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Investigating the Impact of Multiculturalism in Britain

The interference between Indian and Pakistani cultures: A descriptive study

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Dedication

*With great honor I would like to dedicate this
dissertation:*

*To the light of my life, my beloved parents; SALAH
and HAYET*

*To those who complete my life, my beloved brothers;
Nabil, Hamza and Anis*

*To my sweet best sister and my source of hope Asma
who was my support in the hard times.*

*And from my deep heart to all my dearest friends who
were with me all my study years Mohamed Ali,
Soumeya, and Amina Chalabi*

A special dedication

To everyone love and respect me.

Acknowledgements

Above all, I thank Allah for giving me the strength to complete this work.

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Last but not least, I would like to thank all my teachers for being a source of inspiration and knowledge; for their help and advice.

Abstract

This research work is concerned with the impact of multiculturalism in Britain ;and its effects on Indian and Pakistani people ; it sheds light on the actual reasons and impact that led Britain to become a multicultural diverse society, also the main reasons that paved the way to waves of people to immigrate to Britain before and after the second world war till the present day ,which led to the cultural diversity that create new British .The study aims to explore the major ethnic minorities Indians and Pakistanis in the country ;the study is an attempt to investigate to what extent multiculturalism has been applied in Britain by examining the past and the present situation of the British and the ethnic group India and Pakistan .This research is divided into two main chapters , chapter one deals with multiculturalism in Britain.The second is about the implication of multiculturalism in Britain and other immigrant groups 'Indians and Pakistanis' in which I used a comparison between Indians and Pakistanis culture and how they integrate in the British society and their impact on the British culture .Finally, the results and according to the interpretation of the study the three cultures affect each other; Also there is a mutual interferences between the British and the other ethnic minorities “Indians and Pakistanis” because of the historical ,economic and political impact and that what create the new Britain which is now a multicultural diverse society .

Key words: Multiculturalism, Britain , diversity, India, Pakistan, attitudes, ethnic minorities.

List of figures

Figure 01: percentage of the population of England and Wales of “foreign born” between 1851 and 2011.....	11
Figure 02: the increase of Indian and Pakistani people from 1991 to 2009.....	13
Figure 03: Britain and Ireland map where people live.....	15
Figure 04: Different features that identify the Indian society.....	17
Figure 05: Pakistan Map.....	18
Figure 06: Public opinion on Multiculturalism National and Muslims samples 2005.....	28

List of Tables

Table 01: Population of England and Wales by ethnic group 1991-2009.....	12
Table 02: Percentages reporting of difference ethnicity of UK born and non UK born in 2007...	13
Table 03: Different aspects of the Indian culture.....	16
Table04: Different number and percentage of population according to their religion.....	23
Table 05: Immigration and Race Relations Legislation in the UK since 1962.....	25

List of Abbreviations

UK : **United Kingdom**

USA : **United State of America**

EU : **European Union**

WWI : **First World War**

WWII : **Second World War**

Table of Contents

Dedication	I
Acknowledgments	II
Abstract	III
List of Figures	IV
List of Tables	V
List of Abbreviations.....	VI
Table of Contents.....	VIII

General Introduction

1. Background of the Research	2
2. Purpose of the Research	2
3. Research Questions	2
4. Methodology	2
5. Structure of dissertation	3

Chapter One: Multiculturalism diversities in Britain

Introduction	5
1.1 Definition of culture	5
1.2 Definition of diversity.....	6
1.3 Definition of multiculturalism.....	6
1.4 Characteristics of multicultural society	7

1.5 Multiculturalism in Britain	10
1.5.1 Multiculturalism in Britain before and after the WWII (history and today).....	10
1.6 Types of cultures in Britain	13
1.6.1 The British culture.....	14
1.6.2 The Indian culture.....	16
1.6.3 The Pakistani culture.....	18
Conclusion	19
Chapter Two: the implication of multiculturalism on Britain and other immigrant groups 'India and Pakistan'	
Introduction	21
2.1 The causes of multiculturalism	21
2.1.1 The historical causes.....	22
2.1.2 The economic causes	22
2.1.3 The political causes.....	23
2.2 The effect of multiculturalism	25
2.2.1 The influence of the Indian on British culture	25
2.2.2 The influence of Pakistani on British culture.....	26
2.2.3 The British attitudes towards Indians and Pakistanis	26
2.2.4 Indians and Pakistanis attitudes towards the British communities.....	27
2.2.5 Comparisons between Indians and Pakistanis.....	29
Conclusion	29
General Conclusion	30
References	31
Abstract in Arabic	35

Abstract in French.....36

General Introduction

1. Background of the research

Multiculturalism is part of society that is based on cultural differences and deals with culture diversities; however, immigration is the relatively movement or change of residence from one country to another. For that we may find many Eastern migrate to the Western looking for comfort life which is one of the basic cause of immigration ; moreover, many ethnic minorities co-exist together in one society. Britain is a prominent example of a multicultural diverse country . Thus throughout this study we investigate the impact of multiculturalism in Britain because it is the most controversial topic that is currently widely discussed . Britain was the first destination of many immigrants before and after the WWII. One of the ethnic popularities that immigrated to Britain are Indians and Pakistani people , because of different aspects of pluralism such as the historical, economic ,social and religious ideas that come into play.

2. Purpose of the research

The global aim of this research is to show the main reasons behind the fact that most Indians and Pakistanis people migrate to Britain; and what makes Britain a multicultural diverse society, in which we find different ethnic migrants and refugees come to Britain without sharing the same ideas and ideology.

3. Research questions

The present research aims to provide an answer to the following questions:

- To what extent do Indian and Pakistani cultures integrate in the main stream of British culture?
- In what ways the British culture is affected by Indians and Pakistanis people?
- How Britain became a multicultural diverse society?

4. Methodology

This research is a descriptive study that describes the main characteristics of multiculturalism diversities in Britain. Moreover, this study focuses more on what makes Britain a multicultural diverse society .We compare between Indian and Pakistani cultures and how they integrate in the main stream of the British culture.

5. Structure of dissertation

This research is divided into two main chapters , chapter one deals with multiculturalism in Britain. The second is about the implication of multiculturalism on Britain and other immigrant groups(Indians and Pakistanis).

Chapter One:
Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

Introduction

The English society has been enriched by different cultures and religions mostly by Asians, Europeans, Africans and even by the Americans cultures, those different cultures brings with them different religions and languages such as Jewish , Islam and even Hindu religion and; those foreign cultures have influenced and influencing each other in different branches: such as in literature, music, clothing, cuisine and many other aspects. Britain was and still a cultural society, diverse society, and even a multicultural society .The influence of multiculturalism on Britain economy provides refugees and migration to many people from different religions, cultures and race who integrated within the British life and society; and those changes were before and after the Second World War. This chapter explains in detail each terminology related to the topic and what characterize a multicultural diversity society, as well as it describes and defines different types of cultures; which is about multiculturalism diversities in Britain.

1. Definition of culture

There are several definitions of culture and they differ according to different researchers and scholars; Claire Kramsh (1998) defined culture as the following:

“Culture refers to what has been grown and groomed (from the Latin colere: to cultivate).the word culture evokes the traditional nature/nurture debate: Are human beings mainly what nature determines them to be from birth or what culture enables them to become through socialization and schooling?”(Kramsh.,1998,p.4)

However Tyler (British anthropologist) 1870(p.1); Avruch 1998, (p.6)cited that ‘Culture ... is that complex whole which includes knowledge, belief, art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society.’(Spencer-Oatey,H.,2012,p. 2).

In other words and according to what Adler cited1997, (p.14)

Culture consists of patterns, explicit and implicit, of and for behavior acquired and transmitted by symbols, constituting the distinctive achievements of human groups, including their embodiment in artifacts; the essential core of culture consists of traditional (i.e. historically derived and selected) ideas and especially their attached values; culture systems may, on the one hand, be considered as products of action, on the other, as conditional elements of future action .(Ibid).

Kroeber & Kluckhohn 1952, (p. 181).Also Matsumoto 1996,(p.16) said that culture is ‘... the set of attitudes, values, beliefs, and behaviors shared by a group of people, but different for each individual, communicated from one generation to the next’.

Moreover Spencer-Oatey 2008(p.3) defined culture as the following ‘Culture is a fuzzy set of basic assumptions and values, orientations to life, beliefs, policies, procedures and behavioural conventions that are shared by a group of people, and that influence (but do not determine) each member’s behaviour and his/her interpretations of the ‘meaning’ of other people’s behaviour’.(Ibid).

According to those different definitions cited above; culture is divided into two main meaning: First, as a way of beliefs, values, development, system and social organization.The second is related to what a group of people create such as art, food, history, literature and music.

1.2 Definition of diversity

According to Roberson 2017“diversity refers to any compositional differences among people within a work unity” (Roberson., 2017,p.3).

The Concepts of Diversity is also :defined as a subjective phenomenon according to O’Reilly, Williams, &Barsade(1998) is “A group is diverse if it is composed of individuals who differ in a characteristic on which they base their own social identity” (2010.PARA 3).

However, Loden and Rosener (1991) define diversity “as that which differentiates one group of people from another along primary and secondary dimensions. Primary dimensions of diversity, those exerting primary influences on our identities, are gender, ethnicity, race, sexual orientation, age and mental or physical abilities and characteristics”. (Ibid).

According to those different definitions of diversity we can say that diversity is the way in which we may find group of different community and identity living in the same social system; also is the key that creates a balance in society by accepting each other differences.

1.3 Definition of Multiculturalism

The concept of multiculturalism is related to different domains and field view; according to sociology, multiculturalism describes the manner in which a given society deals with cultural diversity , in other words the view that society is enriched by preserving, respecting, and even encouraging cultural diversity. In the field of formulate and implement official policies dealing with the equitable treatment of different cultures.(Longley,R ,2019).

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

The concept of multiculturalism is contested and changed over time and place, since multiculturalism is a vague term so, there are different definitions concerning this contested concept.

According to MODOOD (1994, 2001, and 2005) says: 'Multiculturalism is conceived differently in different countries and is given varied institutional expression depending upon the local and national political culture.' (Farrar, & Robinson & Sener, 2012, p.40).

In other words and according to Meeto and Mirza (2007) culture 'is based on respecting diversity and valuing cultural difference' (Ibid, p.41).

However Willett, 1998, Parekh, 2000a,b defined multiculturalism as it is a political, social and cultural movement that respects a multiplicity. (Ibid).

Also Kaley, 2004 said that multiculturalism is diverging perspectives outside of dominant traditions involves a range of rights, different foci, including political representation, affirmative action, exemptions from laws, recognition of traditional legal codes, etc... (Ibid).

Moreover, Minogue, 2005 considered that multiculturalism is the belief that all cultures are equal in value; every individual and every culture in which individuals participate, as being equally valuable. (Ibid).

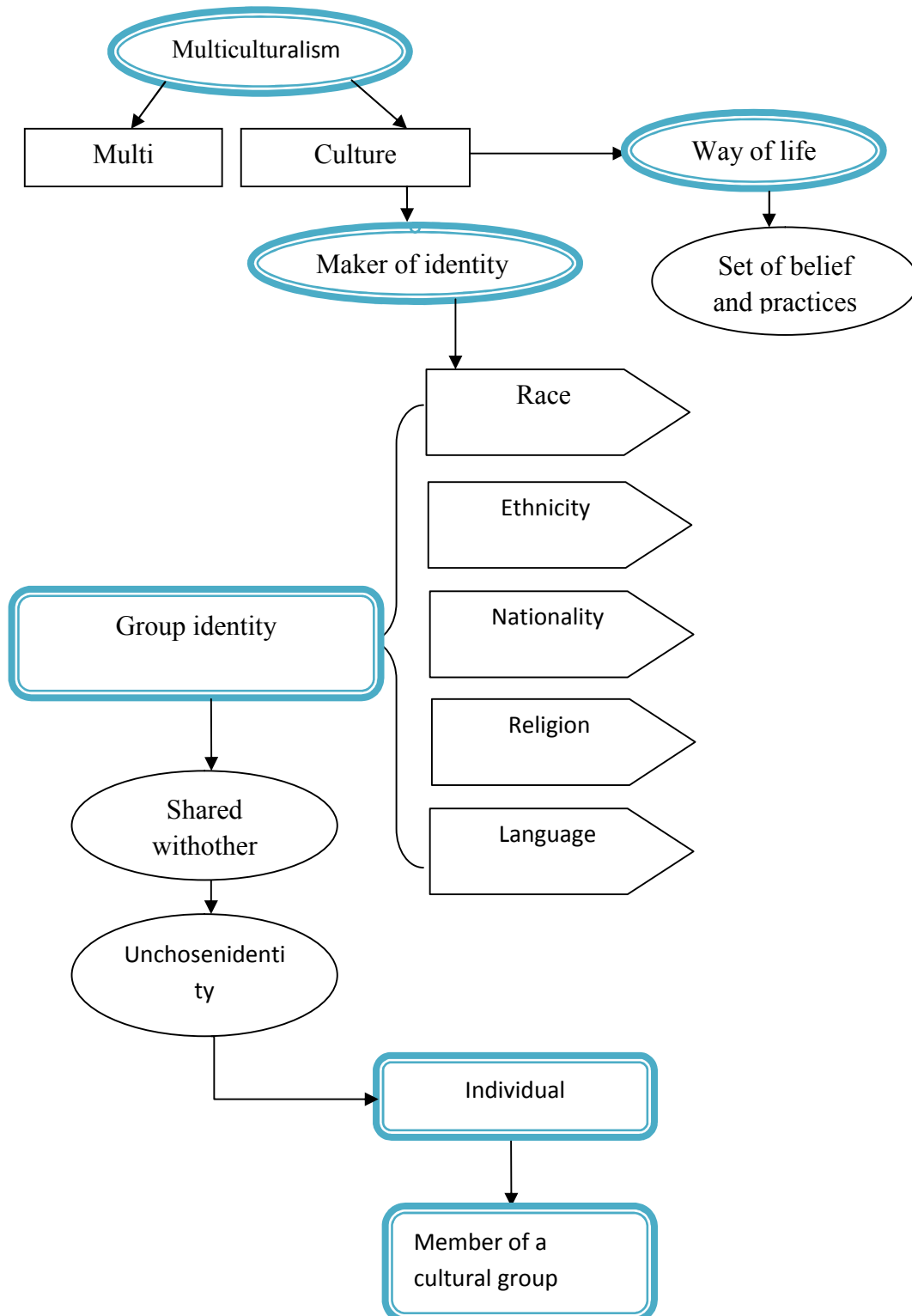
According to those different definitions that are cited above, multiculturalism is a general term that has several meanings according to different people, while multiculturalism is part of society that is based on cultural differences and deals with culture diversities.

1.4 Characteristics of multicultural society

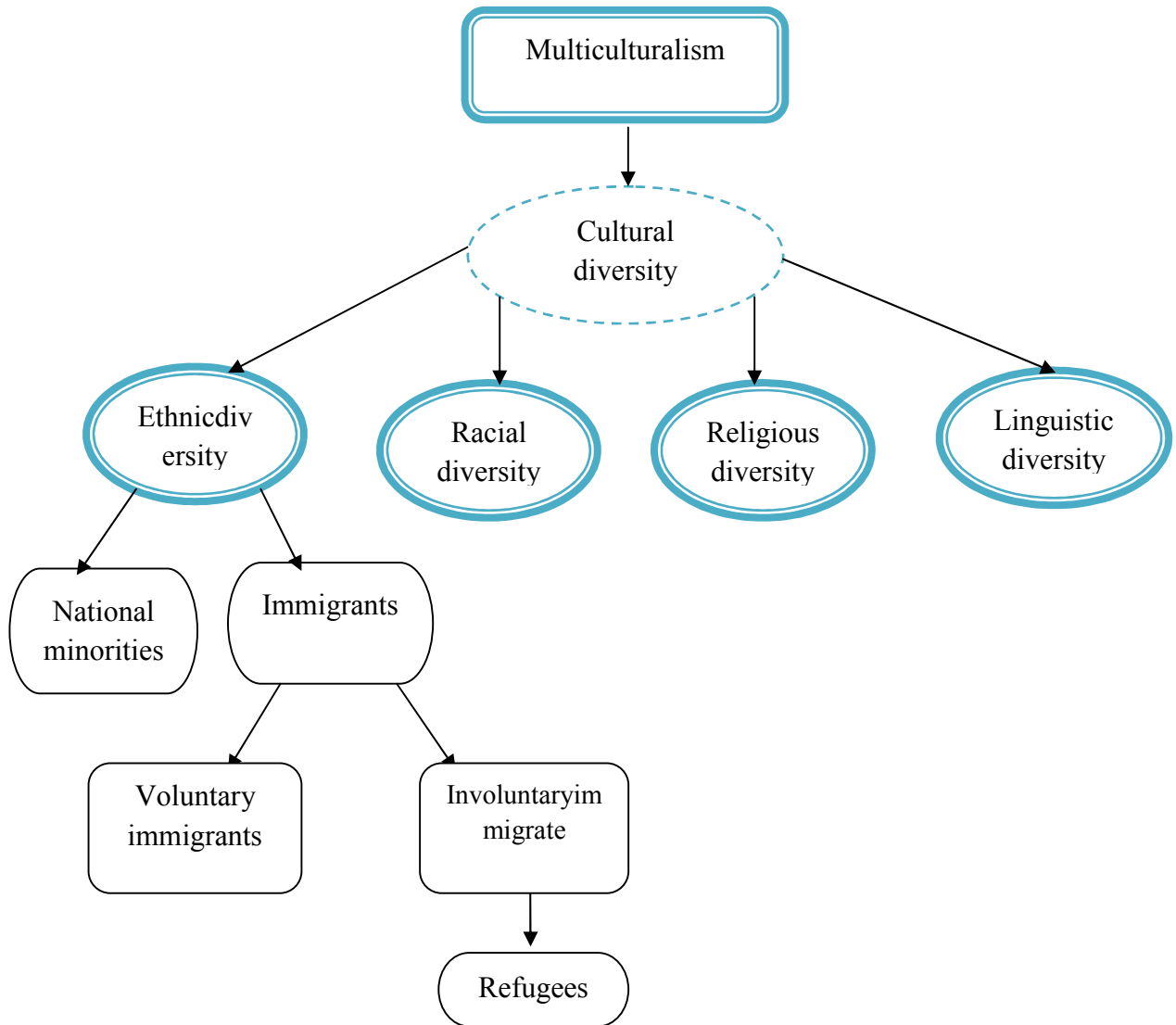
Multicultural society is characterized by different people from different races, nationalities and ethnicities living together in one community and society; however, they keep retain and share their unique cultural ways of life, traditions, art, behaviors and language. In addition to that it is characterized by spread in public schools, while most of the curricula defined and shows the impact of multiculturalism and how it stressed the histories and traditions of minorities. In that point we may reasoning why diversity is important in which multiculturalism is the key of cultural diversity when people differentiate in nationality, religions, race and ethnicities and

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

living together at the same community .So, the real diverse society is the one that accept and recognize the cultural differences in its people .(Longley, R. 2019).



Source: (Saar Concepts .2018.what is multiculturalism).



Source: (Ibid).

The two diagrams above (pp8-9) summarize the main elements which are related to the concept of multiculturalism and what characterizes a multicultural society in which we find that culture is a way of life and a maker identity that contains group identity which is shared with other members of society; Also, we find that cultural diversity is divided into four main diversities which are: Ethnic diversity, Racial diversity, Religious diversity and Linguistic diversity. However, Ethnic diversity is related to national minorities and immigrants, in which there are Voluntary immigrants and Involuntary immigrants i.e. refugees. All those elements and sub

elements define and explain multiculturalism according to what characterize a multicultural diverse society.

1.5 Multiculturalism in Britain

Britain became a multicultural diverse society since the second world war because many refugees and immigrants came to Britain from different places of the world, that what create “*the new British* “. Those new British have brought sets of attitudes that diverge the British traditions and made their own contribution to the British life. (O’Driscoll,J, 2009,p.60).

Most restaurants in Britain labeled by Indians and staffed by Bangladeshis and Pakistanis and that what makes the coexistence between the two cultures. 300 restaurants in 1960,1200 restaurants in 1970 and growth to be 3000 restaurants in 1980. Indian cuisine or Indian food has influenced the British cultural life and has become of highly importance in social and economy since the 1960, for that Britain’s late foreign secretary Robin Cook proclaimed that the Indian dish “*chicken tikka massala*” one of the cuisines mainstays among British diners and has become British national dish. (Buettner,E, 2008).

This interference epitomized multiculturalism as positive force the British economy and society. Indians were present in Britain before the end of empire, but their number was small and their visibility and impact even when they were compared with their increase after India and Pakistani’s independent in 1947. The substantial immigration from former South Asian colonies remade Britain in cultural and demographic terms after the Second World War. 85 and 90 percent of Britain’s Indian restaurants and takeaway are owned and staffed by Bangladeshi and Pakistani Muslims who originated from Punjab or from Mirpur district in Azad Kashmir. Most refugees were students (boys) and lascars and those who have professional capacities, the majority are working class. Multiculturalism becomes official policy since there are mixed in neighborhood, at schools and works; the impact of everyday social reality on Britain makes it to be powerful myth. (Longley,R.,2019).

1.5.1. Multiculturalism in Britain before and after the WWII

Turning back to history before the WWII multiculturalism in Britain was related to immigration while in that period of 18th and 19th century, people come to Britain from different parts of the world such as the African, the Jewish, the European, the Commonwealth and even the Asian migration; So, concerning the Asian migration in the 18th Century people came to Britain from the Indian sub-continent as the importation of domestic workers; while their

number were less comparing with 19th Century . However , in 1814 they were only 2.500 Indians who came to Britain.

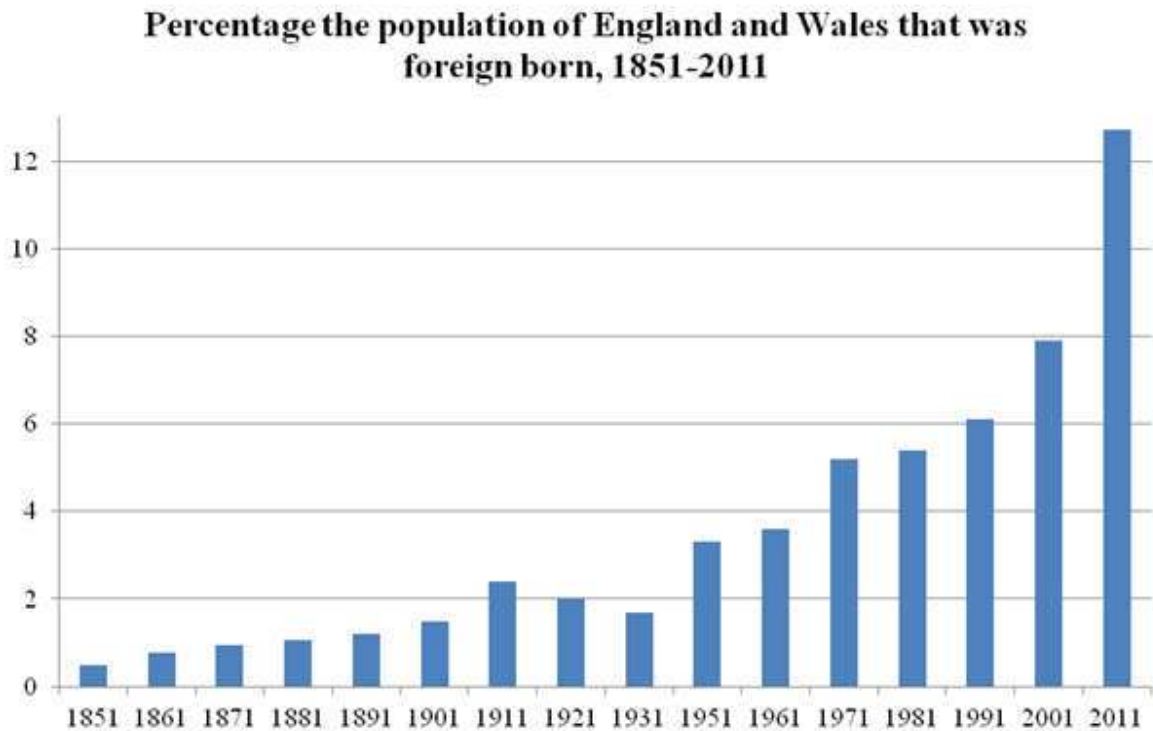


Figure 1:percentage of the population of England and Wales of “foreign born” between 1851 and 2011

Source: (Migration Watch UK).

The bar chart above shows the number of foreign born was biggest year after year, consequent of the increase of immigrant and refugee after the WWII .There was no census conducted in 1941, due to the Second World War.

Imigration and multiculturalism in Britain is a complex theme according to Werners F.Mensk article while it changes over the time .also those kind of themes and studies have been used to be originally subsumed under *race relation* . In other words ,and according to Malik 1960 the wider discources are just about race ,culture ,ethnic and personal identity. The migration of various non –white groups of people to UK in the 1950s comparing with workers and family migration ,however the field of asylm law has been taking more prominence during the last 1990s. Regarding shifts and change in Britain in relation with multiculturalism is that the process of immigration involving mainly non white people bring cultural implications and that refer to the historical and what the colonial deal in all over the world, by taking their cultural baggages.Today’s migration do the same even though are often denied the right to practise their cultures. (Wernr F.Menski .,2002,p.6)

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

This table shows the mixed race category in UK during the last 19th century and after the WWII .

Table: 01 Population of England and Wales by ethnic group 1991-2009.

Numbers expressed in thousands		1991		2001		2009	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
	WHITE	47876	94.1	47520.9	91.3	48188.9	87.9
	British			45533.7	87.5	45682.1	83.3
	Irish			641.8	1.2	574.21	1
	Other White			1345.3	2.6	1932.6	3.5
	MIXED			661	1.3	954.4	1.7
	White and Black Caribbean			237.4	0.5	310.6	0.6
	White and Black African			78.9	0.2	131.6	0.2
	White and Asian			189	0.4	301.6	0.6
	Other Mixed			155.7	0.3	242.6	0.4
	ASIAN OR ASIAN BRITISH	1689.4	3.3	2273.7	4.4	3209.5	5.9
	Indian	855.1	1.7	1036.8	2	1434.2	2.6
	Pakistani	469	0.9	714.8	1.4	1007.4	1.8
	Bangladeshi	166.6	0.3	280.8	0.5	382.2	0.7
	Other Asian	198.7	0.4	241.3	0.5	385.7	0.7
	BLACK OR BLACK BRITISH	916.9	1.8	1139.6	2.2	1540.1	2.8
	Black Caribbean	514	1	563.8	1.1	615.2	1.1
	Black African	220.1	0.4	479.7	0.9	798.8	1.5
	Other Black	182.8	0.4	96.1	0.2	126.1	0.2
	CHINESE OR OTHER ETHNIC GROUP	442.1	0.9	446.7	0.9	874.1	1.6
	Chinese or Other Ethnic Group	152.3	0.3	226.9	0.4	451.5	0.8
	Any Other Ethnic Group	289.8	0.6	219.8	0.4	422.6	0.8
ALL ETHNIC GROUPS		50888.1	100	52041.9	100	54809.1	100

Source: (multicultural Britain 2012.ipa).

One source claim that “Indians have become UK’s biggest overseas born population Data released By Office of National Statistics shows that the number of Indians living in UK is four times more than the Chinese and Americans, over three times more than those of Bangladeshi and German origin and two times more than those from Ireland”(Shinha,k. 2015).

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

According to the interpretation of the table above which shows the mixed race category during the last 19th century, we may remark that the number of Indian and Pakistani people increase from 1991 to 2009 and became biggest comparing with the other Asian and other ethnic groups such as the black British or black African. The figure below summarizes the increase of Indian and Pakistani people after the WWII.

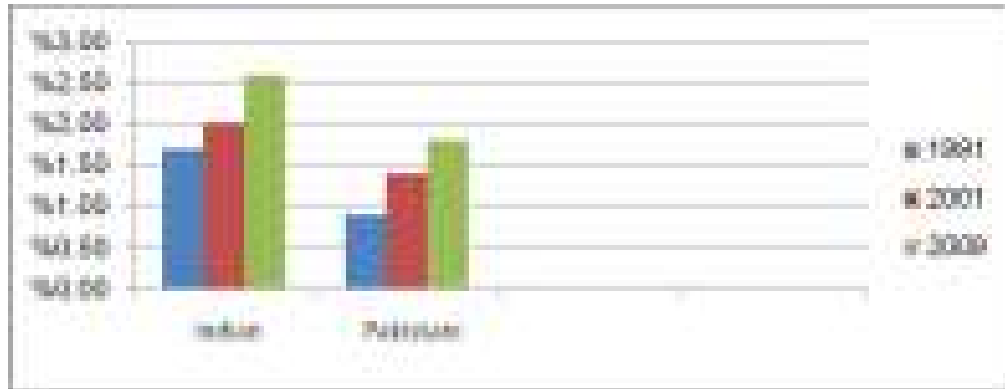


Figure 02 : the increase of Indian and Pakistani people from 1991 to 2009.

1.6 Types of cultures in Britain

Britain became major destination of different refugees and migration before and after the WWI and WWII. Indeed; Britain began to be a multicultural society during the 1970s which has been a deeply integrated and mixed of different ethnic cultures such as Asian, European, African and even black African cultures .The table below shows the percentage of different ethnicity either UK born or non UK born in 2007.

Table 02 : *Percentages reporting of difference ethnicity of UK born and non UK born in 2007.*

Ethnicity	All	UK-born	Foreign-born
White British	100%	100%	92%
Indian	73%	97%	64%
Pakistani	81%	95%	71%
Bangladeshi	80%	92%	77%
Black Caribbean	88%	97%	79%
Black African	51%	86%	45%

Source:(British Politics and Policy).

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

Referring to (table 2) which shows the percentage of different ethnicity in 2007 either for UK born or foreign born we notice that the percentage number of Indian and Pakistani people is higher than the other ethnic groups however , we find 97% of Indian UK born and 64% of foreign born ; according to the Pakistani 95% for UK born and 71% for non UK born .

1.6.1 The British culture

Before dealing with British culture ,one must know who are the British? And how they identify themselves ? Geographically speaking, they are people who live in England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland.

Paul Norbury claimed that:

Politically speaking, all the peoples of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, including the indigenous English, Scots, Irish, and Welsh, those from former colonies, and the many others who have made Britain their adopted country, are called “British.” On the other hand, it is important to understand that the historic cultural traditions of the British, particularly the Celtic, Anglo-Saxon, Nordic, and Norman French cultures, remain at the center of the traditional “British Way of life.

(Norbury ,2015 ,p.18).

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

The following map identifies the main nations of UK.

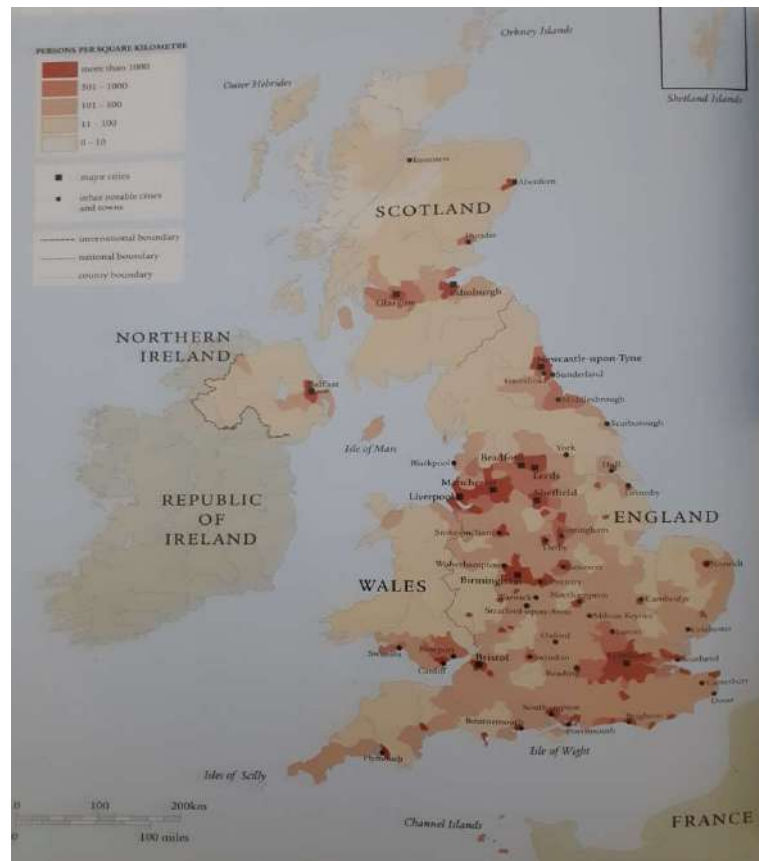


Figure 03: Britain and Ireland map where people live

Source: (Driscoll, J., 2009,p.34).

In different place of the world, people identify themselves that are member of a particular family .In other place, it is important that are belonging to certain social class or belonging to certain religious group. (Ibid, p.43).

Most tourists' brochures claimed that Britain is land of tradition; however, in their private everyday lives are less inclined to follow tradition than other people from other countries, while their customs are limited and very few age old and followed by the majority of families on certain occasions. The use of language is also a sign that shows us the origin or the identity of person, while the British are individualistic in saying idioms and proverbs in everyday life rather than the other languages. The stereotypical image of the British people differs from the other European and Asian countries , while the British are conservatives and have a specific way of living and habits for example the traditional food for breakfast is "*fry -up*"as well as they are known as "*tea drinkers* ".(Driscoll, J., 2009, pp.58-59).

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

For centuries the four ethnic groups England, Irish, Wales and Scotland have been in contact and share the same language “English” and attitudes as well as they look the same and eat the same food and have the same religion “Christianity”. (Ibid,p.46).

1.6.2 The Indian culture

Once dealing with the Indian culture, we came back to the concepts of culture itself, which is derived from the Latin term “*cult* or *cultus*” that means tilling or cultivating or refining and worship. This is the same as the “*Sanskriti*” which derived from Sanskrit root *kr* language. However, all the aspects of culture are describing and identifying the person and its society such as their life style, food, clothes, the dressing styles, the language that they speak and the religion that they believe in. All that lead to culture heritage which means an expression of the ways of living developed by the community and passed from generation to generation; it includes building monuments, landscapes, books, art and artifacts. (Satpath, B Bihari, p.6)

Moreover, India is a multicultural society as well it contains 1.3 billion of people, those people have different languages and different cultural identities, almost of Indians have specific food and way of eating, specific clothes and way of dressing, and specific music and way of dancing. The table 3 below shows the main aspects that identify the Indian culture.

Table 3: Different Aspects of the Indians Culture

Language	There are ten major languages in Indian which are: Hindi, Bengali, Marathi, Tenuku, Tamil, Gvjarati, Urban Kannada, Odia and Malyalam.
Religion	India is a multi-religious country there are: Hindus, the Muslims, the Christians, the Sikhs, the Buddhists, the Jains and the Jews.
Food, and way of eating (etiquette)	Extensive use of spices, herbs, vegetarians; ancient traditional cooking, traditionally meals are eaten while seated, generally eating with fingers of the right hand and with one hand only; eating together with the whole family to create bonding and nurture a feeling of togetherness.
Clothes and dressing	They use rich embroidery and authentic drapes; Achkan and Dhoti for men. Sari, Choli, Bengali, Gyarati, Maharashtra for women.
Music and dancing	Folk, rural, ethnic regional music, popular and regional cinema music, classical music: Carnatic in southern; Hindustani in northern. For dance, kathak, kathakali, kuechipudi, raas-garba, ghummar.
Monuments and building	Taj Mahal, Brihadi Shawara Temple, Mysoreplac, Harmandir, Sahib, Ajanta Elloracaves, Mahabalipuram, Khajuraho

See appendix 02; Introduction to Indian Cultural Heritage – Indian Culture and Tradition.

In all over the world , society or community based on some common characteristics such as tradition ,religions ,norms and value ;so ,the Indian society or the Indian people do not have a common religion ,race ,language etc...The only thing that Indians share is the identity of being Indian .The following features define Indian society in broad terms.

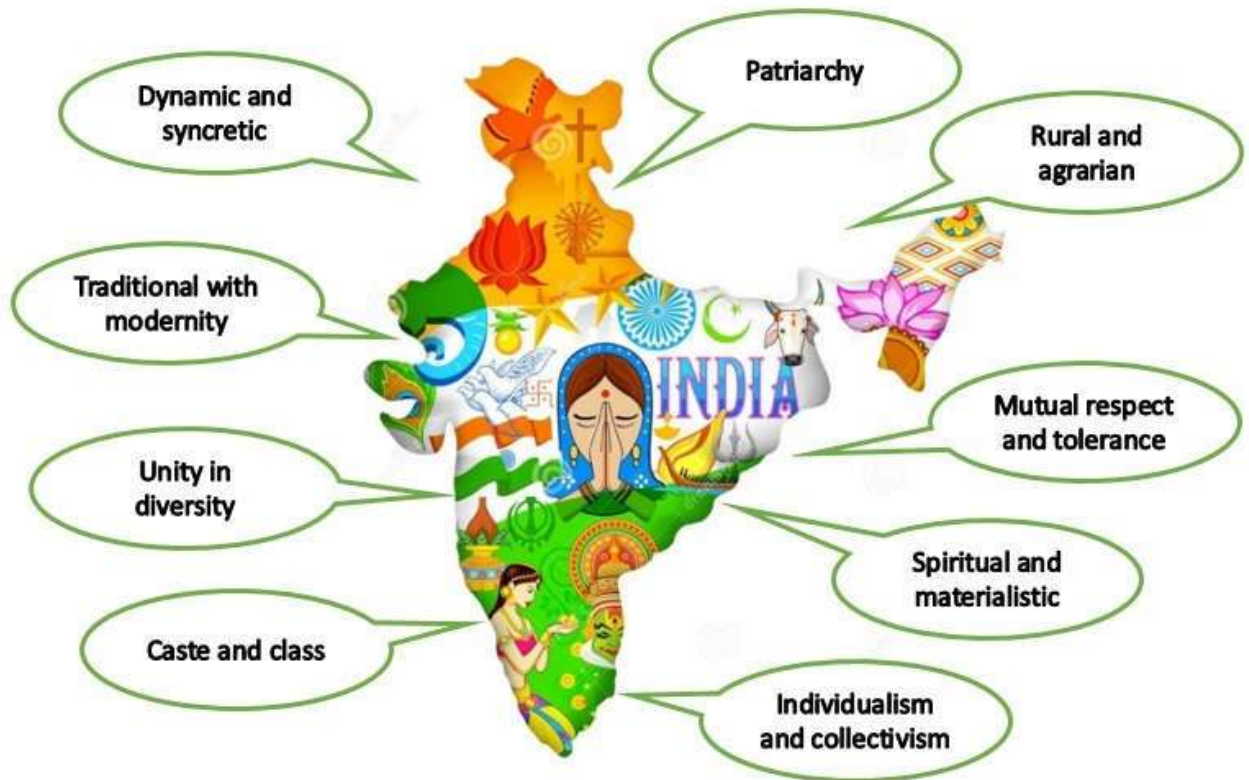


Figure 04: Different features that identify the Indian society .

Source:Salient features of the Indian society.

Indian culture characterized by those different features that present the Indian society, which are as the following:

Unity in diversity and Mutual respect and Tolerance, in which there is different diversities such as in geography, in religion, in politics and in language and that what create “the unity in diversity” and “mutual respects and tolerance”, which are the most important things that Indian society characterized with; also are the fundamental unity and element of the community.

Traditional with modernity, individualism and collectivism in which the Indian are adaptive and respective and changing according to the time with regarding their principals and their identities. Moreover ,Indian culture and society characterized by Caste and class ,Rural and agrarian in which there is a social stratification among them and where most of population are

engaged in agriculture and working in farming ,in which they created the sense of harmony that is also an important feature of the Indian culture .

1.6.3 The Pakistani culture

Pakistani society or community is well known by the **Islamic Republic of Pakistan** is located on the crossroads of the Middle East, central Asia and south Asia . Its capital is Islamabad, Dr. Shehla Amjad & Syed Afzal Moshadi Shah (2011) claimed that on August 17th 1947 , Pakistan came into existence from the British rule ,it contains four major provinces ; Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan ,concerning their culture and their way of life based on Islam; Pakistani people follow their customs and tradition regarding Islam, which is practiced by almost of the Pakistani as well as their food and social etiquette conforms strictly by Islamic principles rules.(pp. 331-344).



Figure 5 : Pakistan map

Source: geology.com/world/pakistan-satellite-image.shtml.

Pakistani community characterized by different features as any other society by using a certain language and a certain food and way of dressing and following a certain religion ;the basic features are as the following :

- One language is used among all the community which is the ‘Urdu’ language.

Chapter One: Multiculturalism Diversities in Britain

- They follow Islam religion which is the uniform religion in the whole community.
- They use to wear Shalwar ,Qamees , Kurta for men. Shalwar ,Chader , and Embroidered dress for women .
- They use to eat rice, vegetable, meal, and drink milk and green tea.(Society and Culture of Pakistan, 2018 Chapter 8).

In addition to those feature Pakistan is mixed culture; thus, the majority of people are Muslims by birth and faith; nevertheless, there is a great influence of Hindu and British culture .Also, the Pakistani family is headed by the male member and enjoys the key position .Most of them are handicrafts worker and they have a specific way of decoration and designs in art and architecture. Pakistani culture represents the true picture of Islamic culture, while it is practised by all people of the community. (Ibid).

Conclusion

In a nutshell, this chapter demonstrates different terms which are related to the topic of multiculturalism, also, it identifies different types of culture which are well dominated in Britain society and how they differ according to varied aspects and traditions; moreover, it explains in details how British culture has been enriched by Indian and Pakistani cultures and being inconstant with the other ethnic groups without sharing the same Language and religion.

Chapter Two:
The Implications of Multiculturalism in
Britain

Introduction

British, Indian ,and Pakistani cultures have been in contact with each other during the British Raj 1857-1947,when India and Pakistan were one country. This contact and interference change according to different historical, economic, political, social and religious causes before and after the WWII. Although, the influence of Indians and Pakistanis people and cultures have been enriched the British society by many aspects such as in food, in music, in life style, in literature and art, and even in costumes and traditions. This interference between cultures create new British which became a rich society which is necessities that differentiates historical, social, religious ideas comes into play. This chapter analyzes and absolves those Interferences between cultures in British society by making a comparison between the two neighborhood cultures which are India and Pakistan.

2.1 Causes of Multiculturalism

Despite the fact that Britain is the place of the coexistence of different ethnic groups and cultures from different place, immigration is the actual reasons that lie behind it, and the chief factor of multiculturalism in Britain as any other community .Thus, we can reasoning that multiculturalism is the result of immigration which creates a pluralism society that differentiates historical, economic social, political, religious ideas comes into play.

2.1.1 Historical Causes

To get a clear image about how immigration changes the British culture and society and how Britain was and still a multicultural society, it is important to know about the historical background of immigration. Britain absorbed a large number of immigrants from various countries such as Pakistanis who integrate in the British society during the WWI 1914-1918 and that returned to the economic and political causes ;the number was increased after the WWII which is known as post war massive immigration or new commonwealth migration. (Chudickova,O.,2011,p.20).

Pakistanis are the second largest minorities in the United Kingdom after the Indians; however, Muslims were the largest faith community in Britain after Christians. Since multiculturalism makes Britain became a land that accept others for being a part of the ethnic group as well as it accept different religions , race such as Indian and Pakistani people. This table shows us the difference percentage of population in 2011.

Table 04: Different Number and Percentage of Population According to Their Religion

Religion (2011 census)	Number (million)	Per cent of population
Christian	33,243	59.3
No religion	14,097	25.1
Muslim	2,706	4.8
Hindu	817	1.5
Sikh	423	0.8
Jewish	263	0.5
Buddhist	248	0.4
Other	241	0.4
Not stated	4,038	7.2

Source: (2011, UK National Statistics).

These interferences between those migrations, refugees and the British people create “the new British” to make Britain a multicultural diverse society .Although, it still conservative as well.

Historically speaking, the presence of Pakistanis in Britain what ever their work sailors, students, and professional are associated with imperialism and colonialism and goes back to the 18th century. However, the numbers increase when the Pakistanis joined the beat-the-ban-rush to come to Britain before the migration Act 1962. There were two main factors which play a great role in encouraging migration. First was partition, second was the building of Mangla Dam. (Samad.a.Yunas.,2012,pp.2-3). Moreover, the partition of British Indian into India and Pakistan resulted in forced transfer of population which led certain groups were drawn into international migration. (Ibid).

2.1.2 Economic Causes

Generally speaking , migration to Britain is also related to economic reasons that led most of East Asians immigrate to Britain and wider Europe ; the Pakistani Diaspora comprised of labor migrants, high-end workers and trading networker ,immigration to Britain from Pakistan began in the 1950s , when Britain encouraged migration the former colonies to satisfy its past -war labor ,and most of those Pakistani immigrants were economic migrants from the northern Punjab and the rural Mirpur district of Pakistan administered Kashmir .(Ibid ,pp. 5-6).

The increase number of Indian national on “permanent” enter for work, and those who were entering under the higher skilled migrant program and those who are coming for temporary holiday market scheme .So, according to data examined in accordance with ethnicity and religions prove that almost of socio-economic indicators ethnic minorities in the UK are performing less well than the white counterparts ;however, most second and third generation Indians are upwardly mobile with a higher standard of educational achievements and on average are doing well in labour market .(Dhudwar .A ,p.46).

In other side ;and according to the research on the ethnic minorities is that the employments rate for the ethnic minorities population in UK is about 60% as compared to 74%for general population ;moreover the labour market have stated the number from minority groups are more likely to be over educated than the white counter parts ; furthermore, the statistics still indicate that Indians perform better than most other ethnic groups .(Ibid).

The employment rate estimated at 69% as compared to Bangladeshi and Pakistanis worker with employment rate of 47% and 44% respectively , for Indian females ; they have been increased in skilled manual , for men they worked as shopkeeper or restaurants owner .for that the level of self employment is still average. (Ibid).

2.1.3 Political causes

Immigration restrictions and change in nationality law led to shift from labour migration to family settlement in the 1996s and 1970s; however ,the political participation and representation is the key feature of ethnic minority to integrate in civic and political representation, while most of ethnic minorities rise the participation in the political process ,which namely Operation Black Vote and localized initiatives to increase voter registration by local authorities; therefore, there are approximately 47% of the ethnic minority turnout as compared with 61,4% of all registered voters in the last election in 2005. (Dhudwar, A.,p.46).

So, accordingly immigration allowed the ethnic minorities to participate in the elections, politics, and integrate in the political parties. One source claimed that:

Schools played a major part in the integration policies of the 1960s and 1970s, with educationalists introducing the notion of 'multicultural education' as a way of developing mutual respect and self-esteem in multi-racial classrooms. Black activists dismissed the notion, arguing that the use of cultural labels implied that the problems lay in deficiencies among the

minorities rather than in the racism of the white population. Instead, they called for 'anti-racist' education. However, the label stuck, and Britain came to be seen increasingly as a 'multicultural' society". (Stephen Castles, p.8).

There was general agreement among leaders of political parties that integration good race relation in Britain. Since 1965, series of race relation acts have been passed outlawing discrimination in public place and in housing; table 5 shows the increasingly restrictive immigration acts from 1962 till 2002.

Table 05: *Immigration and Race Relations Legislation in the UK since 1962*

Date	Legislation on immigration	Legislation on race relations
1962	Commonwealth immigration Act	
1965		Race relations Act
1966		Local Government Act
1967		Race relations Act
1968	Commonwealth immigrations Act	Race relations Act
1969	Immigration appeals Act	
1970	Immigration Act	
1971	British Nationality Act	
1972	Immigration Act	
1976		Race relations Act
1981	British Nationality Act	
1993	Asylum and immigration (appeals) Act	
1996	Asylum and immigration Act	
1998		Human Rights Act
1999	Asylum and immigration Act	
2000		Race relation (amendments)Act
2002	Nationality Immigration and Asylum Act	

(Ibid,p.8).

Since 2000, many migrants who primary wanted to be visitors in EU have stayed in Britain permanently ; 2000 is also associated with the race relation amendment act which made institutional racism unlawful .however , the number of current asylum application for residency in Britain is still increasing and many immigrants now identifying themselves with different cultures ,while they choose multiple identities such as we find: Black british , British Indian ,Glaswegian Muslims and Welsh Jew identity .(Chudickova,O.,2011,p.23).

Concerning the political representation , there were several factors combined in Britain that made it favorable for Pakistanis. Britain was concerned in enclaves in particular localities interconnected by kinship networks which were over laid by a range of local communities organization to establish local authorities combined with network of mosques and religious organization and local business servicing the community ;that provided the local political leadership emerged .There was many Pakistanis in the political parties and there were tended to support the labor party in 2007 such Shahid Malik and Sadiq Khan .The political parties play great role that motivates immigration to Britain . (Samad.a.Yunas.,2012,p.11).

2.2 Effects of Multiculturalism

Since multiculturalism became a significant of immigration of the ethnic groups and Britain became a multicultural society result of the interference between culture and identities, - the influence of Indians and Pakistanis on British community brought new attitudes that create a new Britain that has different aspects and attitudes.

2.2.1 The Influence of Indian on British Culture

Nevertheless, the extents of Indian impact on British culture never change the power and wealth of the British Empire. Even though, there was inevitable of an exchange of social behaviors. The Anglo-Indian sense of purpose, has a negative impact on British culture, while the Negroes Indian servants were employed by the upper classes since the 17th century ; and that what led to build bungalows which were given to the military ,than they removed to the sea-side to facilitate their living and traveling during the two wars . ‘The architectural’ and ‘edible trade’ with India shaped the modern British .Also; India influenced the most trivial aspect of the British life which was the example of the origin of ‘Victorian facial hair’ which was known as ‘the imperial moustache’ as a modern history; which is a sign of masculine and for both of ancient and modern Hinduism, facial hair is symbol of masculinity and strength. However, ‘sport’ was another aspects and area of trade between India and Britain that affected the British society. Polo Game which was played by the Mughal kings and later military; than the British who

opened the first polo club in 1850s. After that became a representation of British authority in India and became more popular at home simply like the bungalows, food, Indian servant and so on .Polo represented wealth and power.

All those aspects of Indian culture have negative and opposing results while it executed the lack of superiority when they returned to Britain ;Furthermore ,the British Raj in India has primary negative impact in Britain in which Britain pretended to maintain the Indian servants,Indian food, bungalows and elitist sport table adopted by the British public during the 19th century , and that led to increasing the prominent class divide into a state of conflicting people in that time. Much aspects were discussed during the 20th century with the growth of the mass production that showing how India culture influence over Britain disappeared with the separation of India from the Empire in 1947. (Humphreys,I .accademia.edu)

2.2.2The Influence of Pakistani on British Culture

The influence Pakistanis on British is related to the Pakistani Diaspora, while Pakistani immigration to UK increase considerably over the course of the 1950s and 1960s; those immigrants clustered in the Midlands and North of England in industrial centers ,which was at that time offered plenty of employments opportunities . Most of Pakistanis are characterized by large number of young people over 35 percent of Pakistanis are under the age of 16 and they integrate on the British community by accessing to schools. (British Council .,2019,p.32)

The influence of Pakistanis on British community is also related to the influence of Islam; while Islam remains as one of the principles of the Pakistanis community in UK .Thus, the ever increasing of mosques that have been built, and that is an indicator of the importance of Islam ;for them Islam is the principle mark of identity and distinction and also a way of justifying attitudes. However, attending the mosque regularly is a sign of commitment both to Islam and the Pakistani community. (Din, I. ,2006 ,p.131).

2.2.3 The British Attitudes Towards Indians and Pakistani

In general and regarding to the huge number of immigrants from all over the world ,and specially from East Asia ‘Indian and Pakistani’ which are the largest ethnic minorities in Britain. This later became a multicultural community that accepted the others culture, religion, identities and attitudes and support multiculturalism in order to learn English and earn citizenship.

The British were affected by the Indians' way of life such as in food, sport, and architecture ; as well as the Indian costumes also were affected by the British Raj .India was one of the richest countries in textile export in the 17th and 18th century ;these Indians textile influenced the British tastes before the Raj,but when the British started ruling ,every thing was changed ,new culture emerged and new cultural identity too . (Gupta, T.,2011,p. 9). As we all know, there is a huge difference between the Indians and the British in the way of dressing .For example the headgear was an important for both Indians and the British (men) but they differ according to each one culture ;for the British it is a way of showing respect when they removed their hat in front of the king or person higher social rank . For the Indians it is considered insulting to remove their headgear in public for them it was like being stripped off, whereas Indians took off their shoes as mark of respect. Before the British Raj Britons was quick acclimatize, they wear turbans and loose costumes and work and relax as the Indians did .After the Raj ,things were changed and now Indians looked as people who did not know how to dress and started looking down upon themselves ,and they thought that their customs and costumes reflected illiteracy .During the 20th century , Indians change their dressing habits in order to reflect the mightier west and modernity ,and reject the traditional . (Gupta, T.,2011,p. 9).

All those changes that flow on the Indians culture and costumes were a result of the impact that British Raj has been left in India. From that point ,we notice that there is a mutual influence between the British and the Indians.

A minority of Britons say that the Pakistanis are well integrated, but the plurality says the opposite of their children .Rogers de Waal .J (2013) claimed that:

On the face of it, the British public appears to have a broadly negative attitude towards the issue, with only 31% overall saying that migrants from Pakistan are integrating either 'fairly' or 'very' well into British society, versus 54% saying that integration is going 'not very' or 'not at all' well. This includes 66% of Conservatives and 77% of UKIP supporters saying 'not well', alongside a 47% plurality of Labour supporters saying the same while Liberal Democrats (Lib Dems)are near evenly split between 41% saying 'well' versus 40% saying 'not well' .
(Rogers de Waal Waal .J 2013,p.95)

The clear image change substantially; while, if we distinguish between respondents who do and don't have personal contact with the community and between attitudes to different generations of Pakistanis. (Rogers de Waal, J. 2013).

2.2.4 Indians and Pakistani attitudes toward the British community

In fact, people who are living in other towns which are completely different from their owns, it is actually hard and challenging for them, while most of them face problems such as in belonging or practicing their groups identity. So, according to different views multiculturalism and ethnicity in Britain have obstacles and benefits about having a multicultural identity. Zara Dad's video "*multicultural Britain*"; a Pakistani British woman shows the main aim of having a multicultural identity and her attitudes towards British community: Being a multicultural British, from one hand; gives the opportunity to meet new people and adopt , accept different cultures.

From the other hand, it makes the ones who seek to know who they really are? And where they come from? And what group of people do they belong to? Since, they are most of the time criticized for not belonging to any culture. Yet, multiculturalism has made Britain what it is today, the mixture of different religions, races, and cultures made Britain great in a certain way. Besides, things are changing nowadays, being a British is not just limited to the visual look. People have come to realize that multiculturalism is one of the essential pillars of Britain in which having a British accent and British attitude and life style is sufficient for anyone to become a British. (See appendix n°3).

Another source prove multiculturalism in Britain according to different public options national and Muslim view about multiculturalism that makes Britain a better place or multiculturalism that threatens the British way of life ; the higher percentage show us that most Muslims claim that multiculturalism makes Britain a better place .(MPI, migration policy institute, p.15)

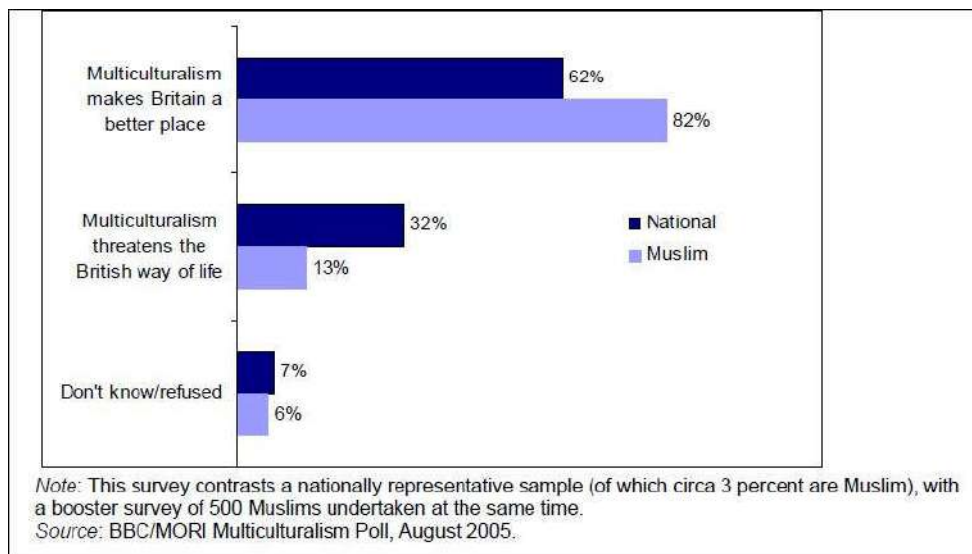


Figure 06 : Public opinion on Multiculturalism National and Muslims samples 2005.

Source: (MPI, migration policy institute .2009).

2.2.5 Comparisons between Indians and Pakistanis

Despite the fact that Britain became a multicultural diverse society results of immigration whose integrate in mainstream of the British society and share different aspects with different people of the community. ‘Indians and Pakistanis are two neighbors’ minorities who immigrate in the British society looking for the better and comfortable living; however , they have different set of believers and practices, and they use different maker identity, and they share different cultural identity, those differences justify the existence of multiculturalism in Britain. In comparisons between Indians and Pakistanis on the way they integrate in the British society, we may find that Indians restaurants and food have influenced the British cultural life and have became of highly importance in social and economic since 1960s , and “chicken tikka massla” the Indian dish became one of the cuisines mainstays among British diner ; At the same time, the Pakistanis are staffing and employing as servant in those restaurants .In addition to that , music and sports are another aspect which influence the British life while the polo game was popular in Britain and played by most of the Britons; an instance of this , the British opened the first polo club in 1850s .On the other hands, Pakistanis integrated in the British society by creating a good relation with the British by making business, and most of Pakistanis were British born who facilitated to them to integrate deeply by accessing schools ,while Pakistanis were

characterized by a large number of young people under 16; Furthermore, they prove their existence by Islam and by building mosques while Islam remains the bedrock of life of Pakistanis society in the UK . Therefore, those aspects which led the two neighbors to immigrate and integrate in the British society create an exchange of social behaviors that make Britain a multicultural diverse society.

Conclusion

To conclude, this chapter has discussed the main causes of multiculturalism (historical, economic and political) and has highlighted the implication of multiculturalism in Britain.

A detailed description of the two major cultures the British one and the culture of the other ethnic groups Indian and Pakistani which are deeply affected by each other is highlighted ;Moreover, how is the British culture influenced by the East Asian culture and how the East Asians are affected by the British culture and attitudes , in which we find that there is a mutual influence between the British , Indians and Pakistanis ; In addition to that the attitudes of the British towards those immigrants and the attitudes of those immigrants towards Britain .In that point the idea of multiculturalism in Britain is discussed results of the integration of the Indian and Pakistani on the British community .

General Conclusion

This dissertation aims to investigate the impact of multiculturalism in Britain and the interference between cultures ,case of Indian and Pakistani people. For that, the study provides a number of terminologies related to the topic in order to explain and clarify the subject matter ;however, the study describes and identifies in details the three main cultures British ,Indian and Pakistani ; in which to give a clear image about each of above cultures. This resulted in showing the characteristics of a multicultural society and multiculturalism in Britain with the existence of two largest ethnic minorities; Indians and Pakistanis.

In addition to that the study focuses more on the implication of multiculturalism in Britain and other immigrants from India and Pakistan in order to distinguish the different causes of multiculturalism : historical, economic and political ones and the main effects that led most of East Asians integrate to the main stream of the British society and their influence in the British culture ;moreover, to differentiate not only the British attitudes towards Indians and Pakistanis but also the Indians and Pakistanis attitudes towards the British ,and how they were affected by each other cultures ;furthermore, the study ends by making a comparison between the two neighbors India and Pakistan in which they were integrated and coexisted in Britain .

Multiculturalism principles are based on equal rights of all minorities including Indians and Pakistanis, for that there is coexistence between cultures in Britain. In the light of what is discussed in the study, it seems that Britain adopted multiculturalism by accepting migrants and combined them in English community. As results, both of ethnic minorities Indians and Pakistanis were affected in the sense of their belonging and integrating in the society ,which they integrate schools and participating in the political parties ,in addition to that , they were working as traders and managing restaurants ;also they build mosques' to prove their existences in the community .

All those ways of integration changed British society from race relation to multiculturalism while immigration add new things to the British community to became a place of coexistence cultures and place of practicing different religious and race relation and it's also a multicultural society that accept diversity and new identity ; all that refer and result of trade relation and to the political and economic system which play a great role in the community. Hence, the issue of migrant's integration has changed the British community from race relation to multiculturalism which create the social cohesion between group identity that differentiates in race ,ethnicity, nationality, religion and even in language. For that there is a mutual interaction between the British and the ethnic minorities Indians and Pakistanis.

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ملخص

يهتم هذا البحث بالتعددية الثقافية في بريطانيا وتأثيرها على الشعب الهندي والباكستاني من خلال تسليط الضوء على الأسباب والنتائج الحقيقية التي جعلت بريطانيا دولة متعددة الثقافات من جهة ومعرفة السبب الحقيقي وراء معظم موجات الهجرة التي عرفتها بريطانيا قبل وبعد الحرب العالمية الثانية إلى يومنا هذا من جهة أخرى، مما أدى إلى خلق بريطانيا جديدة من حيث التنوع الثقافي .

تهدف الدراسة إلى اكتشاف الأقليات العرقية في بريطانيا بما فيها الهند والباكستان وتسعى في محاولة تحقيق مدى تطبيق التعددية الثقافية في بريطانيا من خلال فحص الماضي والوضع الحالي للبريطانيين والمجموعة العرقية الهندية والباكستانية.

ينقسم البحث إلى فصلين رئيسيين حيث تم استخدام الدراسة الوصفية في الفصل الأول الذي يتعلق بالتعددية الثقافية في بريطانيا من خلال شرح مفصل لكل مصطلح له علاقة بالموضوع، علاوة على ذلك تقديم وإعطاء خلفية عن الثقافات الثلاث "بريطانيا، الهند والباكستان".

الفصل الثاني يتعلق بتضمين التعددية الثقافية على بريطانيا والفئات المهاجرة الأخرى 'الهند والباكستان' من خلال استخدام مقارنة بينها من خلال اندماجهم في المجتمع البريطاني وتأثيرهم على الثقافة البريطانية.

في النهاية نجد أن هنالك تأثير وتأثر بين الثقافات الثلاثة وتداخل متبادل بين البريطانيين والأقليات العرقية الأخرى " الهند والباكستان" بسبب التأثيرات التاريخية ، الاقتصادية والسياسية وعليه أصبح المجتمع البريطاني مجتمع متعدد الثقافات والذي بدوره خلق بريطانيا جديدة .

الكلمات المفتاحية: التعددية الثقافية ، بريطانيا، الثقافة، التنوع، الهند، باكستان ، الأقليات العرقية.

Résumé

Ce travail de recherche s'intéresse à l'impact du multiculturalisme en Grande-Bretagne et à ses effets sur les peuples indiens et pakistanais; il met en lumière les raisons réelles et l'impact de la façon dont la Bretagne est devenue une société multiculturelle diversifiée, également la principale raison qui se cache derrière la plupart des vagues d'immigration vers la Bretagne avant et après la seconde guerre mondiale jusqu'à nos jours, ce qui a conduit à la culture diversité qui crée de nouveaux britanniques.

La recherche vise à explorer les principales minorités ethniques indiennes et pakistanaises du pays; et cherche à déterminer dans quelle mesure le multiculturalisme a été appliqué en Bretagne en examinant la situation passée et actuelle des Britanniques et du groupe ethnique indien, et le Pakistan.

Cette recherche divisée en deux chapitres principaux, dans lesquels l'étude descriptive est utilisée dans le chapitre un, qui porte sur le multiculturalisme en Bretagne, en fournissant et expliquant en détail une terminologie cotée au sujet; en outre, en présentant en donnant un contexte sur trois cultures «britannique, indienne et pakistanaise»

La seconde concerne l'implication du multiculturalisme sur la Bretagne et d'autres groupes d'immigrants 'Inde et Pakistan' dans laquelle j'ai utilisé une comparaison entre la culture indienne et pakistanaise et comment ils s'intègrent dans la société britannique et leur impact sur la culture britannique.

Le résultat et selon l'interprétation de l'étude les trois cultures sont effectuées par l'autre par un certain aspect; Il y a aussi des interférences mutuelles entre les Britanniques et les autres minorités ethniques "Inde et Pakistan" en raison de l'impact historique, économique et politique et c'est ce qui crée la nouvelle Bretagne qui est maintenant une société multiculturelle diversifiée.

Mots clés: multiculturalisme, Bretagne, culture, diversité, Inde, Pakistan, attitudes, minorités ethniques.