and especially focused on limits of tolerance and the future of the nation state, so, regarding the integration model, there are several goals to achieve concerning successful combination.

A majority future will never be beyond the helper until we retire state multiculturalism for good. They show a lot of prosperity and development. So, encourage the practice of multiculturalism in all ways possible so as to make the world a better place.

Conclusion :

The main purpose of this chapter is to clarify and examines the justification and the future of multiculturalism in Britain , in addition, the main representation of existing ethnic groups and their roles in different spheres.

This part also address that multiculturalism in contemporary Britain has created a lot of cultural diversity in most cities in the world.

General conclusion:

The main purpose of this dissertation was to clarify the issue of multiculturalism in contemporary Britain and to show how British government changed attitudes towards multiculturalism which was employed as an official policy.

Firstly, it demonstrates some basic definitions of terms which need to be clarified in order to understand the subject in question.

As a collectively part of this thesis, it was necessary to mention history of multiculturalism and the approach of immigration in Britain. Multiculturalism and its principles stop from equality of people. As described in this thesis, multicultural approach is based on coexistence of different ethnic groups in host Britain, and their roles in different spheres.

Multiculturalism experienced plenty of discussions and it concerns of many debates and claims in public space, many negative consequences discovered themselves during the time of multiculturalism in Britain.

The existing debates show that the new concept of integration does not mean establishment of assimilation as it is often incorrectly understood, but it is about focusing on social cohesion that's why the second part from this thesis explore the main challenges of multiculturalism, than the myth of cultural diversity in Britain.

The final chapter address the main representation of ethnic group, justification and The future of multiculturalism in Britain.

This dissertation also was examines the main challenges and justification of contemporary Britain, so, the core features of integration, including that all citizens should have a sense of belonging to a country, focus on fostering social cohesion, the need to assert national and shared values which need to be fully promoted.

The stress put on building cohesive communities and on re- valued brutishness is important because of multi-ethnic nature of Britain where brutishness seemed to be under a threat.

Ethnic minorities were given an opportunity to integrate as it is up to them how they take advantage so as to benefit the whole society, than the most important point was the future of multiculturalism which was explored in the final chapter.
