

**‘Society does treat me differently and that is a shame’:
understandings and feelings of Britishness amongst
visibly observant young Muslims**

SHAZHADI, Ambreen, SMITHSON, Hannah, MCHUGH, Richard and ARUN, Shoba

Available from Sheffield Hallam University Research Archive (SHURA) at:

<http://shura.shu.ac.uk/26923/>

This document is the author deposited version. You are advised to consult the publisher's version if you wish to cite from it.

Published version

SHAZHADI, Ambreen, SMITHSON, Hannah, MCHUGH, Richard and ARUN, Shoba (2017). ‘Society does treat me differently and that is a shame’: understandings and feelings of Britishness amongst visibly observant young Muslims. *Journal of Youth Studies*, 21 (5), 607-619.

Copyright and re-use policy

See <http://shura.shu.ac.uk/information.html>

1
2
3 'Society does treat me differently and that is a shame': Understandings and
4 Feelings of Britishness amongst Visibly Observant Young Muslims
5

6
7 Abstract
8

9
10 There has been increasing media and political questioning of the national loyalties
11 and identities held by young British Muslims, with a particular focus on those seen to
12 separate themselves through strict and religiously observant dress and lifestyles.
13 This paper draws primarily on research focusing on the meanings of 'Britishness'
14 held amongst a group of visibly observant young Muslim adults. Empirical evidence
15 is provided to demonstrate that although these young adults demonstrated an
16 explicit and visible sense of Muslim identity, this co-existed without any conscious
17 conflict with their British identity. The young adults' acknowledgement of their
18 religious attachment developed from a positive and proactive identification with Islam
19 rather than one in opposition or rebellion against a British identity. Therefore, in a
20 wider context, their lives must not be analysed only through the lens of religion,
21 dress and appearance as this has repercussions in relation to national policy
22 formation and subsequent perceptions of wider society.
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

32 Key words
33

34
35 Young Muslims, visibly observant, Britishness, culture, religion
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Introduction

Since the beginning of the 21st century, young British Muslims have received significant academic and political attention. Incidents including the terrorist attacks of 7/7, the killing of soldier, Lee Rigby in 2013, the 2015 Paris attacks, and the very recent, (2017) Westminster, Manchester and Barcelona attacks, and high profile media accounts of young Muslims joining the Islamic State (IS) have contributed to the politicisation of the activities of these young people and the emergence of Islamophobia (cf. Gale, 2013; Franceschelli and O'Brien, 2015). Such incidents have also been argued as reframing events, which have realigned the Islamic World as the new 'uncivilised enemy' of the 'West', replacing the preceding 'enemy' of the Communist East (Shaw in Roy and Shaw, 2016).

Contemporary discourses focusing on Islam in the UK are framed principally around two notions. First, that growing religiosity amongst young Muslims is posing a challenge to British society (Parekh, 2006) and second, the idea that a minority of British Muslims pose a severe security threat to the UK (Fekete, 2009, also see Fox and Akbaba, 2015; Hellwig and Sinno, 2016). Since the events mentioned above, a number of politicians, policy makers and academics have suggested that Muslims must embrace British values in order to assimilate into British society (Joppke, 2009; Cameron, 2011; Morrice, 2016).

This paper draws on the findings of 34 qualitative interviews undertaken with a group of visibly observant¹ young Muslims. The research set out to explore their interpretations and understandings of Britishness and their perceptions of the compatibility of Islamic and British lifestyles and values. The paper begins by outlining what is meant by the term 'Britishness' and some of the challenges of defining the term. Subsequent to this, the paper problematises binary understandings of visibility in observance of the Islamic faith. Following on, the paper recapitulates the research methods, including the demography of the participants; researcher positionality; access and research tools. The first of the two findings sections which follow show how the participants identified as being more

¹ We utilise this term in the popular understanding as being related to attire: for instance women wear the face covering Niqaab, Hijab and Jilbaab and men have a full beard and wear the Jubba or topi.

1
2
3 British than that of their parent's national heritage. Yet, similar to existing literature,
4 the participants found the term 'Britishness' difficult to clearly conceptualise. The
5 second of the two findings sections demonstrate how, despite the young people
6 having strong identifications as being British, they felt 'othered' and viewed as being
7 less British by British non-Muslims.
8
9

10
11
12
13 Finally, our research found that although these young people demonstrated an
14 explicit and visible sense of Muslim identity, this co-existed without any conscious
15 conflict with what they considered Britishness. We found them to be reworking
16 religious and cultural practices within the perspective of contemporary British values
17 and lifestyles. Rather than commonly held misconceptions that the media and
18 general public have about these young Muslims as either being fundamentalist or
19 being less integrated in British society (Clayton, 2012), we found that their Islamic
20 education and visible, religious observance played a role in mediating a more
21 nuanced consciousness of British Muslim identity. Prior to embarking on the findings,
22 the paper will first provide an overview of notions of Britishness, and perceptions of
23 Islamic visibility.
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

32 33 Meanings of Britishness

34 The question 'What does it mean to be British?' is both ongoing, fascinating (Parekh,
35 2000) and pressing. It compels us to consider the manifold changes in British society
36 over the course of this century. It also encourages a consideration of the theoretical
37 issues concerning the nature of identity. Defining national belonging or affiliation with
38 Britishness can be a challenging task, especially in considering that it is a state of
39 four nations (Jacobson, 1997). Vadhver and Barrett (2009) argue that Britishness is a
40 term subjected to several interpretations and has several boundaries and
41 acknowledge that defining Britishness, British culture and values may be similarly
42 difficult for individuals who belong to the dominant majority group. Paradigms of
43 racial, ethnic and religious identity being incompatible with British identity have
44 already been challenged in the form of hybrid or hyphenated identities which
45 engender race, ethnicity, religion and Britishness across people who would
46 commonly be described in terms of 'minority' (cf Modood, 2003).
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Whilst successive UK governments have attempted to address the perceived
4 problem of a lack of British identity amongst immigrant (or 'minority') communities by
5 insisting on the promulgation of shared norms and values (cf. Kundnani, 2007). Such
6 attempts, in their vigour and persistence, are readily able to be described as
7 dictatorial and controlling in the pursuit of a monochromatic British cultural value
8 standard (McGhee, 2008). As such Britishness, in the lived sense, is not something
9 which requires imposing or corralling; it is hyphenated (Modood, 2003), or even
10 multi-hyphenated. After all what is the British people? It is a historic blend of many
11 people, cultures and languages from many parts of the globe. A point which has
12 been presented differently by some politicians, such as Enoch Powell and Margaret
13 Thatcher, who have suggested British national identity is not ethnically or racially
14 (respectively) connected with others (cf. Parekh, 2000). More recently, successive
15 UK governments under Tony Blair, Gordon Brown and David Cameron have each
16 spoken of the acceptance of 'British Values' but without any reference to what these
17 values are. This implies a politically driven version of Britishness rather than one of
18 the people, as Parekh (2000) suggests, concepts of Britishness must be in constant
19 negotiation between the people and the state.
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31

32
33 While British values continue to be debated but remain indeterminate, Britishness
34 does have definitions, which dominate both in popular and political discourse.
35 Despite there being no constitutional value set of Britishness, research into what
36 British people perceived British values to be, which although criticised as being non-
37 specific have found their way into teaching standards for curriculum representation of
38 British values (Maylor, 2016). These values include 'democracy, the rule of law,
39 individual liberty, and mutual respect and tolerance' (DfE, 2014).
40
41
42
43
44
45

46 Much political attention has been paid to the radical Islamist minority amongst young
47 British Muslims, but arguably a more significant development is the gradual
48 emergence of a genuinely British Muslim identity which enables Muslims to be truly
49 at home in a multicultural society of multiple identities (Ramadan, 2009). This
50 theorisation from Ramadan (2009) is also in keeping with Cesari (2009) and Roy
51 (2004) who provide in-depth illustration of ways in which Muslim identities and
52 religiosity mirror "European" lifestyles, as well as multiplicity and reflexive
53 understandings and interpretations of faith. Recent research suggests that young
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Muslims are able to observe an Islamic lifestyle in parallel with what they regard as a
4 British identity (see Mythen et al., 2009 and Thomas and Sanderson, 2011).
5
6

7
8
9 However, as Mythen et al., (2009) attest, young Asian Muslims living in Britain
10 mediate identity within a push and pull between various cultural, racial, national and
11 religious drivers. In particular, for some, identity is in flux between nationalist British
12 opinion, which does not acknowledge the 'Britishness' of British Muslims and familial
13 influence (cf. Franceschelli, 2016) to continue and embrace culturally traditional
14 interpretations of Islam. In some ways, this is supported by Thomas and Sanderson
15 (2011) in their description of how religious identity is stronger for young Muslims, yet
16 British identity is widely presented alongside this; Britishness here is identified as
17 inclusive and multi-cultural (Thomas and Sanderson, 2011). Likewise, Franceschelli,
18 (2016) points to the reflexive crossing of boundaries between the multifaceted and
19 myriad conceptualisations of Britishness or British Muslim.
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27

28
29 A consideration of visible, religious observance amongst young British Muslims will
30 now be explored; drawing attention to notions of 'othering', perceptions of religious
31 identity and the problems of dualistic understandings of Islamic dress. This
32 exploration, alongside that of British values and identity (as illustrated above),
33 situates our findings within a wider understanding of the co-existence of visible
34 religious observance and British identity amongst young Muslims.
35
36
37
38
39

40 41 Visibly Observant or Observed Visibility?

42
43 Archer (2009) has argued that society views young Muslims as adopting an Islamic
44 lifestyle at the cost of ignoring a British lifestyle. Choudhury (2007) suggests that
45 most young Muslims have a strong feeling of attachment to a British identity but
46 problems arise when they feel that they are treated as 'other' rather than British. The
47 'othering' process most recently described by Selod (2015) enables non-Muslims to
48 deny Muslims the same rights and privileges of citizenship, while Tufail (2015)
49 observes that Muslims are expected to assume a British identity over all others. This
50 meeting point of securitisation, 'othering' and corralling of national identity definitions
51 is multiplicative of precarious citizenship that both dissents, assimilates and alienates
52 (O'Loughlin and Gillespie, 2012).
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3
4
5 A greater affiliation with religion and an adoption of Islamic lifestyles and values is
6 often viewed as a rejection of British values and lifestyles (Meer and Modood, 2010).
7 Whilst there is a perception that a greater number of young British Muslims are
8 adopting Islamic dress codes in public places to display their religious identity, i.e.
9 wearing headscarves, the veil, the Arabic jubba (long dress for men) and beards (cf.
10 The Telegraph Feb 4, 2011), there are actually no substantive statistics available in
11 a UK context (Goldsmith and Harris, 2014). Changing patterns of migration and
12 increased media attention, rather than an increased adoption of these visible
13 practices could explain this public perception. For example, patterns of migration in
14 Leicester (the city of focus for this paper) have changed over time. According to
15 2011 census results, Muslims are now the largest religious group in the city,
16 constituting (61,440 people), and 18.6 per cent of the population. This is significantly
17 higher than the general population of Muslims in Britain, which is less than five per
18 cent.
19

20
21
22 Of course, the semiotic reading of 'mundane' items such as everyday dress of
23 'subordinated' groups by established dominating groups and the mismatch in
24 meaning of the bearer are not new phenomena (Hebdige, 1983). However, it is this
25 interface between the interpretation of the 'established' and the (complex and
26 nuanced) meaning of the 'subordinated' which manifests as a parallax (Zizek, 2009)
27 and forms a novel point of understanding of how visibly observant young Muslims
28 perceive the nexus between their own dress, as well as how others perceive and
29 respond to it.
30

31
32
33 Furthermore the wearing of Islamic headscarves or veils are often perceived through
34 orientalist² frameworks that do not distinguish between cultural differences in style,
35 convention, purpose and context across national and regional tradition and
36 (re)interpretation (cf. Kinder, 2016). Likewise Islamic headdress may be worn by
37 young Muslim women as a means of expressing a myriad of meaning of self,
38 inclusive of the pious, political, cultural, modest and aesthetic presentation of identity
39 (Tarlo, 2010). Similarly, it has been posited that dualistic understandings of Islamic
40 dress are ill founded in suggesting oppositions of piety – secularity or Muslim versus
41

42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58 ² Cf. Said, 2003 on Orientalism.selod
59
60

1
2
3 West and are better understood through more nuanced biographical and
4 cosmopolitan frameworks (Tarlo, 2007). Elsewhere, it has been noted that the
5 identity of Muslim young people is mediated at the hinter-space between religion,
6 class, gender, ethnicity, age and physical location (Dwyer et al, 2010). All of which
7 are situated within broader subordinating structures; be they civilizing offensives (cf.
8 Kruithof, 2015; Flint et al, 2015) via ideological state apparatuses or repressive state
9 apparatuses of control (Althusser, 2001).
10
11
12
13
14
15

16 Whilst there has already been much work carried out in relation to young Muslim's
17 identity, Islamic dress and concepts of Britishness, there are still gaps in our
18 knowledge. The following sections of this paper seek to contribute toward filling
19 some of these gaps in outlining how visibly observant Muslims can be more exposed
20 to Islamophobia, stereotyping and discrimination. Yet despite potential for
21 heightened 'othering' the views the young people within this study expressed do not
22 diverge from those expressed by others who may not present visible indicators of
23 their religious faith with regard to similar issues (cf. Franceschelli 2016). In this
24 sense, our research points out that the participant's visibly Muslim appearance,
25 although reflective of a stronger commitment to religion, does not impact on their
26 sense of having a British identity. This identification with Britishness is experienced
27 despite their visibly observant Muslim appearance having the potential to 'other'
28 them under the stereotyping gaze of non-Muslim British.
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39

40 Research Methods

41 The research was carried out in Leicester over a six month period. Over the last ten
42 years, the Muslim population in Leicester has increased by 84 per cent to 18.6 per
43 cent (2011 census). Leicester's Muslim population is made up mainly of Pakistanis,
44 Bangladeshis and Indians, as well as Turks, Somalis, Algerians, Arabs, Kenyans and
45 Ugandans. Turks, Algerians and Somalis are more recent migrants to the city (Kabir,
46 2012).
47
48
49
50
51
52

53 34 semi-structured interviews were undertaken with young Muslim adults aged 18-30
54 in a number of geographical wards across the city; snowballing sampling was used
55 to identify respondents. The participants were from Pakistani, Indian (Gujarati),
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Bangladeshi and East African ethnic backgrounds and each had been born and
4 raised in Britain. An equal number of male and females took part in the research. In
5 addition to being visibly observant Muslims, one third of the young adults in this
6 study had studied for a degree in Islamic theology and Jurisprudence. This is an
7 extensive 4-6 years course studied at an Islamic educational institute normally after
8 completing GCSEs or A levels; the qualification is not recognised by the British
9 educational system. Individuals who complete the degree are known as Aalim and
10 Aalimahs (people who have knowledge about Islam). They strictly follow the
11 practices of Islam in their everyday life. For example, they opt to wear complete
12 Islamic attire i.e. women wear the face covering Niqaab, Hijab and Jilbaab and men
13 have a full beard and wear the Jubba.
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22

23 The research was undertaken by one of the authors of this paper who worked at a
24 Muslim faith school in the city. The initial interviews were undertaken with colleagues
25 who then went on to identify friends and family. By way of context, xxx is a visibly
26 observant Muslim and wears the full Niqaab. Being Muslim provided xxx with an
27 'insider' status and one, which researchers understand to be the most effective way
28 of overcoming religious, cultural, or racial obstructions (see Garland et al., 2006). As
29 a female Muslim, it was much easier for xxx to make contact with other Muslim
30 women and generally speaking, the male participants felt comfortable speaking with
31 a Muslim female. However, it must be emphasised that this positionality merely
32 provided a sense of ease in access, as opposed to easy access. Many non-Muslims
33 (for instance Briggs, 2010, O'Toole and Gale, 2013) and less pious Muslims (for
34 example Mustafa, 2015) have accessed Muslim communities in their research.
35 Importantly, while xxx belongs to the Muslim community and thereby had an 'insider'
36 status, xxx is not British she is Pakistani and had only been residing in the UK
37 approximately six years prior to undertaking the research.
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48

49 We now turn attention to the research findings and, in particular, interpretations and
50 understandings of Britishness, experience of 'othering' and the compatibility of
51 Islamic and British lifestyles and values amongst visibly observant young Muslims.
52
53
54

55
56 Meanings of Britishness
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 The majority of young adults affirmed their ethnicity with an affiliation to Britain. They
4 described themselves as either, British Pakistani, British Asian, British Indian or
5 British Muslim, thus confirming the positive notion of binary (see Thomas and
6 Sanderson, 2011) or hybrid³ / hyphenated (Modood, 2003) identities found in earlier
7 studies. However, the responses regarding ethnicity demonstrate that the
8 participants felt more affiliation to their British identity than their ethnic heritage. The
9 majority of respondents did not identify themselves with the ethnicity of their parents
10 or grandparents. Hence, this research affirms the view in which individuals make
11 choices for asserting their ethnicity (Patterson et al., 1974) and distance themselves
12 from purely ethnic based identities (cf. Franceschelli, 2016).
13
14
15
16
17
18
19

20
21 Not dissimilar to earlier works, (see Jacobson, 1997 and Vadher and Barrett, 2009),
22 participants struggled to elucidate and define Britishness. When asked directly about
23 their understanding of Britishness, some responses tended towards an explanation
24 of citizenship. A number were of the view that someone can be British only if they
25 are legally British. One young woman explained, 'My understanding about being
26 British, someone abiding by law of the land and paying tax and having a British
27 passport' (Female, 30). During the course of our research, it became clear that the
28 majority of participants favoured the benefits of living under the British legal system,
29 which is in stark contrast to the increase in focus by UK media on young Muslim's
30 desire to replace British law with sharia. However, in most cases holding legal status
31 and abiding by the 'law of the land' was only a partial account of nationality. For
32 some, their understanding of Britishness was associated with origin of birth. One
33 young man explained, 'Someone who was born in this country would be British.
34 Values and lifestyle not necessarily, for me it's more geographical. If someone is
35 born here then he is British'. (Male, 25)
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47

48 When asked to elaborate on their understanding of British values many associated it
49 with democracy, the welfare state and everyday manners and etiquette. Some young
50 people clearly brushed aside the racial factor in determining the parameters of
51 Britishness.
52
53
54
55
56
57

58 ³ Hybrid in the context of Bhabha, 2006.
59
60

1
2
3 'The term British is very vast. It comprises of quite a lot of values and for me
4 someone who feels that their identity is British, he is British. They are identifying
5 themselves as British. They are showing British values and they are showing
6 British lifestyle as well. I think that means to be British'. (Female, 22)
7
8

9
10 The distinction between culture and religion emerged as a significant issue for the
11 young adults and the compatibility between values was mentioned by a number of
12 participants. They were aware that wider society confuses many cultural values and
13 practices with Islamic values.
14
15

16 There are a lot of similarities in Islam and British values, if I would
17 quote, democracy that is one, looking after the poor, making sure that no one will
18 sleep with empty stomach, charities, laws of country, most of them tend to go
19 hand in hand with Islamic laws. There are a lot of others. Well, balancing being
20 Muslim and being British is not something really hard.' (Male, 27)
21
22
23

24 However, some equated British values with stereotyped 'British' behaviours such as
25 drinking alcohol and frequenting pubs and parties, confirming Kundnani's (2007)
26 assertion that British values are confusing and ill defined.
27
28
29

30 There is some difference, one is religion and one is culture, which is
31 the biggest difference? Being British, it doesn't mean that it has to do
32 something with your religion. So there are similarities and differences but it
33 has quite a lot of similarities. It is not something totally different to each other.
34 Except for drinking and pubs and a little bit of segregation in Islam it is quite
35 same.' (Female, 30)
36
37
38
39

40 A number of academics (Modood, 2005; Abbas, 2007; Hopkins and Gale, 2009)
41 argue that the differences between Islamic and traditional western cultures are
42 highlighted to propagate that Muslims do not adopt British values. Others suggest
43 that young Muslims compromise British values due to a strong attachment with their
44 religious values and practices (Mirza et al., 2007; Modood, 2005). Despite the
45 emphasis in promulgating (vague) values of Britishness, via education (and other
46 means), it is widely noted that British Muslims generally view themselves through the
47 hybrid lens of British (and) Muslim, as religious identity, unlike place identity, has
48 'universal' relevance (Jacobson, 1997). Mythen (2012) describes this Islamic identity
49 as an 'anchor identity' within a tripartite set comprising of 'solid, elastic and resilient
50 identities' incorporating religion, place and culture. Again, the concept of hybrid
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 identity is in effect, as the identification of self as perceived by the young people in
4 Mythen's (2012) study is one resistant to being corralled into 'us' and 'them' binaries
5 (cf. Bhabba, 2006).
6
7

8 Bagguley and Hussain (2008) highlight the importance of language skills to make a
9 claim of identity. Each of the respondents mentioned that their generation exhibits a
10 strong British identity as they speak fluent English, have attended British schools and
11 are employed within the wider British society.
12
13
14

15
16 A young woman expressed her identity cogently. When asked whether she felt
17 herself British, she replied excitedly,
18
19

20
21 'Yes, yes, very much... well I was born here. I grow up here, my parents are
22 mixed, and culture is mixed. I speak English. I went to schools there. Probably I
23 am national. Because I have been living here, I can't think of something else
24 than being British, and I always lived by the laws here you know.' (Female, 23)
25
26

27 This young woman makes reference to her strong British identity by relating it to
28 certain factors such as birth place, being brought up in Britain, and the British
29 education system. She also views language as a potent way to maintain and affirm
30 her Britishness. Mastery of English language and communication skills has become
31 a significant indicator of integration over the last decade, with successive
32 governments highlighting the need for migrants entering the UK to take an English
33 language test.
34
35
36
37
38

39
40 Looking closely at the views of the respondents, it becomes evident that, despite the
41 diversity in their comments, within their social world, Britishness is a concept that is
42 subject to reinterpretation. There are several widely accepted ways of being British.
43 As the work of Cohen (1994), Jacobson (1997), Kundnani (2007) and Vadher and
44 Barrett (2009) attests it can be argued that a definition of Britishness, values and
45 cultures is difficult. Flory and Miller (2010) argue that religion is increasingly
46 practiced in different ways among the Muslim younger generation. This provides
47 them with greater opportunity to interpret religion and blend aspects of religion that
48 they value, with other core parts of their identity, i.e. culture.
49
50
51
52
53
54
55

56
57 Being British: Seen as 'other'
58
59
60

1
2
3 To further develop an understanding of Britishness participants were asked to
4 describe whether they felt themselves to be British. When asked to determine the
5 extent they felt themselves to be British, they represented a variety of responses.
6 During the interviews, respondents suggested that external perceptions contributed
7 significantly to how they view themselves. In particular they claimed that public
8 perceptions rest upon how people from a white British ethnic background view,
9 accept or consider their identity. Some young people expressed anxieties relating to
10 the nature of their British identity. The racial discrimination experienced by some of
11 the participants had a pervasive effect. There was recognition amongst a number of
12 them that some 'White British people' challenge their British identity.
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20

21 Muslims often experience social exclusion and lack of recognition of their British
22 identity by mainstream society (Karlsen and Nazroo, 2014). Most of the young
23 people viewed the area in which they lived to be safe. However, on the street or in
24 their everyday navigation of the city, most participants had some experiences of
25 verbal abuse or hostility. Experiences of verbal abuse, being called 'Paki' or 'Ninja'
26 (for the veiled woman) were common. Some young female participants who wore the
27 veil, mentioned that they had experienced verbal abuse so often, they barely noticed
28 anymore. Most of the participants mentioned that wearing Islamic style clothing or
29 having a beard (for men,) often resulted in the attraction of unpleasant attention and
30 occasional discrimination.
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39

40 One young male mentioned that ignorance and discrimination can restrict
41 opportunities. He spoke of friends who had been refused job opportunities because
42 of their religious appearance,
43
44
45

46 'Yeah of course, when you go for a job interview like a couple of my friends
47 went to MacDonald's for a job interview and they ask them to shave their
48 beard off. By law it is not like to shave beard off, you can cover it with hair net,
49 it's because they don't want to have faces with beard in their environment. Of
50 course, you get comments from people. Personally, I had that experience and
51 a lot of my friends have been called pakis. (Male 19)
52
53

54 Khan (2000) found that young Muslims express disappointment when they are not
55 fully accepted as British A number of the young people admitted that though they
56 feel they are British, they are aware that their religious identity does not always allow
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 them to be viewed as such. This is evident from the response of this young man,
4 who stated,

5
6 'Personally I believe yes I am British as I am born and bred in a society where
7 majority of people are British and I get along with them. I understand them but the
8 problem in today's society is I can't really say majority....., I can't really generalize
9 it..... but maybe there are some people who do not identify me as a British person.'
10 (Male, 24)
11

12
13
14 Having grown up in Britain, the young adults feel British and they enjoy the liberty
15 and freedom that was aspired to by their parents but at the same time they are
16 aware of the differences that they possess from the majority population due to their
17 perceived racial, cultural and religious views and their appearance. These
18 experiences go some way towards explaining why some young Muslims are
19 uncertain about their British identity and belonging (Yuval-Davis, 2006).
20
21

22
23
24
25 However, some young people in their responses expressed confusion which centred
26 around the way non-Muslims treat them and the impact of this on how they
27 themselves feel in specific spaces and circumstances. A young woman confused
28 about expressing herself as British responded,
29
30

31
32
33 'I do feel British. However when I am actually out in the public, like I am going
34 for shopping, I don't feel British then, because of the way I am treated by the
35 public. I stand out because of my dress, because I am wearing niqaab. Before I
36 never used to wear niqaab and so the way I was treated was like everybody else
37 because of the dress sense that I have. But because my dress has changed,
38 people view me differently and I feel that I get treated differently.' (Female, 23)
39
40
41

42
43 While a young man responded,

44
45 'Society does treat me differently and that is a shame. That even if you have
46 beard, you have Islamic dress code, and you are walking on street, you have to be
47 always the person who initiates the positive gesture. For example, you are walking
48 passing by and while smiling say hello, so you can change the prejudice barrier. But
49 it is a shame that even sometimes you are in bad mood you are under the weather,
50 you have a bad day, even then you have to keep positive and smile at the people
51 who are walking passing by.' (Male, 25)
52
53
54

55
56 In the past decade, academic attention has shifted markedly from private issues to
57 the visible public area of the street (Alexander, 2004). The dress code for young men
58
59
60

1
2
3 and women is treated as marker of identity, community and belonging (Gilliat-Ray,
4 2010). In accordance with Hopkin's (2010) finding, the majority of our respondents
5 mentioned that wearing Islamic style clothing having a beard (for men) and wearing
6 the veil (female) often resulted in the attraction of unpleasant attention. It
7 emphasises a point made earlier, that a more nuanced understanding of Islamic
8 dress is needed to understand how visibly observant young Muslims perceive their
9 own dress, as well as how others perceive and respond to it. From such a
10 perspective, it is possible to begin to understand the complexity of meaning making
11 in process for visibly observant young Muslims and the framework through which
12 monochrome perceptions of their Islamic visibility through dress and personal
13 grooming are externally interpreted. Although these young people demonstrated a
14 more explicit and visible sense of Muslim identity, it co-existed without any conscious
15 conflict with a British identity.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27

28 Conclusion

29
30 Visibly observant British Muslims have an ambiguous identity in relation to a British
31 identity. They are different from other minorities as their identity is defined in relation
32 to religion (and not race or colour). This religion is also more visible in terms of
33 appearance, practice and beliefs (eg dress) which may contest claims on forms of
34 Britishness that exhibit neutrality and conformity. Current discourse views such
35 observant Muslims as those more likely to reject a British identity. This is made more
36 complicated as Islam as a religion is in many ways implicated in wider global and
37 political processes such as terrorism, human rights and multiculturalism, leading to
38 many forms of Islamophobia.
39
40
41
42
43
44
45

46 Our findings suggest that Britishness is a concept subject to reinterpretation; the
47 young people's observance of religion was not a hindrance to active citizenship;
48 thereby rejecting the suggestions of Hardy (2002) and Caldwell (2009) who claim
49 that Islamic values and lifestyles are in stark opposition to British and liberal
50 lifestyles. From the young person's perspective there was an understanding that the
51 wider British population can fail to distinguish between sub-continental values and
52 practices and Islamic values and it is often concluded that Muslims are in denial of a
53 modern way of life (see Kundnani 2007; Fekete 2009). The young adult's responses
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 suggest that British values do not contradict Islamic values nor are they a threat to
4 each other.
5
6
7

8
9 It is suggested that British Muslims may suffer from a sense of dual or conflicting
10 loyalties. In the current study, young Muslim's acknowledgement of their religious
11 attachment developed from a positive and proactive identification with Islam rather
12 than one in opposition or rebellion against Britishness. The respondents did not just
13 recognise their British identity but embraced it. We contend that young, visibly
14 observant British Muslims cannot be solely defined or confined by their religious
15 affiliations; neither can they be understood without identifying the ways in which
16 religion frames their views and lives. Our respondents saw 'both sides of the story',
17 they understood how they perceived themselves as British and Muslim but they also
18 acknowledged how non-Muslims view them as 'other'. Therefore, the respondents
19 had a more nuanced if not clearer view of their positionality whereas the people
20 perceiving them as 'other' only had that one perception. It was their religious
21 observance that mediated their personal concepts of the 'othered' despite not seeing
22 themselves as 'other'.
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

33 'Othering' of young Muslims through policies that seemingly institutionalise
34 Islamophobia will serve to alienate young Muslims. Visibly observant young Muslims
35 may well bear the burden of this as the visible markers of their religion become
36 increasingly politicised. We suggest that a more informed approach to policy
37 formation is needed, developed through an understanding that visibly observant
38 young Muslims are reworking religious and cultural practices leading to a strong
39 affiliation with a British identity.
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

References

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60

Abbas, T. (2007) 'Muslim Minorities in Britain: Integration, Multiculturalism and Radicalism in the Post-7/7 Period', *Journal of Intercultural Studies*, 28 (3), pp. 287–30.

Alexander, C. (2004) 'Imagining the Asian gang: ethnicity, masculinity and youth after "the riots"', *Critical Social Policy*, 24 (4) pp. 526–549.

Althusser, L. (2001 [1971]) *Lenin and Philosophy and Other Essays* New York. Monthly Review Press

Bagguley, P. and Hussain, Y. (2008) *Riotous Citizens: Ethnic Conflict in Multicultural Britain*. Aldershot: Ashgate.

Briggs, R. (2010) Hearts and minds and votes: the role of democratic participation in countering terrorism *Democratization*, 17:2, pp. 272-285.

Bhabha, H. K. (2006) *The Location of Culture* Oxon. Routledge

Cameron, D. (5 February 2011) PM's Speech at Munich Security Conference, <http://www.number10.gov.uk/news/pms-speech-at-munich-security-conference>, accessed 5th February, 2014.

Cesari, J. (2009) *Islam in the West: From Immigration to Global Islam*, *Harvard Middle Eastern and Islamic Review*, 8, pp. 148–175.

Choudhury, T. (2007) *The Role of Muslim Identity Politics in Radicalisation*. Department for Communities and Local Government: London.

Clayton, J. (2012) 'Living the multicultural city: acceptance, belonging and young identities in the city of Leicester, England', *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 35 (9) pp. 16-73.

Department for Education (2014) *Guidance on promoting British values in schools* published, 27th November 2014 <https://www.gov.uk/government/news/guidance-on-promoting-british-values-in-schools-published> (accessed 06/09/17).

Dwyer, C., Shah, B. and Sanghera, G. (2010) 'From cricket lover to terror suspect' – challenging representations of young British Muslim men. *Gender, Place and Culture: A journal of feminist geography*, 15:2, pp. 117-136.

Fekete, L. (2009) *A Suitable Enemy: Racism, Migration and Islamophobia in Europe*. United Kingdom: Pluto Press.

Flint, J., Kruithof, B. and Powell, R. (2015) Introduction to the Special Issue of *Human Figurations on Civilising Offensives* *Human Figurations: Long-term perspectives on the human condition*, 4:1, Norbert Elias Foundation

1
2
3 [http://quod.lib.umich.edu/h/humfig/11217607.0004.101/--introduction-to-the-special-](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/h/humfig/11217607.0004.101/--introduction-to-the-special-issue-of-human-figurations?rgn=main;view=fulltext)
4 [issue-of-human-figurations?rgn=main;view=fulltext](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/h/humfig/11217607.0004.101/--introduction-to-the-special-issue-of-human-figurations?rgn=main;view=fulltext) (accessed 07.04.17)
5

6 Flory, R. and Miller, D. E. (2010) 'The Expressive Communalism of Post-Boomer
7 Religion in the U.S.' Religion and Youth. Ashgate.
8

9 Fox, J. and Akbaba, Y. (2015) Securitization of Islam and religious discrimination:
10 Religious minorities in Western democracies, 1990–2008 Comparative European
11 Politics, 13:2, pp 175–197.
12

13 Franceschelli, M. and O'Brien, M. (2015) 'Being modern and modest': South Asian
14 young British Muslims negotiating multiple influences on their identity Ethnicities,
15 15:5, pp. 696–714.
16

17 Franceschelli, M. (2016) Identity and Upbringing in South Asian Muslim Families
18 Insights from Young People and their Parents in Britain London. Palgrave Macmillan.
19

20
21
22 Garland, J., Spalek, B and Chakraborti, N (2006) 'Hearing lost voices: Issues in
23 researching 'hidden' minority ethnic communities', British Journal of Criminology,
24 46(3), pp. 423-437.
25

26 Gilliat-Ray, S. (2010) Muslims in Britain: An Introduction. United Kingdom:
27 Cambridge University Press.
28

29 Goldsmith, B. and Harris, O. (2014) Violence, threats, prompt more Muslim women
30 in Britain to wear a veil Reuters [http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-muslim-veils-](http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-muslim-veils-idUKKBN0GL0X720140821)
31 [idUKKBN0GL0X720140821](http://uk.reuters.com/article/uk-britain-muslim-veils-idUKKBN0GL0X720140821) (accessed 03.04.17)
32

33 Hardy, P. (2002) 'Islam in South Asia', in Kitagawa, J. (ed.) The Religious Traditions
34 of Asia. London and New York: Routledge, pp.143-164.
35

36 Hebdige, D. (1983 [1979]) Subculture: The meaning of style London. Methuen
37

38 Hellwig, T. and Sinno, A. (2016) Different groups, different threats: public attitudes
39 towards immigrants Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 43:17, Routledge, pp.
40 339-358.
41

42
43 Jacobson, J. (1997) 'Religion and ethnicity: Dual and alternative sources of identity
44 among young British Pakistanis', Ethnic and Racial Studies, 20(2), pp. 238–256.
45

46 Joppke, C. (2009) 'Limits of Integration Policy: Britain and her Muslims', Journal of
47 Ethnic and Migration Studies, 35(3), pp. 453–472.
48

49 Kabir, N. A. (2012) Young British Muslims: Identity, Culture, Politics and the Media.
50 Edinburgh University Press.
51

52
53 Karlsen, S and Nazroo, J. (2014) 'Ethnic and religious variations in the reporting of
54 racist victimization in Britain: 2000 and 2008/2009'. Patterns of Prejudice 48 (4), pp.
55 370-397. Khan, Z. (2000) 'Muslim Presence in Europe: The British Dimension-
56 Identity, Integration and Community Activism', Current Sociology, 48 (4), pp. 29–43.
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Kinder, K. (2016) Technologies of Translocality: Vegetables, Meat and Dresses in
4 Arab Muslim Detroit International Journal of Urban and Regional Research, Wiley,
5 online November, 2016 [http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1468-](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1468-2427.12414/full)
6 [2427.12414/full](http://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/10.1111/1468-2427.12414/full) (accessed 03.04.16)
7

8
9 Kruithof, B. (2015) The Dutch bourgeois civilising offensive in the nineteenth century
10 Human Figurations: Long-term perspectives on the human condition, 4:1, Norbert
11 Elias Foundation, [http://quod.lib.umich.edu/h/humfig/11217607.0004.102/--dutch-](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/h/humfig/11217607.0004.102/--dutch-bourgeois-civilising-offensive-in-the-nineteenth?rgn=main;view=fulltext)
12 [bourgeois-civilising-offensive-in-the-nineteenth?rgn=main;view=fulltext](http://quod.lib.umich.edu/h/humfig/11217607.0004.102/--dutch-bourgeois-civilising-offensive-in-the-nineteenth?rgn=main;view=fulltext) (accessed
13 07,04,17)
14

15 Kundnani, A. (2007) 'Integrationism: the politics of anti-Muslim racism', Race &
16 Class, 48(4), pp. 24–44.
17

18 Lewis, P (2007) Young, British and Muslim. London: Continuum.
19

20
21 Maylor, U. (2016) 'I'd worry about how to teach it': British values in English
22 classrooms, Journal of Education for Teaching, 42:3, pp. 314–328.
23

24 McGhee, D. (2008) The End of Multiculturalism: Terrorism, integration and human
25 rights Maidenhead: Open University Press
26

27
28
29 Mirza, M., Senthikumar, A and Ja'far, Z. (2007) Living Apart Together: British
30 Muslims and the Paradox of Multiculturalism. London: Policy Exchange.
31

32 Modood, T. (2003) 'New forms of Britishness: post-immigration ethnicity and
33 hybridity in Britain' in Sackman, R., Peters, B. and Faist, T. (eds.) Identity and
34 integration. Migrants in Western Europe, Oxon: Routledge. pp.77-90.
35

36 Modood, T. (2005) 'Ethnicity and Intergenerational Identities and Adaptations in
37 Britain: The Socio-Political Context', in M. Rutter & M. Tienda (eds.) Ethnicity and
38 Causal Mechanisms, Cambridge University Press. pp. 281-301
39

40 Modood, T. (2010) 'Multicultural Citizenship and Muslim Identity Politics',
41 Interventions: International Journal of Postcolonial Studies, 12 (2), pp. 157-170.
42

43 Morrice, L. (2016) Cultural values, moral sentiments and the fashioning of gendered
44 migrant identities Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 43:3, pp. 400–417
45

46 Meer, N., Dwyer, C. and Modood, T. (2010) 'Embodying Nationhood? Conceptions
47 of British national identity, citizenship, and Gender in the 'Veil Affair'' The
48 Sociological Review 58(1), pp. 84–111.
49

50 Mustafa, A. (2015) 'Active citizenship, dissent and civic consciousness: young
51 Muslims redefining citizenship on their own terms' Identities: Global studies in culture
52 and power, 23:4, pp. 454-469
53

54 Mythen, G., Walklate, S. and Khan, F. (2009) "'I'm a Muslim, but I'm not a Terrorist":
55 Victimization, Risky Identities and the Performance of Safety', British Journal of
56 Criminology, 49 (6), pp. 736–754.
57
58
59
60

1
2
3 Mythen, G. (2012) 'Identities in the third space? Solidity, elasticity and resilience
4 amongst young British Pakistani Muslims' *The British Journal of Sociology*, 63:3, pp.
5 393-411.
6

7
8 O'Loughlin, B. and Gillespie, M. (2012) *Dissenting Citizenship? Young People and
9 Political Participation in the Media-security Nexus* *Parliamentary Affairs* 65, pp. 115–
10 137.
11

12
13 O'Toole, T. and Gale, R. (2013) *Political Engagement amongst Ethnic Minority
14 Young People* Basingstoke. Palgrave Macmillan
15

16 Parekh, B. (2000) *Defining British National Identity* *The Political Quarterly*, 71:1, pp.
17 4–14
18

19
20 Parekh, B. (2006) 'Europe, Liberalism and "Muslim Question"', in Modood, T.,
21 Zapata-Barrero, R., and Triandafyllidou, A. (Eds.) *Multiculturalism, Muslims and
22 Citizenship: A European Approach*. United Kingdom: Taylor & Francis, pp. 179-203.
23

24
25 Patterson, O., Glazer, N., Greeley, A. M. and Moynihan, D. P. (1974) 'What Is
26 Ethnicity?' *Bulletin of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences*, JSTOR, p 16-35.
27

28
29 Ramadan, T. (2009) *What I Believe*. USA: Oxford University Press.
30

31
32 Roy, O. (2004) *Globalised Islam: The Search for a New Ummah*. London: Hurst.
33

34
35 Shaw, I. S. (2016) *Reporting the Lee Rigby Murder and Anti-Muslim Hostilities in the
36 UK in 2013: The Cultural Clash* *Communication and Human Wrongs Journalism
37 Nexus* in Roy, S. and Shaw, I. S. (Eds.) (2016) *Communicating Differences: Culture,
38 Media, Peace and Conflict Negotiation* Basingstoke. Palgrave Macmillan
39

40
41 Said, E. W. (2003) *Orientalism* London. Penguin
42

43
44 Selod, S. (2015) 'Citizenship denied: The racialization of Muslim American men and
45 women post 9/11', *Critical Sociology* 41(1) pp. 77-95.
46

47
48 Tarlo, E. (2007) *Islamic Cosmopolitanism: The Sartorial Biographies of Three Muslim
49 Women in London* *Fashion Theory*, 11:2/3, pp. 1-30.
50

51
52 Tarlo, E. (2010) *Visibly Muslim: Fashion, Politics, Faith* Oxford. Berg
53

54
55 The Telegraph (2011) 'Wiki Leaks: Americans call Leicester "the most conservative
56 Islamic community in Europe"', *The Telegraph*, February 4th,
57 [2011http://blogs.telegraph.co.uk/news/edwest/100074751/wikileaks-americans-call-
58 leicester-the-most-conservative-islamic-community-in-europe/](http://blogs.telegraph.co.uk/news/edwest/100074751/wikileaks-americans-call-leicester-the-most-conservative-islamic-community-in-europe/) accessed 9th
59 February, 2014.
60

Thomas, P. and Sanderson, P. (2011) 'Unwilling Citizens? Muslim Young People
and National Identity', *Sociology*, 45(6), pp. 1028–1044.

1
2
3 Tufail, W. (2015) 'Rotherham, Rochdale, and the Racialised Threat of the 'Muslim
4 Grooming Gang', *International Journal for Crime, Justice and Social Democracy*, 4
5 (3), pp. 30-43
6

7
8 Vadher, K. and Barrett, M. (2009) 'Boundaries of Britishness in British Indian and
9 Pakistani young adults', *Journal of Community & Applied Social Psychology*, 19(6),
10 pp. 442–458.

11
12 Yuval-Davis, N. (2006) 'Intersectionality and Feminist Politics'. *European Journal of*
13 *Women's Studies*, 13 (3) pp. 193-209.

14
15 Zizek, S. (2009) *The Parallax View* Cambridge. The MIT Press.
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32
33
34
35
36
37
38
39
40
41
42
43
44
45
46
47
48
49
50
51
52
53
54
55
56
57
58
59
60