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## **Multiculturalism in The United Kingdom**

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## **Dedication**

I dedicate this work to my dear mum and dad, beloved brother, my sisters and cousins, my friends, my teachers and everyone who knows me.

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The writing of this thesis has been the most challenging and unforgettable experience of my life. I would never have made it without the support of my God, my supervisor, all my big family, my colleagues and my friends.

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## **Abstract**

This thesis consists of three chapters. All of them are linked by our desire to have better understandings about Multiculturalism in Britain. It examines the situation and the issues of Multiculturalism in Britain. Subsequently, we focused on three areas in multiculturalism : the historical background of the first immigrations in Britain ; the reaction of British people on the massive quantity of foreigners ; and the impact of multicultural Britain on its future career.

The first chapter examines the arrivals of early immigrations to Britain from many countries especially from India and Asia.

In the second chapter we show analytically the lower levels of integration that are associated with perceptions of individual or group discrimination. We build a model of both the opponents and the proponents categories about the matter of Multiculturalism.

According to this study which we raised concerning the future aspect of Multiculturalism in Britain, we can deduce by the rising question will usually be raised without doubt, since there are who see it positively as a good aspect that had developed the society, however, some others see it as negatively as it damage the culture and the identity of British society.

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## General Introduction

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Nowadays, Multiculturalism seemingly has been described as a "*salad bowl*" and "*a cultural mosaic phenomenon*". Multiculturalism has been a concerning subject in The United Kingdoms in past few years. Britain become a very cosmopolitan country. There are many different opinions about this subject, from different people like politicians, journalists, professors specialized in the subject and even artists were included. These opinions are expressed to the land ground through different medias such as : speeches, articles and movies. Moreover, multiculturalism is a group of people sharing different social aspects from different nationalities, different languages, different beliefs, different customs and different skin-colours. It is a descriptive term to cultural diversity, where two or more groups share distinct beleifs existed in a society.

Recently, our planet is becoming more and more developed. I think that there are no white spots on the map anymore. People make efforts to travel and discover all places on the earth, through a several hard conditions and adversities. We have palnes, trains, boats and even cars, so that, it is very easy to move from one country to another without any problems. And that is why we can notice an enormous and a huge mixing of nationalities in just one country. In one country we can meet Chinese, Vietnamese, English or even French people. In this situation we should take into account about the advantages and the disadvantages of this fact. Actually, we can define ourselves via other culures and traditions. Then, it is a very important in Art and Music as an example, because we are searching a new inspirations, like mixing Hip-Hop with Arabian traditioanl songs. It is useful too for cooks who are also interested in searching an extraordinary flavors and tastes.

In addition, studying other cultures has a wonderful influence on our minds, when we are learning about them we focus a lot of and practice our memory to remember and preserve the others' way of living. As an example : learning new language enriches our knowledge very much and we can become familiar with the universal grammar structures and the similar vocabulary, by contrast, because of the fascination in foreign countries, we can forget about ours.

There are many cases when somebody abondoned the culturation of his own traditions, for me it is a kind of scary, because we can not neglect our native language, history or culture, where someone else must remember and transfer it to the next generations. What is more, is that others can impose to us their way of thinking, may be it is not a sudden process, but in Europe we can observe a growth of Muslim population. Added to this, when European people have mostly only one child, Muslim people have about eight, it means that, in sometimes Europe will be ruled by them.

Besides, multiculturalism or cultural pluralism is a term of describing the coexistence of many cultures in one locality, without any dominated culture or region by making the broadcast range of



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human differences acceptable to the largest number of people, it seeks to overcome racism, sexism and many other forms of discrimination. This phenomenon describes the existence the acceptance or the promotion of multiple cultural traditions, usually considered in terms of the culture associated with an ethnic group through immigration from different Jurisdictions around the world, for example, Australia, Canada, The United States and many other countries. Indeed, multicultural ideologies vary widely from the advocacy of equal respect to the various cultures in one society to a policy promoting the maintenance of cultural diversity. Thus, all people of various ethnic and religious groups are addressed by the authorities as defined by the group to which they belong. It maintains distinctiveness of multiple cultures where it is often contrasted to other settlement policies such as social integration, cultural assimilation and racial segregation.

Two different strategies have developed through distinct government policies and strategies. The former uses on the interaction and the communication between different cultures, this approach is often known as interculturalism. However, the latter centers on diversity and cultural uniqueness, which can sometimes result in intercultural competitions. Furthermore, cultural isolation can protect the uniqueness of the local cultures, it is also contributing to the global cultural diversities.

A common aspect of many policies following the second approach is that they avoid presenting any specific ethnic, religious or cultural community values. All things considered, although the big advantages of the standard living in a multicultural society, the person, the citizen or the migrants should be cautious. We can try new things but we can not forget the old ones. It is our history and our background, because without history there would be no future. The one who does not know his history might do the same mistakes as his predecessors.

Multiculturalism is something that incorporate ideas, beliefs or people from many different countries and cultural backgrounds. And when people from different cultures come together to celebrate and share their distinct traditions, this would be seen as an image for multiculturalism.

As any phenomenon, multiculturalism has advantages and disadvantages of living in a multicultural society. The former process is concerned with people who learn about different ways of life, breaking down barriers between the ethnic groups and have a better understandings about other cultures. However, the latter can lead to prejudice discrimination and racism, because some people think that they are superior than others. It is obvious that the ethnic and the religious diversities of British society has been hugely beneficial for Britain itself. Moreover, British processes towards developing a multicultural society have been largely positive, which interpret and apply their laws and formulate and implement their policies in a cultural sensitive manner, and

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gives their minorities freedom, and sometimes the reasons to maintain their language and culture. What are the historical background of multicultural Britain? Did British people accept the idea of the massive immigration to their homeland or not? How did multiculturalism left British society?. These are the most cruial interrogations that have been imposed to better understand the matter of British Multiculturalism, and this would be successively analysing in the following texts and bendings.

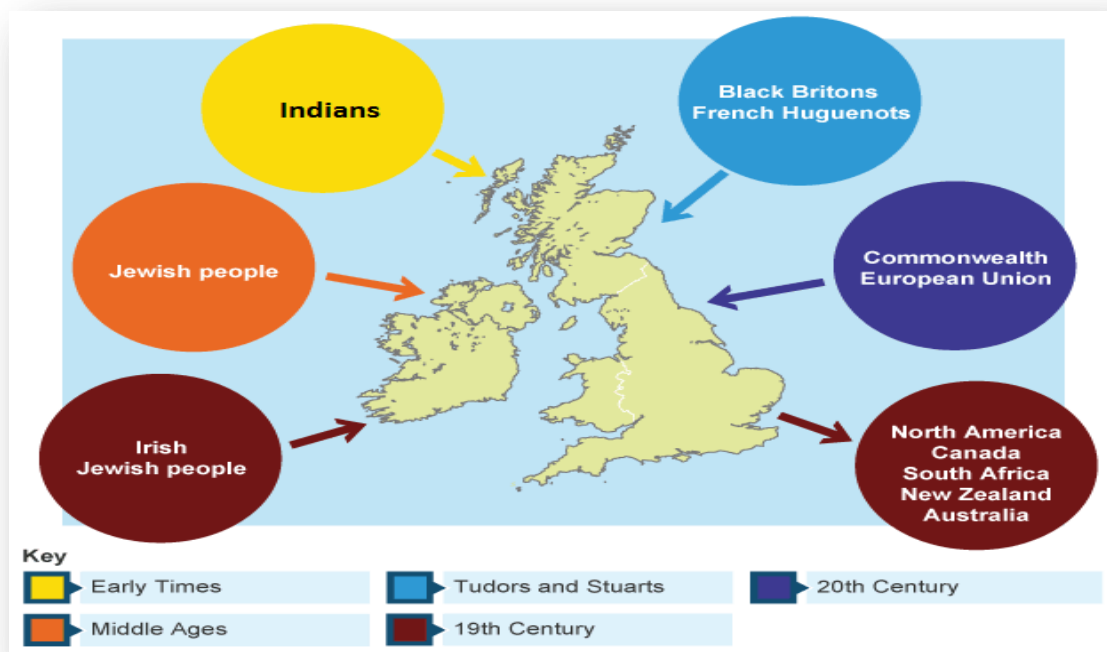


# Chapter One

### 1.1 From Indian Colonies

Many of the former British colonies became independent after the Second World War. People from these colonies were invited to migrate into Britain, because it needed workers for its enlargings of the industries. A large number came in the 1950s and 1960s, especially from the Caribbean, Indian and Pakistani countries, there was a large groups from The United States too, Canada, Australia, as well as China, Greek and Turkish Cypriots, Italians and Spaniards groups. In recent years, many people from Latin America, Indo-China, some countries of Africa and Serilanka, have arrived to Britain, many of these immigrants have settled in the large urban areas of The South-East, The Mid-Lands and The North of British area. London in particular, has a large concentration of immigrants with ethnic groups, accounting for over a Third-half of the population in some areas

More recently many immigrants have arrived from Easter-European countries **figure[1]** due to the free movement of labour within Europe It is also estimated that there are between 300,000 and 500,000 illegal immigrants in The United Kingdom, without doubt, Britain has become a *melting pot* of different cultures especially after the colonies become independent. In London schools for instance, there are now children with 160 different Mother Tongues.



**Figure [1] : The Movement and Settlement of Immigration in The UK**

### 1.2.Reasons Behind The Immigration to Britain

According to House of Commons library, several definitions for a migrant exist in the United Kingdom, so that an immigrants can be :

- Someone whose country of Britain is different to his or her country of residence.
- Someone whose nationality is different to his or her country of residency.
- Someone whose changes his or her country of usual residence for a period of time or at least a year.

Migration itself divided into several types. These types are as following :

- ❖ **Economic Migration** : Moving to find work or follow a particular career path.
- ❖ **Social Migration** :Moving somewhere for a better quality of life or to be closer to family or friends.
- ❖ **Political Migration** : Moving to escape political persecution or war.
- ❖ **Environmental Migration** : Including natural disasters such as flooding, famine diseases etc.

So that the country of destination effectively becomes the country of usual residence. When people learn about different ways of life, it would help them to break down barriers and limits between the ethnic groups which are resulted through ignorance. Human beings have a tendency to be doubtful of cultures they do not understand. In fact, living with different cultures brings a better understandings of the target cultures, also it enrich our lives and helps to encourage tolerance. But as contrary to this, one of the negative aspects of multiculturalism is that, cultural differences can divide a society. This can lead to prejudice to discriminate between minorities. There would always be people who think that their religion and culture is superior and might be than the other one, and that other beliefs and cultures are inferior and wrong (racists).

These people try to blame ethnic minorities for social and economic problems, then, because of different opinions, it would automatically be lots of riots. So that, racism is sometimes a problem of multicultural society.

A refugee is someone who has left his home and does not have a new home to go to. Often refugees do not carry many possessions with them also they do not have a clear idea of where they finally settle. Pull and Push factors are the main different reasons that lead immigrants to escape from their mother lands. Among them are as following :

- ✓ **Push Factors :** includes the lack of services, employment and poor safety and security. The poverty which later on causes the high crime rates and wars. Also the environmental factors such as crop failures, drought and flooding.
- ✓ **Pull Factors :** are the reasons where people move to another area including : The higher potential for employment, better service provision. Also a safer atmosphere and good climate which helps to fertilize lands. Then the political security and stability which was the main factor that pulled immigrants to move on to Britain.

To get better life, escaping from the persecution of religions and to get work. These were the most important objectives, targets, plans, aims and goals that led immigrants prefer The United Kingdom as their refuge home. But when we go deeply on this, we will find that : People have been coming to settle in Britain for several hundred years, to escape persecution or trying to make a better life for themselves and their families in particular. For this, many Irish came in the 19th century after the Irish Potato Famine, Jewish refugees who came to Britain at the end of 19th century and in the 1930s, who were followed by other refugees after 1945.

Another point that should be considered is that : multicultural education aims to prepare children for living in a multicultural society. It aims to create equal educational opportunities for students from different racial, ethnic and cultural groups, also it aims to help all students to acquire the knowledge, attitude and skills needed to function effectively in a pluralistic democratic society and to interact and communicate with people from diverse groups.

Concerning the working life and employment in Britain, and according to the government labour force surveys which cover England, Wales and Scotland, the economically active population of Britain (those aged over 16 years old in employment or seeking work) has increased from 25.6 million, to 30.7 million. The economic activity rate, however ; the percentage of the population in the various age groups which are economically active, has stayed much the same at around 78%. Employment rates, the wages of those employed to those unemployed within the economically active population has varied very significantly over the same period, while employment rates have generally risen. Since 1971, the proportion of men in employment has fallen, remaining relatively stable since the late 1990s. The increase in the total number of people employed is due to the fact that more women have joined the potential labour force. The gap between men and women in 1971 was around 46 percent. Today it is down to 9%. Thus, the types of work that done in Britain have changed markedly over the past Thirty years. In 1978, for instance, 29% of all jobs were in manufacturing. Today it is down to less than 11%. In fact this decrease has been most marked in

the case of female workers –down from 21% of all jobs to just 5%-, work in public administrations, education and the National Health Service (N.H.S) which has risen from 21%. Thirty years ago, it was risen to 27%. Today, the biggest change has been in the finance and business services sector- rising from 10% of all jobs in 1978 to 22% in 2007.

### **1.3.Immigration Before Second World War 1945**

Actually, immigration did not begin in 1945. The author Robert Winder in his book "*Bloody Foreigners*", which was published in 2004 shows that : There have been continuous waves of immigration since 7000 BC. In that decade immigrants including French protestants who were escaping from Catholic persecution in the 16th century. Also Irish labourers were looking for better life. Despite the fact that, there were legally classed as internal immigrants and not as foreigners. In 1900, over half million European jews fleeing from persecution in Russia and Poland (around 150.000 immigrants in 1900).

Hostility and even violence towards immigrants were a marked features of British life in large urban areas,. This led to the appearance of big troubles. In East-London, local citizens blamed immigrants for the overcrowding and the rent increases, also they complained about their cultural differences. And this came as the result of Balfour's system. The conservative government introduced the Aliens Act of 1905, This was designed to limit the entrance into The British country as well as to keep out criminals and other undesirable people in 1919. After the end of the First World War, another Aliens Act had flourished, including those immigrants who had to have a work permit before they were allowed to enter into the country, they had to register with the police and faced the deportation if they would cause troubles in the country.

During the 1930s, there was a steady waves of German Jews fleeing from Nazi persecution, and by the 1939 there were well over 300.000 Jews settled in Britain. However, they had been chosen according to their wealth, skills and political outlook. But the hostility still keeping towards immigrants always sprang from the belief that they were causing overcrowding, poorhousing conditions and increased unemployment. They were taking jobs from local people, and here we should take two points into consideration :

- The period between (1900-1939), around 10 million people who came to live in Britain, and during the same phase, over 14 million Britons emigrated mainly to The U.S.A, Canada and Australia, and they left Britain.
- The blaming unemployment during the inter-war period just on immigrants fails to take into account the scared economic situation and the depression of 1930s.

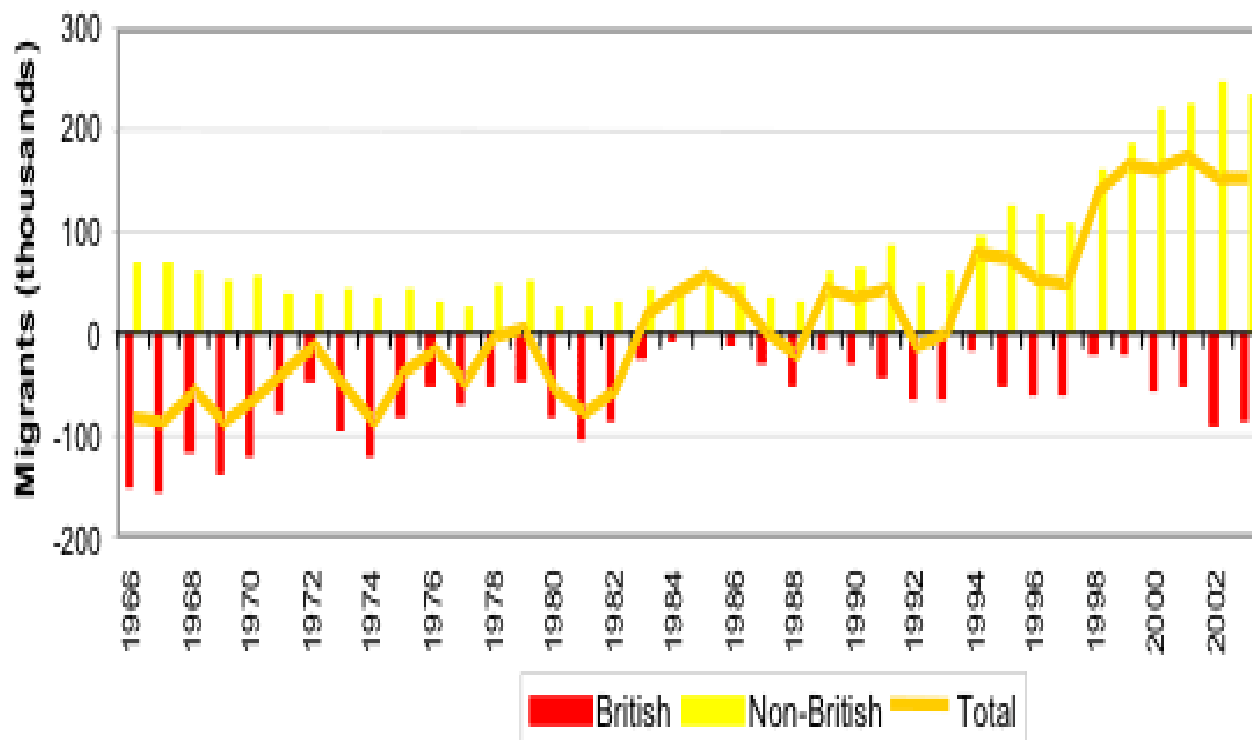
After the Second World War, there was a full employment where labour needs which caused the new labour government to recruit what they were called displaced persons such as Italians who had been forced out to return their homeland as a result of the war. Nevertheless, some of immigrants were living in displacement camps in Europe, others had already escaped to Britain and simply stayed on it. They were able to play an invaluable part in The Post-war reconstructions. In 1948, British government introduced The British Nationality Act.

#### **1.4.The British Nationality Act 1948**

This Act allowed all citizens of Commonwealth countries to enter into Britain. Many West-Indians took advantage of this, after that year, the first group of Jamaicans arrived in a transformed troopship, where many of them work as doctors and nurses in the new National Health Services (N.H.S) ; others got jobs as public transport workers. In fact, the labour shortage continued into the early 1950s ; recruitment spread into India and Pakistan ; many businesses and firms encouraged people to come to Britain by advertising in the Commonwealth countries for workers. Thousands of Pakistanis came to work in The North-West textile industry in Britain and in The West Midlands, as members of British way of life hoping to improve their standards of living, via coming to work in the British country which presented to them both affluent and welcoming society. The average of immigrants during the 1950s, was about 30.000 a year, and during the early 1960s, their number increased to 60.000 a year.

The peak years of immigration were in 1961 with 115.000, 1962 with 108.000. This edge that increased in immigration in the 1960s was caused by British government, which was planning to restrict extra immigration like it did in 1962. So that, during the 1970s, immigration was much lower, there were about 2 million Non-Whites living in Britain. Roughly Two-thirds of them had come from Commonwealth countries, mainly from the West Indies, India, Pakistani and Hong Kong. However, the other third had been born in Britain. The category of Non-Whites were only a tiny quantity of the population. And that would clearly explained by this bending Figure[2]:





**Figure[2]: The Inflow and Outflow of Immigrant since 1961**

After all this, British government restricts immigration, unfortunately, these new British citizens were often recieved with some hostility from local citizens just as in the case of 1930s. Immigrants were blamed for causing problems such as shortages of affordable housing and were fears for losing jobs etc. Now there is the added racial dimensions, that means ; there were Anti-Black riots in Liverpool and Birmingham (1948-1949), and in various parts of london. Tensions between Black and White communities that increased and troubles were exploded in the Notting Hill Riots of 1958 that were in the North of London, in August 1958, followed by a large rioting week which started by Teddy boys.

Today you can find many examples of culture of immigrants from traditional celebrations to exotic and starnge foods. Such as the biggest Street Carnival in Europe takes place at Notting Hill in London, which attracts more than 2 million visitors each year. It started in 1959 in response to racial problems, as the integrating Caribbean immigrants. The outdoor parade started in 1965 and proved such a success that it became a yearly event. Originally an Afro-Caribbean festival is now multicultural with a range of such music, parties and customs, you can hear Steel Pan Hands, Soca and Calypso music.

**1.5. Some Features of Ethnic Groups**

The minority ethnic population is around 4.6 million people, and 7.9 of the total population. About half of the Non-White population were born in The United Kingdom. Despite the fact that, democratic ideals and anti-racist laws, the British country has not yet solved the problem of multiculturalism. Asian ethnic groups mainly Pakistani and Indians, also they celebrate their traditions in gathering groups called *Melas* throughout in British Isles from London in the South East to Edinburgh in Scotland. *Melas* are celebrations of music, dance, food and fashion as well.

**1.6. The Reasons Behind Immigration to Britain**

In recent years, there exist a lot of people who escaping and leaving their native countries in order to find a better place to live in. It could be influenced by push and pull factors, as it was mentioned above. Which means that there are positive and negative operators, where they may also leave voluntary or being forced to move. And it is known, the number of people who migrate from their native countries is getting higher and higher and it keeps increasing day after day, that turns back as good for globalization. For instance, they can share each others' culture, thoughts, traditions, languages and backgrounds. But they may also damage the culture of country and its environment.

The best reason of the several ones to move country is job opportunities. In developing countries there are a lack of jobs. Therefore, many unemployment from developing countries moved to any developed country in order to find a better job. Somehow in developing countries people tend to live in urban areas, because the living condition is better than in rural areas i.e nicer than in urban areas which has a lots of industries and many other working things.. Moreover, people may move to developed states where sometimes the standard of living is much cheaper. Thus, people may have to move forcibly because of some reasons like natural disasters ; wars ; crisis and any other bad things.

So that, migration may lead to a combination of races, religions and cultures which would later on cause the multiculturalism process. But in other rounded way, it may damage the country rights.

**1.7. The Christian Persecutions**

Christian persecution is any hostility experienced from the world as a result of the identification of Christian individuals. From verbal harassment to hostile feelings, attitudes and actions. Christians had a severe religious restrictions, paying a heavy price for their faith. Imprisonment, slavery and discrimination in education and even death, are just a few examples of a persecutions they experience on a daily life.

According to the Pew Research Center, over 75% of the world's population lives in areas with severe religious restrictions. In fact, Christians in more than 60 countries face persecution from their government or surrounding neighbors, simply because of their belief in Jesus physical torture, confinement, isolation, rape and other severe punishment. Religious persecution is the systematic mistreatment of an individual or group of people as a response to their religious affiliations.

The tendency of societies or groups within society to alienate or repress different subcultures, is a recurrent theme in human history. Moreover, because a person's religion often determines to a significant extent on his or her morality, worldview, self-image, attitudes toward others and the whole personal identity. In addition, religious differences can be significant cultural, personal and social factors. Persecution may be burned by religion and a number of dominant group that misbehave other religions rather than their own one, or by the state when it views a particular religious group as a threat to its interests or security. At a social level, this dehumanization of a particular religious group may turn into violence or other forms of persecutions. Thus, in many countries, religious persecution has resulted in so much violence that it is considered a human rights problems. It can be considered as the opposite of freedom of religion.

This fact may also affect Atheists where they may be denounced as being immoral or would be persecuted by the religious on the grounds that they are godless. Often it is the supposed persecution of individuals within a group- in the attempt to maintain their religious identity, or the exercise of power by an individual or an organization-. That causes members of a religious group to suffer. Persecution in this case may refer to destruction of property, motivation to hate, arrest, imprisonment, beatings torture and execution.

The descriptive use of the term religious persecution is rather difficult. It has taken place at least since the antiquity which has happened in different historical, geographical and social contexts. And this Christian persecution was the main feature that led immigrants to leave their home lands and escaping to other country, that would be Britain in this case



# Chapter Tow

**2. Historical Outline of Immigration in Britain****2.1. The Integration of Ethnic Minorities**

In all over the world, the movement of people across international borders has become an important policy issue for governments. Because it influences life and attitudes of people in many areas. The right to leave to another country is generally recognized as an absolute human right, yet this right has not been settled since there is no state allows unlimited crossing of its borders. Also the variance existed between rich and poor countries, motivates and stimulates people from the developing countries to migrate and participates in the markets of developed countries, either temporarily or even permanently if it would possible.

This lead to the rise of many questions : to what extent is it possible to combine that minority society into the original culture while preserving the minority culture ? How can the effects of migration policies be measured ? As we can see, the issue of immigration and its concept in the eyes of different governments has been still in circulating and in progress. In which both national and foreigners must adapt their behaviours and attitudes to each other. As we can argue that, if the host country i.e The United Kingdom offer reasonable housing, good schools and a discrimination-free attitudes, foreigners may be encouraged to come and settle permanently in the country. Traditions and experiences have created several approaches to integration, assimilation and multiculturalism and segregation.

Cultural assimilation or assimilation can be defined as a strong process of integration by the members of the cultural ethnic groups, most evident the immigrants. Supposing the lack of many characteristics of the new comers that make them different. The aim of assimilation here is to eliminate and to remove cultural differences even though linguistics differences. As many historians argued that : one of the best successful indicators of assimilation is a high level of intermarriages, that is the marriage between people of distinct religious, tribes, ethnicities, racial groups such as between a white and black persons or between christian and muslim. Besides, multiculturalism allows and tries to preserve those differences. Because the concept of multiculturalism is based on the admission that different groups in a heterogenous community that make their identity from different cultural traditions which should be recognized by the host society and also acknowledged by both law and administration. The multiculturalist approach is relatively new and accommodated in Australia, The United States of America, Canada, and most recently in the last twenty years, in The United Kingdom. The term multiculturalism in these countries is also used to refer to non-European immigrant groups.

Segregation is the third approach to integration and its opposite at the same time. This planning is generally adopted by the second-half of United Kingdom which is unwilling and refusing to accept immigrants as members of their nation. That resulted later on, the discrimination in the field of housing, employment, education etc.

Excolonies of The United Kingdom had a close relation in the immigration history of Britain. Whereas, these former colonials were encouraging foreigners to come to United Kingdom mainly, this appeared at the times of labour shortages, so that, they received and were treated goodly without any restriction to the entrance at any point, they were often favored of citizenship at the time of entry (it was somehow critical donation), then, other policies concerning the study of excolonial migrants were highly Liberal until the 1960s.

During the stabilization of the immigrants, Labour demand declined as country to the member of immigrants did. So that they became inconvenient for the country and why not for the government itself.

### **2.1.1.From 1939 to 1971**

Since 1939, and less than a half century, the transformation was dealt with Britain, actually from being an all white society to a multi-racial country with important Asian and Black communities. The British government has made many legal steps to deal with new inhabitant as well as potential immigrants, however, according to present-day scales and standards, some of those steps were politically incorrect and unacceptable.

Most notably the 1960s and early 1970s followed by the crucial changes of British immigration policies. Starting with The 1962 Commonwealth Act, and ending with The Immigration Act in 1971. This period of time witnessed a new border and a general knowledge of historical background and new experiences acquired since 1971.

The questions I am asking are as following : did the British government negatively influence the anti-immigration atmosphere in the British society or was it the opposite ? Would the survey show different members if the acts had not been so strict ? Would the outcome, the result be more positive and tolerant or would it be even worse ? . There are no clear answers for the issue of immigration has remained and unsolved up to now.

To be able to speak about immigration policy in the 1960s and what was followed, it is essential to have some knowledge about basic immigration history. The three crucial acts of 1962, 1968 and 1971, each of them consists some political and social backgrounds, as well as summary of

the contents of each act based on the act itself. Further development of immigration policies since 1971 till now is describes as the focus on the contrast and comparison with the three controversial acts. The 1960s and the 1970s were attempt to support by simply describing its background, contents and reception, in another words : its past event, during event and resulted event. The aim of that is also to analyse and evaluate the role of the British government in regulating and organizing the phenomenon of immigration at that time.

## **2.2. Historical Background of Immigration in Britain**

Britain has always been a highly inviting country for foreigners since it provides a good level of security and opportunities in whatever domain. That is why people have been going to Britain for thousands of years ago. Some left their countries for awhile to return back home again. Others settled down and made their homes in Britain, they are called immigrants. Immigration defined as the movement of people into one place to another, from their home lands to other host lands and states, here is Britain as an example.

It is necessary to recognize that, the early movement of foreigners to British Isles can not be considered as immigration as the present-day meaning. Migrants were more of invaders, whose presence was vilently resisted most of the times. That means they did not come to settle or assimilate, but more contrary, they took over the reign, usually they influenced or even damaged for the original culture of British society.

British empire colonised most of the world, almost a third of the world's population, when those colonies got their independence, the vast majority of their people entering Britain. Therefore, the restrictive legislation on immigration in the 1960s, applied only to them untill 1962, when the first Commonwealth Immigrants Act was passed , all commonxealth citizens could enjoy an unrestricted entry to and stay in the United Kingdom as they were holders of British passport. Through the centuries, immigrants have influenced every aspect, every side, every part of Briton's lifestyles starting with clothes, foods, music, language, law and religion. This country was very different in several domains.

### 2.3. Former Immigration

Colonization was the early story of British immigration. The first who arrived were Celtic and Pict tribes which settled down in the British Isles between 1500 BC and 400 BC, as many historians speak. Also The Vikings arrived bringing a distinctive cultural influence, mainly to Northern Britain and modern-day East Anglia, that nearly eradicating the indigenous Christian culture.

The Normans conquering in Britain 1066, was the most dramatic event, and the last successful one. This invasion descended from Vikings, it affected on the level of British law, government, and last but not least language. During the reign of William the Conqueror, the first Jews who were invited to settle in the country and help to develop commerce, trade and finance. In particular a few Black people appeared in the British Isles usually as entertainers. The Huguenots and French protestants, arrived during the sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth centuries in order to avoid Catholic persecution, they settled mainly in Norwich, Canterbury, Spitalfield and London. They were noted for their skills and hard working. Moreover, members of Huguenots and Jewish communities gave major financial support to both state and army.

The exploration and conquest of the new world was meant a significant event not only for migrants, since Europeans had established plantations in America, Thus, they needed a cheap manpower where they got involved and got engaged in the slave trade that had already existed in Northern Africa at that time. The first traded slaves, concerning Britain was in 1555, when John Lok, a London trader who brought to England five slaves from Guinea. Therefore, these black slaves began to be involved in wealthy households, becoming more friendly with their bosses in England. The legal status of these migrants was rather ambiguous and mysterious in their relations between them and their owners also, their freedom related to whether they were Christians or not.

Early eighteenth century, the political map of Europe was changed and Britain or as it had become The United Kingdom obtained more access to the new world and its resources and riches. The slave trade also was expanded and developed at the same time the number of African residents in Britain. In 1723 the *Daily Journal* described London as Black population. After the year 1833, the black immigration dramatically decreased, but wealthy families kept bringing Indian servants to Britain, also some Chinese and Black seamen went to Britain, they settled mainly in urban areas and seaports, most notably in London, Liverpool, Cardiff and so on. Chinese immigration also has its specific noticeable size. By the end of 19th century, the area around was known as China Town. It is estimated that there were around 1,300 Chinese in Britain in 1911.



The Industrial Revolution in the nineteenth century brought a serious request for manpower who would work on the construction of the work system.

Perfect employers were more than happy to come, due to poverty, lack of job opportunities and poor pay in their poor country during the eighteenth century. Men were employed to build roads, railways and canals. Their wives worked as maids or sometimes as street vendors, and children were often seen selling goods in the streets, these persons were Irish people. In 1905, Aliens Order, an important piece of legislation concerning immigration was passed to establish three important rules applying only to Non-Commonwealth immigrants, otherwise defined as Aliens. The order was introduced by the conservative government, but it was implemented in non-restrictive manner. Aliens Order 1905, was later repealed by Aliens Restriction Act 1919, which documented different payments for British subjects.

Men all over the British Empire participated in both world wars and Britons. At the end of each conflict most of them returned to their home country, however some of them wanted and were allowed to stay. Besides this, people who escaped the wars they were known as refugees, they did not come on their own will or with their own desire, they were forced to leave their homes.

During 1930s, many Germans belonging to minorities which were persecuted and fighting by the Nazi government, most notably Jews. They wanted to escape Germany and emigrate to The United Kingdom. Between 1933 and 1939, around 50,000 Jews arrived into Britain. During this period. The United Kingdom declared to immigrants that it was not a good place to immigrate in because of the large population and the high level of unemployment, and British government was too ashamed to refuse the Jewish refugees. After declaration of war on Germany so migration between the two countries was stopped.

In 1939, the permanent Black and Asian population of The United Kingdom was evaluated approximately 7,000 people.

Taking in account, the years after second world war brought labour shortages to the whole of Europe not just Britain. The British government invited people from over countries to come in order to help post-war economy which was completely damaged. The first groups that allowed to settle in Britain were Poles then Italians, Germans, Ukrainians and Austrians later on, but it was still not enough to meet the need. The increase of post-war immigration was mainly due to the government encouragements. They began to come to non apparent home, job or future. In 1948, The British Nationality Act was passed to establish a new situation of both British citizens and colonies. That every person who born in Britain had full national rights, such as the right to settle, work and even

to vote and bring their families with them. Since there was no more distinctions. Following this, there existed also the period of mass migration from the Caribbean which did not vanish until The Commonwealth Immigrants Act in 1962, the first immigration legislation in the history of British Empire and the Commonwealth of Nations that limited it.

At the beginning, most of immigrants were men who were later when they established themselves, joined by their wives and children. But the government's reaction was not very welcoming at all, in the parliament they spoke about the great disappointment (Hampshire 62), George Isaac ; the Egyptian politician during the late part of Hosni Mubarak's presidency, he was against the movement of immigrants. The minister of Labour, commented on the Empire Windrush : "*I hope no encouragement is given to others to follow their example*" (qtd in Hampshire 62). Despite the fact that, The Caribbean immigrants were more welcomed since they could speak English language, they were usually familiar with British atmosphere. However the atmosphere of post-war welcoming began to change especially on 1950s, they were no more desired as workers but as contrary they began to be seen as social problems. As mentioned the immigration event in Britain has been seen in negative terms, they began to call them as problems, which has to be sooner or later controlled and solved. Immigrants were associated with social disorder and malady. From the economic point of view immigrants were without benefits, unwanted and undesirable. Privately the government was considering the most undesirable method of discouraging or preventing the arrival of coloured British citizens from the colonies.

During 1950s, both The Labour as well as The Conservative government were trying to find various ways of reducing or even stopping the number of Black foreigners and entrants. But this had not happened until 1962. British politicians knew that the immigration controls based on race did not adapt with international laws.

Until the mid 1950s, the amount of Asians and Black population in Britain was decreased they concentrated in certain places. So half of British population had never met a Black person. The Asian and Black population were formed only a small quantity of the whole population in The United Kingdom, almost 0,25 per cent. John Solomos, the politician writer, he claims that : between 1945 and 1954, the most important service in The United Kingdom was from Europe with The Irish who were the most numerous group, numbered 70,000 to 100,000 during this decade (Solomos 42). In addition to this, by the 1950s, government made all possible arrangements to restrict immigration, at least by means of administrative measures. They tried to restrict the colonial governments to limit the issue of passports, they also narrowed the identity requirements for people who were already in the country they tried to intervene in the transport market to raise the price of low wages. To sum

up this, Britain kept its hands clean because it did not discriminate in the entrance of its immigrants.

### **2.3.1. From 1945 to 1955**

From the beginning of decade 1945-1955, the increase of Asians and Black immigration was considered as a cause. On this time the cabinet discussed extensively some legislative measures to restrict immigration. Since the flow immigrants preferred Britain according to the welfare benefits. Many British politicians did not hesitate to refer immigration as fundamental problem for them all. As a result of this, there was a large damaged houses to coloured immigrants, social responses were largely ignored, hundreds of children especially those who had mixed parents eventually find their way to the unhappy maturity (large numbers of adults). Many adults were in unemployment benefit or national assistance and many of them were engaged in the drug traffic or they extended their incomes by running illicit and illegal drinking nests or by prostitution. (qtd. In Spencer 63).

It can not be concealed that the obvious fact that the object is to keep out coloured people. In the late 1950s, Britain experienced a continuous mass of immigration with the rise of violence at the same time, the peak year for immigration was 1956, The West Indies around 30,000 people made their journey to Britain, among the working-class supporters of both Labour and Tory parties favoured the restriction to coloured immigration spread. This worried situation resulted two weeks of civil tense and inflexibility in Nottingham, the North of London in the East Midlands in August 1958 followed by a large rioting week in Notting Hill started by teddy boys.

The Notting Hill riots had initiated a public debate about the scale of immigration. The government realized that immigration already became a serious political issue. The riots helped government to remove some obstacles. At the same time West Indians had already settled down in Britain and developed their own lifestyles, traditions and institutions including various festivals and celebrations, the most significant one was The Notting Hill Carnival, which began as a demonstration after a racially motivated murder of a Jamaican man, Kelso Cochrane in Notting Hill at the end of 1950s. The riots in Notting Hill and Nottingham were started by white people attacking blacks in order to impose the immigration controls.

## **2.4. Commonwealth Immigration Acts**

### **2.4.1. Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962**

There was a constant influx of immigrants as well as the social disturbances and riots in Notting Hill and other places. Started on both political and public debate on the state of immigrants. Thus, the overcrowded immigrants has resulted vice street, drugs, prostitution and other bad social behaviours. The Commonwealth Immigrants Bill was introduced in the Queen's speech on 31 October 1961. The New Commonwealth Immigration increased from 12,550 entrants in 1959, to

58,300 in 1961 and then to 125,400 in that period. There were a widespread fears that Britain might planned to close its doors for commonwealth citizens permanently. The government did not propose the flow of The Irish to Britain although they were the main welcomed labour force thanks to the common traditions and history and the easy assimilation between eachothers. Government made powers to control The Irish immigration by a random examinations, asking questions randomly, controlling the passengers at some ports etc : And this for the opponents of the legislation, of course to them, this was a clear sign to a racist nation.

The Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962 was the first legislation in which British subjects were restricted to enter their mother country, if we can say this. The movement of restriction immigration lasted untill 1981.

This Act consisted of three major issues, firstly, it made temporary provisions for controlling The Commonwealth Immigration to The United Kingdom. Secondly, it authorized and licensed the deportation of certain Commonwealth citizens who were imprisoned by the courts of deportation. And thirdly, it qualified the citizenship of Commonwealth citizens that used under The British Nationality Act 1948. Under this Act, the entrence to United kingdom for Commonwealth citizens were limited to : holders of employment published by The Ministry of Labour, students, members of armed forces, and entrants who could support themselves and their families without working. This act permitted the collection and the reunification of families, also the decision of admitting unmarried wives partners, and children below working age, was taken without any consideration for the effect on Britain's future.

The Commonwealth Immigration Act 1962 of Britain aimed that : it were clearly in need of labour not the ordinary people in the 1960s. Britain was still needed immigrants as labour force, which was essential for the developing of British economy. British citizens did not like the reported number of immigrants daily-arrived at The United Kingdom. Added to this, the only job of the government were that it attempted to find a legal way of excluding only some immigrants and not The Irish immigrants, whose manpower was very much welcomed and needed, so privately, this conservative government wanted to fire just The Black Commonwealth citizens, since they almostly do not assimilate eachother, and it admit only the white ones. Therefore, they introduced the job vouchers. This system had descriminated only between skilled and unskilled workers, and this was not the total desire and it stood lacking steps to realize the general hope. And this was, for The West-Indians people, the step to the system of Apartheid that was implemented in South Africa at that time. The Commonwealth Immigration Act gained much criticism, it was directed mainly to

The West-Indians, but there are some others who saw that the Bill or the Act was only an economic measure and not one of the race discrimination as they were thought.

Britain was not full yet to be capable, there was the social tensions and housing-problems, The Commonwealth Act, in fact, brought a reduction in the number of Black and Asian immigrants which was one of the myths of the British immigration history. Yet this Act was not the cause of an enormous decrease of immigrants as expected. Also it was for the first time that Britain introduced a distinction Law between the rights of British coloured people.

#### **2.4.2. Commonwealth Immigration Act 1968**

As far as Immigration policy is concerned with family reunions increases and immigration decreases, the Labour party proposed to hold the commonwealth, although it declared that there were three issues that needed to be solved : poverty, rapidly rising population and racial conflicts. So the labour party saw that Britain had not the capacity to solve those mentioned problems solely. Even though the restrictive immigration policy had been opposed by Labour party on its startings in 1962, it was retained and kept under the Labour government, that means labour also developed the race relations policy. Labour government suppose that the number of immigrants that allowed to enter Britain must be limited after its negotiation with Commonwealth Status. The Labour will retain immigration control, it wanted to control the number of immigration and tighten it. Britain's capacity can not exceed to absorb them, and in this case, Britain wanted to measure and secure the immigration and their dependents from certain problems that had arisen :

- 1- Statistics and explanations of recent development.
- 2- Future government policy including introduction of a voucher.
- 3- Dealing with some measures coping with the problem of housing, education, healthcare, employment etc.

It also appeared in health checks for new immigrants, they organized students, dependents (wives, children under age of 16) and visitors and gave the power to repatriate migrants. The Commonwealth Immigrants Act of 1962 allowed those dependents of immigrants to enter Britain, but this was not implemented totally, because not only children under the age of 18 were accepted to enter The UK, but also those under the age of 16, who joined their parents and relatives (Spencer 135). Harold Wilson's government limited immigration controls and conditions of entry, it also developed the race relation policy dealing with immigrants already settled in Britain and the discrimination against them.

In 1965 the first race relations Act was introduced to prevent racial discrimination and encourage rather than the racial harmony. This racial discrimination based on skin colour, race, ethnic or national origins. This category prevented from every public places. In the half 1960s, Labour government focused on restriction as well as integration. Roy Hattersley made their approach clear by saying that : integration without control is impossible, but control without integration is indefensible (qtd. in Hampshire 31) [p34]. It meant that just a few members of immigrants can be successfully integrated into British society. Britain, a country which most of immigrants had never ever seen like the exodus such as Asians and Kenya brought the issue of immigration which resulted in growing pressure from the conservative side led by Duncan Sandys and Enoch Powell.

The aim of Labour party claimed that their strategy was too tightened immigration controls in order to improve conditions for the citizens of United Kingdom. This Act of 1968 modified sections of the first act of commonwealth of 1962 by making some extra provisions to commonwealth citizens who belonging to the UK. Indeed, this act limited the controls of immigrants as well as the citizens of United Kingdom itself, those citizens who were born or registered in a commonwealth country before it became independent.

It was obvious that citizens of old commonwealth countries such as Australia, Canada and Newzealand, would fulfil and realize the conditions. While the citizens of the new commonwealth countries which were mostly poor developing countries. In Africa, Asia and the Caribbean had no connection to the UK. The Act did not mentioned the skin-colour but the belonging citizens ought to be whites and the entrance prohibition would affect mostly just on non-white people. Other provisions of the Act were as follows : in the interest of the public health, it would be a crime to the land of United Kingdom if immigrants did not examined by immigration officers, in other words, the period in which immigrants had to show to an immigration control was extended from twenty-four hours to twenty-eight days from the date of arriving.

The objective of the Bill, as opposed to the first one, is to creat a second-class category of citizens of this country who has no right of entry into to any part of it (qtd. in Hampshire 36). A British journalist, Auberon Waugh wrote in the spectation that the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968 was one of the most immoral pieces of legislation to have emerged from any British Parliament (qtd. in Hampshire 38).

In fact, the Bill motives the new legislation that caused a strong negative reactions with people. It aimed to stop the inhuman act to restrict citizens from entering the country, it is to deprive

of their fundamental rights. An Indian-born Nairobi said that : "the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill had been an unwelcome task and it came just as a reaction to the public pressure".

## **2.5.The Effects of Enoch Powell's Speech on Immigration**

### **2.5.1.Who is Enoch Powell ?**

Speaking about his biographical data, John Enoch Powell (1912-1998), he was born in Birmingham in England. He was a British politician, soldier, writer and poet. He has a modest touch in political career, however his speeches and actions have spoken on him and have got a much attention in the field, he has controversial views on national identity, immigration and race in general. Actually, the ancestors of Powell came from Wales, so he is not a native British. He studied classics of both Latin and Greek which would later on influence his "*Rivers of Blood* ", he studied Greek at Trinity college Cambridge. At his age of 25 years, he classed as professor of Greek language at Sydney university, his ambition was to become a general governor of India, but it was crashed in 1947, when the prime minister Atlee declared that Indian independence was approximately happen.

In fact, Powell grew increasingly angry during his settlement in Sydney with British satisfaction Nazi Germany. He was sent to Cairo where he became a leader, he was a staff officer. Powell entered the army as youngest professor in the Commonwealth and left it as the youngest brigadier. After the war of 1945, Powell decided to enter politics on its open doors, he joined the Conservative party and worked in conservative research department. In 1950, he was elected in a general election as a member of parliament for Welver Hampton South West. Enoch Powell was known by his power and rhetorical abilities. He was unique in his style so that he chose an individual path on his own world especially his opposition to retreat and abandon from " The Suez Canal Zone " which caused a critical debate later on. In 1957, the new prime minister Harold Macmillan put him as his financial secretary into the treasure team. He was a strong advocate of free market policies that wanted conservative party to become modern and up to date and freed itself from its old aristocratic associations. In 1960, he became a minister of Health, three years later and at this position, he controlled the employment of a large number of civil immigrants in The National Health Service (N.H.S).

In Britain, non-white immigrants were hardly treated with a badly paid inferior jobs such as street cleaning and night assemblies etc. He was very passionate and excited to secure as many immigrant nurses and doctors as possible to support the extension of the health service . As a minister of health, Enoch Powell was known with his high reputation, he was an effective



administrator and communicator, he became famous thanks to his "*Rivers of Blood*" speech. Indeed, he was conservative after then become a labourer, in this respect, after his leaving the conservatives, he returned to the parliament as Ulster Unionist MP in 1974 to maintain the British role. In 1992, Powell suffered from Parkinson's disease. Before his death on 5 February 1998, he wrote some occasional pieces of journalism.

### **2.5.2. Rivers of Blood**

John Enoch Powell was known of his crucial skills of oration and good writings as well. He produced his controversial speech in Birmingham in 1968. This speech represented the sudden flow of Kenyan Asian immigration into Britain, it also was an introduction of Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968. The speech came as the continuation of the unrestricted immigration to Britain from the countries of commonwealth. The anti-discrimination legislation was the main aim of the speech, however, instead the immigration. This legislation, Powell considered it as an immoral legislation, aimed to prevent the racial discrimination in certain areas of Britain such as employment, housing and other social services.

In this speech, Enoch Powell claimed that if Britain accept the inflow of 50,000 dependents of immigration every year, it would be effectively crazy affair whereas he encouraged voluntary the re-immigration. This speech is widely helped in poisoning race relations in Britain.

The reactions were not totally negative at all. Powell said that he had chosen his words from Birmingham speech very carefully actually. Where most of his colleagues did not suggest him, then they critisized it many times because of its language rather than rather than for its basic message, among them Margaret Thatcher who reported that : " Though some parts of the speech were strong, i liked its general message". Furthermore, Powell was fired from the shadow Cabinet by Edward Heath after the day when he presented his speech. The leader of the Conservative party, Edward Heath, said that : " I have told Powell that i consider the speech he made in Birmingham yesterday to be racist, and liable to exacerbate racial tensions "(Aitken). That was the last contact between both of them, they never spoke again. Heath the Enoch Powell's speech and did not accept it. Without doubt, the speech was a political action and it was carefully scripted and carefully planned, it was a clear challenge to Edward Heath's leadership.

The evil speech of Mr. Powell was a critical speech at that time by many politicians for example, for some they named and classify it as an extreme damaging and irresponsible, it was one of the most dangerous political speeches, it directed to racial hatred and violence and the most discription that was done for it, it was compared to the Nazi (propaganda) publicity of the 1930s.



The routine procedure speech, as many historians said, supported by almost 120,000 letters that Enoch Powell had received. Although all these controversial elements and effects, Powell never regretted his speech because it implied opposition to immigration and multiculturalism. Enoch Powell claimed that he was not racist as well his friends claimed also.

### **2.6.The Immigration Act 1971**

The victory of general elections in 1970 was due to the growing popularity of Enoch Powell after his notorious speech "*Rivers of Blood*". The Conservative party established a new system of control over every immigration of overseas by giving a complete control over the entry of individuals into Britain. The policy suggested that next coming emigration could be allowed with strict cases without any extra immigration (1970 Conservative Party General Election Manifesto).

The Act was very important, it represented the efforts of government to pull out commonwealth citizens from their unrestricted right to enter to their mother country, it had done within the 1971 Immigration Act. The act aimed to change in the citizenship law and it aimed to help immigrants' wishes to return homes. The Irish were not concerned of the immigration control. Thus, a person who refused to come to immigration would be punished by a forfeit of maximum 200 Dollars or he would be imprisoned for not more than six months.

The Bill was opposed by the Liberal and Labour parties, it was faced a debate that immigrants' obligation to report on their arriving to polices and their registerings. The concept of patriality as well as the whole Bill had clearly nothing to do with. Indeed, if anyone had parents or grand parents born in Britain, he can come and go as they like. However Indian and Pakistani immigrants only who felt the discrimination in the Bill. At that time, Britain created unsecured lives for immigrants and a mistrusted government. For many years, Britain preferred the commonwealth immigrants, and it had a special responsibility for them. It entered to the European Economic Community (EEC). The period of British Immigration Acts began in 1962 and which lasted till the 1970s. The British Nationality Act established a distinct British Citizenship and which solved, later on, the issue of patrials and non-patrials, or practical and theoretical citizenship.

### **2.7.The British Immigration Policy 1971**

The aim of Britain since 1970s, was to refuse that large number of immigrants. Therefore, immigration did not stop even after The Immigration Act of 1971. That was lead to the conservative government to face a crucial decision whether to take them or not. A new Race Relation Act 1976, was introduced to analyse the racial discrimination replacing it by racial equality. In 1980s, it was predicted that the racial disturbances would be happen in early this year. A year after, in 1981, The

British Nationality Act was enacted. It was predicted to give new ideas and ideologies about the nationality of Britain. Thus, this Act was the solution for the problematic of citizenship of the UK and its colonies (CUKC), it was replaced by three different citizenships : the first, it was British Citizenship, the second, it was British Dependent Territories Citizenship, and last and not least one, the third, it was British Overseas Citizenship.

By the 1985, almost 55 million people inhabited The United Kingdom, and over 1 million Asians and 1 million people of West Indians origins almostly reported. Despite the anxieties about immigration, the conservative government under the leader Margaret Thatcher, allowed the entrance to Britain of almost 10,000 Vietnamese refugees. Indeed, the major parties stated that : Immigration controls had to stay instituted and fair, however the issue of race relation had become more objective in early 1980s because of the riots. The immigration Act stated with conditions that : only just wives or widows of a polygamous marriage had the right to enter Britain. Moreover, in 1996, Asylum seekers, Immigration Act and many other provisions stated a new crime of employment unless they had permission to live and work in The United Kingdom. Regarding to the current situation of Britain, in early twenty-first century, it have been passed three important elements and acts : Nationality, Asylum and Immigration Acts. Asylum and Immigration Act made several changes at the level of list of behaviours that could damage immigrants. The Nationality, The Immigration and The Asylum Acts tackled the system of giving visas. The illegal working (the penalties for workers) and the enabled sharing data with the immigration service denied asylum seekers to the British terrorists and for everyone who caused the lack of security. Britain was one of the most welcoming countries for the European immigration.

David Cameron, the leader of Conservative Party, promised to reduce the rate of immigration because of the unsupportable pressure on the public services of the British country. He said that : " immigration brings many benefits to our country ". Britain faced a serious problems that it needs to get rid of it, instead of accepting it as a benefit.

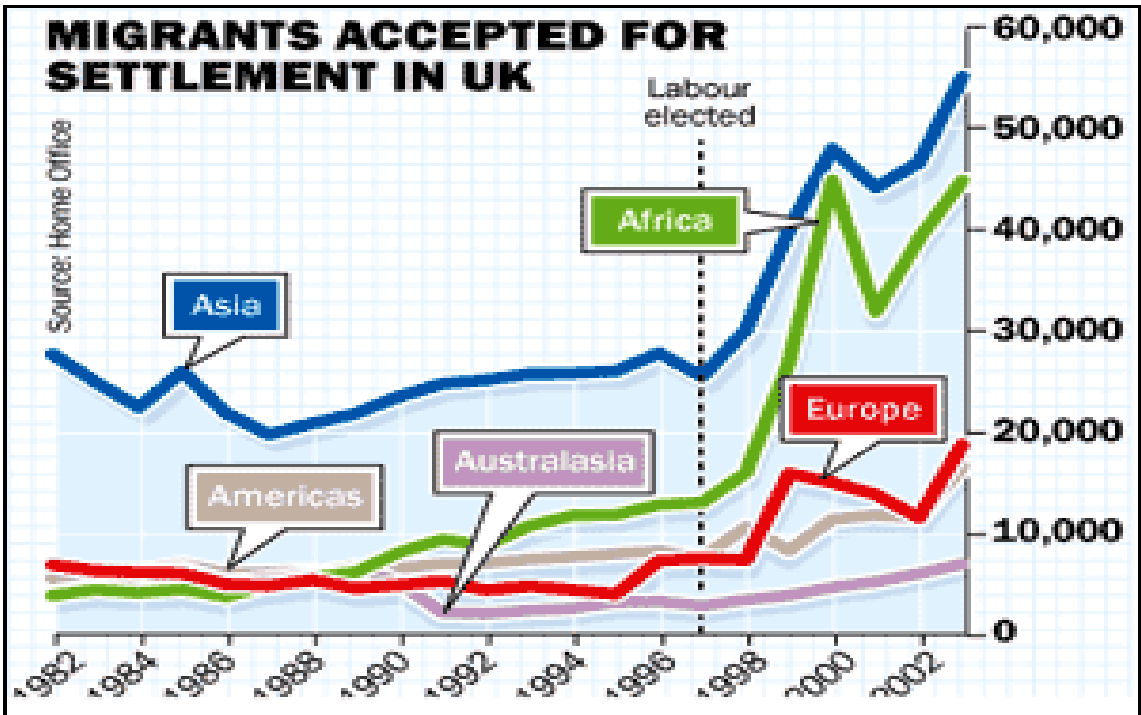
Throughout many years ago, particularly in the 1940s, Britain has modified from almost all-white society to a multicultural one. Although its several attempts to prevent immigration from it especially in the 1960s and 1970s, the former colonies : Black and Asian population, have transformed the face of British society totally. And during the second half of the twentieth century, The Commonwealth citizens experienced currently new attitudes of Britain for them as immigrants. Between the years 1948s till 1961s, they enjoyed unrestricted entry to their "Mother Country" as

British subjects. They considered and felt the total social security, job opportunities also housing opportunities. For them Britain was a country of their realized dreams and wishes.

The Acts such as The Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962, was the first legislation that limited the immigrants' right to live in Britain, a few years later, in 1968 another Immigrants Act was done, also The Act of Immigration of 1971, that were aimed to restrict the flow of migration too.

Due to the media and skillful politicians, immigration was described as the strongest feature to racial disturbances, crimes and social disorder. Because immigrants were stolen everything from Britons ; their jobs, education, houses even their health. Immigration was the unwelcoming and the undesirable thing among British people which they should get rid of it as soon as possible. Enoch Powell, the brilliant, the intelligent speaker and the well-educated person, who misapplied his skills in the wrong way for wrong purposes. On his famous speech "*Rivers of Blood*", the control to immigration, that returned back without any changes. If he promoted no immigration controls, immigration would be different.

The British National Act 1981, was not based at some racialized terms and it did not meant that the doors of Britain were freely opened. In fact, throughout the 1980s till today, the immigration controls to the social and cultural belongings of immigrants were mainly observed. Immigration was the issue of the increased demography, however immigration controls aimed to prevent the development of a multicultural society. The Commonwealth immigrants Act 1962, always designed to exclude people of particular gender, shape, age, ethnic or social background and skills. So as a result, racism was an ordinary thing for everyone since the new aspects of immigration in democratic countries seems to be racist in indirect way. With more than fifty years of experience, the issue of immigration still remained in British political lists, then the question is whether people have learned from their mistakes will always be opened. Thus Britain was very strict in its conditions towards the entrance of immigrants and their final settlements, which would be explained more in the following bending:



Figure[3]: Migrants Accepted for Settlement in Britain

A white banner with a wavy, undulating border, giving it the appearance of a piece of fabric or a ribbon. The banner is centered horizontally and contains the chapter title in a large, bold, black serif font. The text has a subtle drop shadow, making it stand out from the banner.

# Chapter Three

**3.1.To What Extent Britain is a Multicultural-Society ?**

Different identities, different colours and from different places, were the reasons of multiculturalism in Great Britain. Multiculturalism is defined as the existence of several group minorities that kept and practiced their ideologies and traditions in wherever they go in all over the world. And it depends on the way of expressing the cultural diversities of Western societies, for instance, the example of language : people attempt to talk the language of multiculturalism that separated those societies into understandable and homogenous traditions of each minority. Indeed, culture is described as a fixed property of a social group, it is stable and not changeable or dynamic and it represents the image of a person. British politics as well as British Parliament Democracy had faced many issues at the level of ethnic minorities while racist attitudes and positions were directed mainly to : Aliens, Foreigners and Strangers. A previous efforts dealt with non-white immigrants were concerned with the reduce of ethnic minorities numbers that enter the British country that intergrate to the society under the sense of Britishness.

The segregation of ethnic minorities is on itself not only form or racism but a stimulation for it. Immigration was a big issue for Britain as well as the segregation where people had seven pre-coded to choose from when they declaring their ethnicity belonging. The segregated ethnic groups were : Black Caribbean, Black African, Indians, Pakistanis, Chinese and Bangladeshi, they were considered as different ethnic groups. Britain officially accepted the different races and origins of the foreign Asians, Africans and Caribbeans and many other countries in a condition to be from mixed background such as Asian or Asian British. Some people stated that this automatically multiculturalism meaning that they are welcomed as being British, regardless on where their ancestors have been born. It gives the freedom to opt whether to be Asian British or Black British.

To some extent, it was believed that Britain has achieved its aim to become a multicultural society, though its new laws, regularities, the way of educating people through popular culture and the development of british environment etc. However, this development can be made by the segregation of the different groups that being included by Britain because of their different survival cultures, Britain, at the same time, attempted to include as possible as it can the ethnic groups to it, as well as it considered them as a different groups. The crisis of health, employment, housing and education are also very crucial, when Britain would be considered as a multicultural society. Thus these ethnic minorities are still facing the disadvantages and the mistreatment wich White British People do not faced it at all. So Britain is in the middle, neither a multicultural society nor non-multicultural one.

**3.2. The Impact of Multiculturalism on Race Relations in Britain 1941**

We can see multiculturalism as a social phenomenon. Nowadays, the majority of people could agree that they are living in a multicultural society which surrounded by different people's cultures, where they established a diverse policies to protect the right of those people. Furthermore, that would prevent and gave up the existence of racism, it is really important to understand : How British society became a multicultural society ? How it was trying to accept that multiculturalism during the time ? and what role did multicultural policies play in the British society ? All these questions need a deep analysis and an adequate answers of multiculturalism study. Because this phenomenon is extremely controversial and have got a lot of criticism.

Relating to historical background and current situation, some people identify multiculturalism as a positive social incident which appreciate all the social respect of multiple cultures. Multiculturalism encourages and accept every diversity of traditions and customs and values rather than the similarity, it encourages the multi-ideas images, thought and backgrounds.

Another side which is important to mention on this subject is that :around 1,6 million Muslims have immigrated to Britain as reported in 2001 census, it seemed as 2,7 per cent of the population. It stated that multiculturalism represented 68 per cent which makes and declares that Britain is a better place to migrate in a nd live in there permanently. Addede to this, around 60 per cent of immigrants should adopt and cohabit with the values and traditions of British culture (BBC poll).

British Nationality Act 1948, stated to give same legal rights as British citizens, what made Britain recognize the Muslim religion practices, is that Muslims wanted to own independent Muslim schools just for them to teach their religious instructions at the state of schools. They were obliged to build mosques, there were 10 mosques in 1945 and 1493 mosques in 2003, also the obligation of wearing The Hijab (headscarf from head to toe) for girls. Britain respected this and permitted for Muslims to practice their rights and to manifest their religion via a good image.

As many societies, Britain usually proposed questions about how to deal and cooperate with this cultural diversity of different ethnic minorities, and how to manage it into the society. Britain has always welcomed new comers from all over the world. From many years ago, Britain has accepted immigrants from various and distinct countries in order to active in the labour market. Thus, the huge waves of immigrants, were marked in the post-war immigration at that time. The prime results of immigration is that cultural diversity, which had modified Britain from a white society to a coloured one.

Multiculturalism effectively had changed the total image of Great Britain. Many British people are familiar with it even though it caused controversial notions and meanings. In fact, there are not a precise definition for it, there is a countless discussions about multiculturalism in Great Britain. The United Kingdom has always been the place where immigrants could to practice their cultural diversities without any restrictions, then it benefits ethnic minorities, they are allowed and permitted to maintain their own cultures and not forced to deal or to coexist with the major culture of Britain as in the case of France.

Multiculturalism is blamed for encouraging segregation, because it favoured different ethnic minorities, celebrated diversities and encouraged differences, but it was completely ignored the common values and the fundamental things that hold it as one society without any distinctiveness. Unfortunately this experience resulted the absence of the unique Britain where it found that this freedom of all ethnic groups have threatened the national unity and the sense of Britishness. So, that lead the government of Britain to settle and achieve a desired balance between the encouraging of the mutual sense of belongingness and the social cohesion, but simultaneously maintain and preserve some respect for cultural differences. From this decision, Britain talked about the failure of multiculturalism which became outdated and enforced the new concept which was the integration.

### **3.3. Multiculturalism and Some Related Terms**

The term multiculturalism combines a various levels such as sociological and political level, it deals with ethnic groups and their coexistence with the society, but having their own identity. It was implemented as an official policy of Britain during 1950s till the 1980s.

Multiculturalism created many disputes among the society, it was the solution of the post-war immigrants and the new commonwealth immigrants. The above-mentioned years meant to be the large transformation for Britain, and from that time multiculturalism became a part of political and social life of Britain. Furthermore, is it effective in practise ? a question about citizenship, racism and national identity, which are still asking among the concept of multiculturalism. It was wondering that if it differs associations within for instance : politics, ideology, social science, ethnic studies, humanities, nation economy or political one and finally race.

Besides, multiculturalism or cultural pluralism both of them are giving the equal rights and the peaceful existence with each other to seem just like a different vegetables in a one salad bowl. It is the matter of freedom without any dominated region or power. Multiculturalism can be described by an ideal because it is based on the harmonious coexistence of various cultures. Some others said said



that : Is it possible to creat a multicultural society ? It was like a myth, because it would be hard to coexist peacefully because of the several kinds of the different cultures of people themselves.

To interact and not to adapt, this were the main elemnets for multiculturalism. To tolerate and to respect cultural differences or people of a country were the major constituents of multiculturalism. Differences of people are not eliminated or vanished, but, however, they should be recognized and accomodated these differences which are depending on : colour, different way of thinking, acting as well as race, ethnicity, culture, religion, identity and origins. There is an existant norms which encourage cultural diversity that the British Government had supported these norms. In fact, multiculturalism encourages the minority differences, that enrich the British society. The shared values, the various kinds of lifestyles, different kinds of cookery, clothing and religious pratcices are contributing to make the society having distinct ways of life, each one with his or her own character. In fact, these things made British Islands look like a multi-dimenstional, cosmopolitan and a multicultural area.

Leberal-democratic defenders of multicultural process considered the respect of cultural differences as a principle of freedom equality and mutual solidarity. Broadly speaking, liberal multiculturalism emphasizes on univ ersial equality which encourages the debate that : everybody is equal.

Britain should not only tolerate and cohabit with immigration but also admit and avow their differences since the objective of multiculturalism concerned with these different ethnic minorities. It appears and includes of many features and measures such as dual citizenship or multiple nationality, equal membership, also the support from the British government towards the radio and television in the language of these minorities. In addition to this, those minorities are also respected for their annual Festivals, Holidays and more other celebrations that represent their own traditions, among them :

- 1- **Easter Holidays** : The most important festival of the Christian Church, it is the commemorating the Resurrection of Christ falls. It is celebrated on the period between Good Friday and Eastern Monday.
- 2- **Thanksgiving Day** :An annual day of holiday, celebrated in thanksgiving to God on the fourth Thursday of November.

These celebrations were the famous ones without forgetting The Christmas Day, the Independence Day, St. Patrick's Day and April Fool's Day. Then their traditional dresses ; their education (teaching the language and culture of those minorities) ; also their health and politics.

The members of these minorities wanted their practices to be respected, and they did not want to change them since they have a great opportunity to practise their religion and culture as they were in their home land without any limitations or restrictions. The term multiculturalism consists of the prefix *multi*, the root *cultural* and the suffix *ism*, the prefix *multi* refers to the existence of a number of minority groups of one society, also refers to the existence of different kinds of these groups which can be defined by their race, religion, colour and national origins, language and many other attributes as Tariq Modood explains, the critical figure on the topic of *Multiculturalism in Britain*.

Indeed, the term *multi* means also distinct backgrounds, distinct understandings and distinct mentalities. So that, multiculturalism consists on a philosophical concept which based on the development of a structure where those different cultures and religions can be understanding by eachother and thus to a better understanding of a whole humanity.

### **3.4.The Future of Multiculturalism in Britain**

Multiculturalism became a very controversial topic of the twenty-first century. It created a national debates and many appeared opinions and critics of this approach wich lasted untill now. These national discussions are also seemed to be multi and focused on limits of tolerance and the future of nation state.

Furthermore, the crisis of multiculturalism and the decline of its concept showed the turning point of multiculturalism that was on the year 2001 (Modood. Multiculturalism, 10.) It also was the turning point for the Labour government which came into power in 1997. Many politicians assumed that multiculturalism become seen as a crisis and a failed programme. The several critics on this topic had started in 1970s, but it was not evident in 1990s. It had been created a vilent attacks on many countries and thus, the real value of multiculturalism has been in danger. It has been blamed for encouraging the deviding of ethnic communities in the political area of Britain. This cultural diversity provides a base for Terrorist Attacks, since then a fear of terrorism emerged among Muslims who denied to combine to the common British values. The interrogation imposed here is why a multicultural society is accepting immigrants who do not follow the rules of a host country, because it should be a respectful ethnic minority since they searching for a better life so it is least expected that there must be some slown esteem. This considered as a big and huge trouble in actual Britain.

So as a result of that, Britain became a week society and unsure about the security of British citizens, this was sure to happen because Britain became too tolerant to many strange identities.

Multiculturalism was right for its time but that time is over. Trevor Phillips, who added that : Multiculturalism is not useful anymore.

The purpose of this study is to clarify the issue of multiculturalism in contemporary Britain. Also to show how British government alternated attitudes towards multiculturalism which was implemented as an official policy. At the begining, it demonstrates some basic definitions of the term which was in need to be explained in the reason of understanding the matter of multiculturalism. Then, in comparison, it shows other types of government policies towards accomodating immigratns of many countries such as France, Germany and The United States. As an inseparable part of this thesis, it was necessary to mention the history of immigration and those several ethnic minorities that were entering Britain over the years. And that was shaped the multi-ethnic Britain. Those ethnic minorities dramatically influenced the culture, society, economy and ethnical diversity in current Britain.

Multiculturalism and its principles based on the equality of these different people. As it was described multiculturalism based on harmonious coexistence of different ethnicities in a host country which was Britain. The national curriculum focusing on the involvement and the participation of the ethnicities. Then, teachers who were teaching about new cultures appearing in Britain and the celebration of diversities were the main point of multicultural model in Britain.

Muslims were created a plenty of discussions, debates and controversies across a series of politics in Britain. It was obvious that the civil disturbances and the terrorist attacks on 11 September 2001, and the bombings on 7 July 2005, also the lack of British values, showed a failure of the model of multiculturalism.

Multiculturalism was regressed from a variety of factors such as the social disorder of the cities become larger, the attacks and the clashes among immigrants, extremism or the unwillingness of Muslims to integrate into British society. Muslim communities began to be realized negatively, they could not integrate with British values because of their distinct values-systems. This was putting Britishness under a great threat that started emposing the question of who really is British ?, have become an important part of debate.

Recently it was proved by the politics of multiculturalism that : It is actually deviding people instead of unifying them under a one shared country. In fact, the sollution to this problem was done by many politicians who have proposed a pro-integration or the integration policy instead multiculturalism that focuses only on the social cohesions. The features of integration examines all the citizens who should have a sense of belonging to a country and focusing on the social cohesion.

Britishness seemed to be threatened, again it was shown that new concept of integration focusing on the social cohesion. Whereas, ethnicities were given an opportunity to integrate, it was up to the minorities to take the advantages and benefits to the whole British society.

To fill the Labour gaps and shortages, Caribbean, Indian and Pakistani immigrants arrived to the United Kingdom during the late 1950s.

Multiculturalism in Britain has succeeded to improve the sense of belonging of the ethnic minorities to the British society, but this was a matter of how to keep and preserve this support among that among that white population of Britain. The idea of the success of multiculturalism in Britain had created a scared expressions from all parts of political shadow as well as some Britons youth who become suicide bombers, because they did not accept the idea of coexistence with those foreign immigrants.

The idea of multiculturalism succeeded in the reason of the welcoming feeling that immigrants felt when Britain was allowing them to retain and practise their proper culture. Thus immigrants will embrace a British identity and the values needed for a harmonious society.

The concept of mutual tolerance was showing the respect for other cultures. Up to know, multiculturalism is the product of cultural relativism. The confidence of the universal appeal and reject of liberal democratic values has been failed among Britain and many other countries. Some immigrant groups and their British-born descendants replaced their confidence by feeling that either they have often no intention to integrate.

Shed more light on the identity and values of different communities in the United Kingdom **Figure [2]**

<b>Ethnicity</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Born overseas</b>	<b>% of total population</b>	<b>% of all ethnic minorities</b>
<b>Total population</b>	58.789.149	4.900.000	100	
<b>White</b>	<b>54.153.898</b>		92.4	
-Irish	691.000		1.0	
<b>All ethnic minorities</b>	<b>4.635.296</b>		7.9	
<i>Mixed</i>	677.117		1.15	11.0
<b>All black</b>	1.148.738		1.95	
-Black Caribbean	565.876	238.000	1.0	13.6
<b>-Black African</b>	485.277	322.000	0.9	12.9
-Black Other	97.585		0.1	1.5
<b>All Asian</b>	2.331.423		3.97	
-Indian	1.053.411	570.000	1.7	21.7
<b>-Pakistani</b>	747.285	336.000	1.3	16.7
- Bangladeshi	283.063	152.000	0.5	6.1
<b>-Chinese</b>	247.403	176.000	0.42	4.2
<i>Other Asian</i>	247.664		0.4	4.7
<b>Other ethnic</b>	230.615		0.39	7.4

**Figure [3] : 2001 Census data on ethnic and religious British-minorities**

So the biggest failure of multiculturalism is not that it has failed to create a sense of belonging among minorities, but that it has paid too few attention to how to keep supporting those parts of the white population.

Immigration and asylum policy now focuses on manage integration strategies, including the citizenship classes and ceremonies. It is the rebalancing of those ethnic minorities, it is now a devicive force, also it is a highly contested and completed term in Britain and the rest of the world, it is obvious that multiculturalism means different things in different countries. The problem with allowing other cultures to come into a country trying to live alongside, the indigenous population is that the foreign culture gets a horrible breaks in order to merge to the British society. That foreign culture having got itsfoot in. Which means that, actually it attempted to build many inclaves in the distinct areas, whatsoever to mix with the local poulation of Britain or not, and that was the reason of lots of displeasure and distrust.

It is very remarked that multiculturalism is an absolute disaster, the question risen is that : How do British people deal with it now ? The established communities were requiring to live as they were own country and to be allowed in making their participations regardless if it is legal in their adopted country or not. Despite the fact that those immigrants must speak the language and adopt the ways of living of the host country, otherwise it would be a daily issue of British society.

There are no positiveness for multiculturalism, if once the immigrants' culture starts to impose itself on the indigenous culture, it would automatically be a problem. This idea would be regarded as racism, but it simply is not.

Hence, there are different levels of multiculturalism : first one ; political and equality level : where everyone is equal before the law. The secon one ; it is the culturally level : it is the subjective point, for many, it does not work because most distinct customs can dislike and prefer to travel to experience different customs, but at the end they would be a happiest person to get back to their mother lands. Politically speaking, when the indigenous and domestic population feel threatened or disliked, it would take into account that may be immigrants require to learn the language and adopte the customs of the host country. Personally, if i wanted to live in x or y country i would move and live there with all my senses and adapt. Equally, if someone from x or y country goes there i.e in Great Britain, i would expect them to adapt significantly.

The minorities and indigenous groups have to be treated as being central rather than marginal to British society. It is hardly to describe that there states which can claim to have only a single culture. Added to this, the development of integrativeor intercultural measures, have to start from denying racism, narrow and tight nationalisms and ethnicisms. The question which can be raised here is whether British society has become multicultural ? or if it has historically been a multicultural society. In this case, there is a need for an intervention by historians and social

scientists to provide a classification that a multicultural society constitutes in. If the British society is considered to have become a multicultural one because of the presence of refugees, asylum seekers, foreigners or immigrants, the parliamentarians and the policy makers would face a distinct set of questions and issues than if the British society is seen as historically diverse or multicultural. The features of cultural diversities in commonwealth societies were based on linguistic, religious territorial and social class diversity. Hence, the term *ethnic*, *national minorities* or *ethnic majorities* require further and over analysis and testings. How and by whom these groups are used ?

Social diversity is a complex term referred to ethnic groups or dominant groups where such national policies ought to bridge ethnic, religious, linguistic and racial differences and reject and refuse the rise of racism.

The limited nations, in one side, it is evidence that multiculturalism has succeeded, however another evidence that it has failed. It stood a clear choice to believe in, London, for instance, is not only has succeeded in multiculturalism, but it has made it a better place. Indeed, to live in a harmony place side by side would always be preferable as an ideal and as a dream. Certainly a multicultural society has been a disaster, and this is not the fault of indigenous people, because too many immigrants prefer to live in *ghettos* and refuse to accept the laws and the culture of the host country, that's why British people find that immigrants always go to the country that meets and accepts their way of thinking.

Immigrants were lived in their own little areas, they were different, they dressed differently and their slogan was :

*"if you want to live in Britain - Be British- Dress like British- Act like British"*

But it does not mean that they can not practice their religion or even many other things of their customs. Multiculturalism in terms of African, Asian or East European population, also in terms of language requirements and some odd cultural traits, have not worked integration to the culture of the host country which is the secret to success of an immigrant in the British country as his most desired objective. Whereas immigrants must accept the responsibility of their decisions, they were totally conscious in their minds when they decided to migrate from their homelands. Therefore, they must integrate with that country instead of expecting their new home to provide to every immigrant their way of living and their religious traditions. There is no reason that Britain needs and wants to alter its Laws and rules to satisfy immigrants' desires or traditions to accommodate immigrants, as long as there exists no discrimination in housing, justice system

healthy care, school or even job, as it was said : If immigrants wished to live exactly as they were in their homeland, so why they were choosing to immigrate.

Multiculturalism does not work but tolerance does work. In any country there is a culture that for a historical, geographical and religious reasons is most prevalent and spread. The British culture sets a distinct parameters for public standards of honesty, respect, acceptability, solidarity and sociability. The question is how many differences would be allowed ? How much Britain should allowed its immigrants to speak their native language ? How much would Britain allowed those private religions to be publically displayed ?, and the most important one is that : How far would Britain allow the tribal customs to conflict with the standards of justice in British society ?. It was the mistake of Britain when it gave the equality for all foreign cultures. Hence, it should be clear and obvious that the local culture has its priority, but also British society should work to understand, integrate and tolerate other cultures, and this would not prevent the innate culture of Britain itself and does not ruin it.

Furthermore, multiculturalism is where immigrants come to British state and opt its culture, which is obliged to change through the time because of the influence of that British culture, and that thing leads to integration and harmony. In contrary multiculturalism is where colonists come to the British country where it set up provinces to live together in communities "separate from but equal to the British country", is not that Apartheid ? They follow the manners and the customs of their own culture without attempt to adopt the new British one. It encourages the division of such countries and their separate groups. The question raised here is that : If integration was seen as being desirable in the late 1940s, why is segregation seen as being desirable now ? Furthermore, the term multiculturalism means the harmony in which politicians refused to see the real effects of that mass immigrants from the past. So what needs to be understood is that : Multiculturalism does not work good and the British country as other country is culturally divided.

### **3.5.The Positive and The Negative Aspects of Multiculturalism**

No one can blame immigrants for their spreadness and crowdedness. In one country there can be found many different cultures living side by side and coexisting together, and that is due to the welcoming of the host countries to that immigration flow. Britain as one of them, had opened up its doors without any strict entry limitation. To travel into Britain became cheaper and easier than before, which allowed more and more people to immigrate to it. Britain has seen immigrants from all over the world, from all people categories of life such as nurses, engineers, professional doctors



and even students, and many others who have come to Britain, either to live in or to work in, it depends on their objectives.

This fact has allowed a multi-distinct cultures and the emergence of the ethnicities. The British society has seen waves of immigrants from many years ago, from Africa, Asia, India and other European countries. Thus, there are two sides of this phenomenon : Firstly, to be a multi-ethnic country could be good, that permit for the appearance of the cultural diversity, whereas immigrants can contribute in many domains of the British society, for instance, Indian population which consisted a large number of doctors who have contributed significantly to the health of the country. Many of them work as consultants, general practitioners and researchers, all of them contributed to the health and the welfare of Britain. This regarded as the main positive aspect and benefits for the British society. Hence, the benefit aspects of those various cultures can be measured and contributed as a real development of the society and the economy of British country. This aspect can be a stimulant for the native population and for a social function at the same time. It refers to that : Immigrant could be seen as the competitor for native Britons, taking their jobs, houses, benefits etc.

In addition, secondly, the negative side supposing that some of these immigrants reject and refuse to integrate, to cohabit with the domination of the British society, which can result a further social tensions and civil unrest, and why not riots in some cases.

The different cultures and ethnic minorities that living together have more social benefits than negative development. Britain is a prime sample of a society where many ethnic groups and distinct cultures existed and lived together. Britain has witnessed the flow of migration from many various countries, making a various harmonious groups that have contributed to build British society in all its aspects of life, from its Health, Education, Business, Sciences and its Technology. It is without doubt that Britain is a multi-ethnic country, and it rarely has seen the social unrest due to multiculturalism, and it would automatically build up tensions, problems and social issues. These waves of immigrants are coming to Britain and they are complaining about Britain's reaction and its ability to harmonize all of them.

Multiculturalism were adopted local administrations from 1970s to 1990s, but few years later, the government embraced policy of community cohesion instead. In 2011, David Cameron, the Prime Minister and the Conservative-party leader said in his speech that : "*State of Multiculturalism has failed*".

At the 21st century, Britain has a very diverse population more particularly in the past Fifty years. Britain has always welcomed and accepted the immigrants flow, where the numbers have dramatically increased, the cities of Britain have seen a biggest changes. Where shops and restaurants sell foods from many different cultures. Pupils as well, in some Londonian schools learn more than 50 diverse home languages. Whereas smaller towns and many villages were considered as the most which retain more traditional British culture, because immigrants prefer to settle on the modern British cities like London, Scotland, England and Cardiff as an example. In fact, The United Kingdom is a very tolerant society where its people are living side by side, and it was illegal to discriminate against people in Britain in the reason of their race, gender or sexuality. Languages as well, result a remarkable discrimination on the whole language of Britain.

### **3.6. Some Aspects of Multicultural Life in Britain**

Culture is the way of life of a group of people which can be expressed by their own language. The English language is the official language of the United Kingdom. Around 20 percent of British population also speak the Welsh language. So that the most official communications are English and Welsh languages, including the Road signs too. The statistics reported that in Northern Ireland, around seven percent of the population speak Irish, however, in Scotland a small percentage speak Scottish language, and from the most other common languages spoken by British people including : Bengali, Greek and Italian language. Thus, students at their schools often ask about the different regional accents in The United Kingdom, but it is a smaller difference in comparison to Australian and American pronunciations. Teachers and the host families as well, would always speak freely and clearly, because they are unlikely to encounter and faced any problem with local accents.

Among the features of British multiculturalism : Food, clothing, sports ; which has become to symbolize British society such as *Soccer* and *Rugby*, and customs, these are some common practices of the multicultural Britain. Also the shared understandings such as language, symbols, religion, values and arts that become more interrelated and communicative commons between immigrants and native citizens. Then social organizations as well considered as the main feature of the effect of multiculturalism, it appeared in family, class structure and the relationships between British individuals and communities.

Another fact which is family life. Women were allowed to go out to work in order to feed their children and educate them with providing for them a good startings. Two-thirds of these mothers worked in Britain often just for a mid-day. Moreover, media and communications also show a new image of Britain, such as the famous channel television *The BBC* where anyone who

owns a television set to buy an annual television license which benefits the funds of BBC. The British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) and the British Media in general is dominated by the public service broadcaster as it was mentioned in the English life of the United Kingdom. The BBC has four main television channels, six national radio channels and a widely respected website which covers news, current affairs and entertainment, but it does not show advertisements. In addition, national newspapers range from the serious to the sensational and breathtaking images, because British people like amusing and enjoying their free times, they like joking words and puns, the same case here in our country Algeria, and that was reflected in the headlines of all British newspapers. Even phones, public phones of British are not mutual to the most people who have mobiles, but they are available in Hotels, street phone boxes as well as pubs, they are coin or card operated. Also stamps for letters and cards can be brought in supermarkets, small shops as well as post offices, the British citizen can buy either first class or second class, the former is faster and expensive, however the latter, boxes for posting are available on many streets. All these aspects are in the good service of a welfare British state.

An extra effect of multicultural Britain which the transportation. Transport links are good and it is possible to get in touch with almost around places by plane, coach, bus and train, there is also cycle tracks in many towns and cities. Flying exists now in airports serving the cities of United Kingdom and many other major towns, often it can be cheaper to fly by plane than to take train. Britain has four major railway stations, sending trains to different directions. Train service are very fast, where local services can be slower than it, even though it is very expensive travelling by train, but British people preferred to travel by train, and they advising students on their role to buy students' travel tickets or to book in advance to get the best deals.

Indeed, British people drive on the left in the United Kingdom, and if the driving license was issued in troubles outside Britain, it would automatically take restrictions on what and for how long time they can drive in Britain.

The matter of whether multiculturalism has been succeeded in Britain will always be raised.

## General Conclusion

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In recent years, in a number of countries in which it was previously viewed positively, there has been a well-spread backlash against multiculturalism. Britain as well as the prime minister David Cameron have characterised British multiculturalism as a "barriers" that dividing British society. Subsequently, multiculturalism has encouraged cultural differences between people to live apart from one to another, and apart from the mainstream of British society. If the residential settlement would be as a behavioural example of minority integration, then the analysis of demographic distribution would suggest a broad pattern of spread : settlement away from original family. Indeed, the recent studies argued that : Cosmopolitanism and integrationism are derived from The British Muslims.

Taking into account the proponents of cosmopolitanism such as Ulrich Beck, who shamed multiculturalism as a " Zombie category "; a living-dead categories which govern the thinking of ethnic minorities, but they are not really able to capture the contemporary environment. This is a common charge against the argument that ; Multiculturalism is a valuable means of remaking of public identities in order to achieve an equality of citizenship that is neither individualistic nor assimilationist.

Multiculturalism in Britain has come to comprise an approach through which post-war migrants who arrived as citizens of Britain and Commonwealth. Subsequently, British-born generations have been recognized as ethnic and racial minorities.

The state has sought to integrate minorities into the labour market and other key fields of British society. Thus, in the emergence of Muslim identity policies, the national and the local government of Britain, accepted Muslim organizations as consultees and agents. These elements amongst the most obvious examples of British multiculturalism which although the lacking of an official " Multicultural Act " which rejected the idea of integration. What has been trying to be shown is that : No less than the current anti-multiculturalism discourse, that is a poor guide to empirical reality. Of multiculturalism has been challenged in a number of ways and it remains till now. The argument cited that the mass of policies, discourses, norms and practises that might be grouped together as multiculturalism, are dominant.

Nevertheless, the insistence of successive announcements of the death of multiculturalism , is a certificate of its continuing vitality, energy and scholars at the same time. They took the failure or the vanishing of multiculturalism as a valuable face. But this experiment is now being denied and rejected by some of the latest sociological and political article studies. So that the term *Zombie* in this contest is the cosmopolitan alternative faces its own political shortages and problems .

## **General Conclusion**

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It is regrettable that some contemporary defences of diversity-related politics emerge to deal with the comprehension of multiculturalism scholarship. Therefore, it does not sufficiently register the elasticity of multiculturalism.

Sharing the love, I love what i do, I love people, I love differences, I love languages, I love colours, I love Britain, I love the world and I want to share that love with you.

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### **Videos :**

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