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Title
Minorities in UK:
The Afghan, the Pakistanis and the Irish Crime and Violence
Affiliation

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Abstract

In this thesis one have tried to collect information about a curious case regarding the phenomenon of ‘crime and violence’ in the United Kingdom in the last few decades. This was throughout studying and conducting an investigation about it vis-à-vis three different ethnic groups: the Afghans, the Pakistanis, and the Irish.

The main issue this thesis tackles is how can the Afghans and the Pakistanis be affiliated with crime and violence, in the United Kingdom, and to what extent? Are the Afghans and Pakistanis the only minority groups involved with crime and violence in the UK? If so, are the Irish political and civilian movements’ accomplices in the terrorist attacks in the British lands considered as crime involvement or is it a logical reaction to the UK interference in the minority groups’ liberties?

All the data in this study has been collected and proved the two main hypotheses by affirmation. And the results show that the Afghans and the Pakistanis were guilty of the attacks and violent acts. Moreover, the high ranked number of attacks is attributed to the Irish community, which was the most active one among the other ethnic minorities.

Key words: Crime- Violence- Ethnic group-Terrorism

Dedication

I DEDICATE THIS HUMBLE WORK TO MY
PRECIOUS FATHER, MOTHER AND ELDER BROTHER BENYAMINA
WHOM WITHOUT I COULD ACHIEVE NOTHING.

Acknowledgment

First of all, all Praise to God the Almighty

I am grateful to God for the gift of parents that are always a source of joy, happiness and support, love you both always and forever.

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And finally, a special thank for all my teachers and to the board of examiners who dedicated time to read, correct and guide my research for the better,

I am grateful to you all.

List of Abbreviations

UK: United Kingdom

USSR: Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

ONS: Office for National Statistics

GBP: Great Britain Pound

WW1: World War 1

FOSIS: The Federation of Islamic Student Societies

HBV : Honour Based Violence

RUC : Royal Ulster Constabulary

IRA: Irish Republican Army

RIRA: Real Irish Republican Army

CIRA: Continues Irish Republican Army

NIRA: New Irish Republican Army

CCTV: Closed-circuit television

NSPCC: National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

CIA: Central Intelligence Agency

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Chapter one: overview of crime and violence in UK

General Introduction

Crime waves occurred all over the entire world and took a big part in peoples' daily lives, due to many different factors and stimuli. Crime is defined according to the criminologist Paul Tappan as "an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law committed without defence or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanour."

Violence is all the actions that inflict destruction, harm, mental and/or physical pain or suffering. According to the Oxford English Dictionary violence is simply a "Behaviour involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something and as the unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force. In other words violence is the force to cause pain and injure persons and property and to leave them with emotional distress.

We emphasized more specifically Crime and violence in the United Kingdom by inspecting its causes, consequences, and aspects. Linking crime and violence with three different communities among which two are considered as ethnic minorities (the Afghans and the Pakistanis) without neglecting the third one which is the Irish community.

The main principle of this study is to investigate the magnitude of the affiliation of the three ethnic groups mentioned above, within the phenomena of crime and violence in the host country the United Kingdom. The primary questions of this study are:

- Who are the Afghans and the Pakistanis?
- What were the main factors behind their migration towards the United Kingdom?
- Where were the major settlements of the Afghans, Pakistanis in the United Kingdom?
and;
- What is the relationship between the two ethnic minorities and the Irish, in the United Kingdom?

Hence, the main questions this thesis tackles are as follows:

-To what extent are the Afghans, Pakistanis, affiliated with crime and violence in the United Kingdom?

-Are the Irish groups and movements affiliated with crime violence and are those methods legitimate?

The research scheme and the analysis of the questions probed in this study came up with the two following hypotheses:

-It is hypothesised that most minority groups, such as the Afghanis and the Pakistanis, are affiliated in crime and violence because of inability to integrate in the European life style and culture, like that of UK;

-Researches, however, have shown that even minority groups who share same cultural background and life style, like the Irish, are involved in the crime and violence process regarding different reasons.

The current thesis starts with a general introduction dealing with the statement of the problem (crime and violence in the UK), the research questions, hypotheses and the methodology of the research. The first chapter is dedicated to the ethnic and religious diversity in the United Kingdom, in relation with both crime and violence terms discussed in detail by famous scholars like Sigmund Freud via the use of psycho analytic theories. The main causes and types of crime and violence are discussed including documented cases of crimes recorded in the United Kingdom.

The second chapter is devoted to the three targeted communities residing in the UK: the Afghans, the Pakistanis, and the Irish. More specifically, their historical background their religions, languages, and identities, in their home countries and the hosting one. Furthermore, in a paramount manner, their affiliations with crime, its types, including cases of crimes committed by the three communities, by illustrating with examples and drawing the research results.

1. Introduction

This chapter is an overview that aims to shed light on crime and violence in the United Kingdom. It is divided into two sections, the first section deals with the diversity of ethnic groups. Thus, this factor opened the doors for the emergence of different doctrines debating cultural and religious differences; more precisely Christianity and Islam along with few other beliefs. Section two, on the other hand, provides a detailed description to the terms of crime and violence, their types and the reasons which lie behind them.

1.1. Section One

The United Kingdom (UK) is an island country situated in the northwestern coast of Europe. It consists of England, Wales, Scotland as well as the Northern Ireland. Often the term Britain is used to refer to the whole kingdom and many smaller islands. The UK is a constitutional monarchy with a parliamentary democracy headed by the queen nowadays the queen Elizabeth II. The capital and largest city in UK is London which is among the world's leading commercial, financial, and cultural centre. A global city and financial centre with an urban area population of 10.3 million, it includes several major cities such as Birmingham, Liverpool, and Manchester, all these cities in England; Belfast, Londonderry in Northern Ireland, Edinburgh and Glasgow in Scotland, Swansea and Cardiff in Wales.

1.1.1. Ethnicity in the United Kingdom

UK origins go back to the Anglo Saxon king Athelstan. It is known for its ethnic diversity as it contains immigrants from the four parts of the world. For centuries until nowadays people immigrate into the UK, some to avoid political or religious persecution, others in search for a better way of life and a mean to escape poverty. After the 1945 a large number of Europeans immigrated to the UK, in the 1950 there was another wave of immigrants from Russia, Serbia, South Asia, America, Australia, and China. Moreover, in the early 1970 the Pakistanis, Bangladeshis and Indians were considered as the largest ethnic groups residing in the UK.

The United Kingdom is well known for its ethnic diversity and for the high growth in its population. This growth slowed down during the 1970s and fell between 1975 and 1978, until the 1980s, its inhabitants were from several continents and countries such as Europe, Asia, and Africa regardless of the natives. The United Kingdom as a government is known to be a kingdom of diversity in gender, age and religion. It gives each and every one of its citizens the right of practicing his/her own religion;

Christianity, Islam, Hindu, Sikh, Jewish, Buddhists ...etc Moreover, it has a variety of languages spoken on its land like Irish, Scottish, Gaelic, Cornish and Arabic.

Knowing the exact number of immigrants in the UK can be difficult because some of them reside illegally. The illegal immigrants are undocumented while others live there with false documents. The rest of them are waiting for their asylum to be approved by authorities. There are approximately 64.6 million living in the UK, according to the the Office for National Statistics, mid-2014. The majority of people in the UK are White British and they form 56.2 million a percentage of (87.2%). In London they form 45% an average of (3.7 million) from 8.2 million.¹

The second largest ethnic groups are African/black, Caribbean/black British 3%. They are mixed multiple ethnic groups either born in one of its previous colonies or the result of inter racial marriage, and then comes the third largest ethnic group the Asian British Indian 2.3%, and they consist of three minorities the Indians and they are 1,451,862 million, then the Pakistanis by 1,174,983 million ,the Bangladeshi 451,529,the Chinese by 433,150,and the rest are from different Asian countries, and the smallest minority are the gypsy minority and they consist of 63,193, and under the Council of Europe's Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities the UK recognizes the Scottish, Welsh, Irish and Cornish peoples as national minorities.²

1.1.2. Religiosity in the United Kingdom

Although The United Kingdom is considered as a Christian kingdom following the teachings of the Anglican church a huge value is given to Christianity but it has also other religions practiced on its soil such as Islam, Judaism, Buddhism...etc The practices of such religions is protected by the three constituent legal system laws by the international law and treaties, also by the European convention of rights . These laws provide the freedom of thoughts, conscience, religion, and the freedom to change religion and one's own beliefs. The freedom of religion is guaranteed. According to the article 9 of the European Convention of Human Rights, subjects have the following rights:

“The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion
this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief

¹ www.irr.org.uk/research/statistics/ethnicity-and-religion.

² <http://www.irr.org.uk/research/statistics/ethnicity-and-religion>

and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief, in worship, teaching, practice and observance... The freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs shall be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary in a democratic society in the interests of public safety, for the protection of public order, health or morals, or for the protection of the rights and freedoms of others ".³

These articles are followed by her majesty's government and such laws provides any human being with, the right to practice his own beliefs, change it, And manifest it without any fear or legal implications.

1.1.3. Christianity in the United Kingdom

Christianity in the United Kingdom includes Anglican, Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, and Methodist. Among these churches the most dominant, ancient, and practiced one is the Anglican Church, it holds the majority of followers. It has the percentage of 59.4 % in the entire kingdom according to the religion census of 2011.⁴

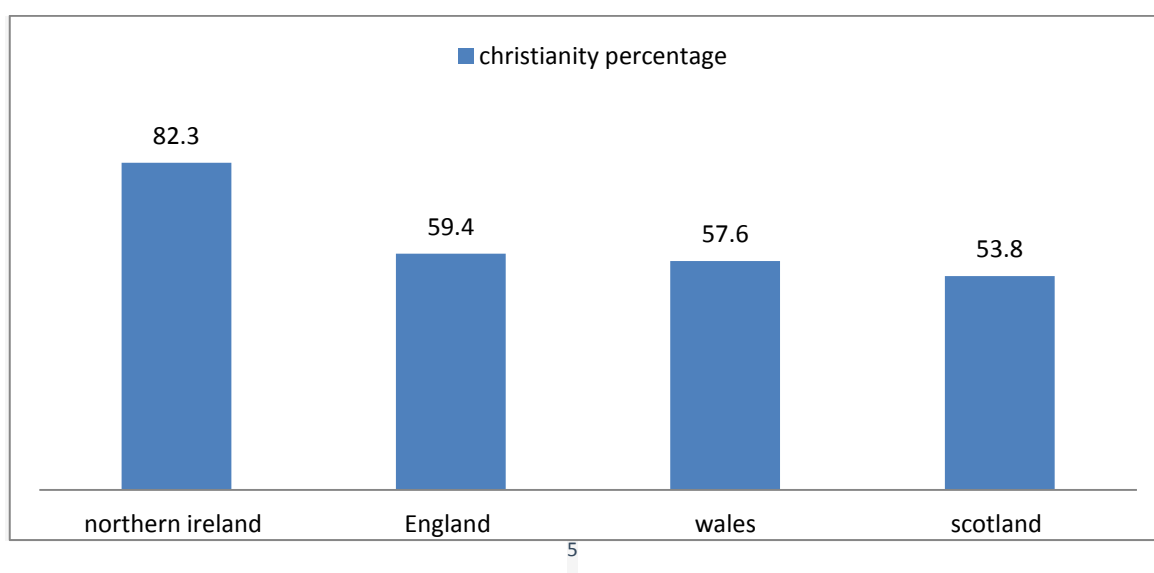


Figure 1: Christianity Percentage in the United Kingdom

³ www.equalityhumanrights.com/en/human-rights-act/article-9-freedom-thought-belief-and-religion

⁴ www.faithsurvey.co.uk/uk-christianity.html

⁵ [ibid](#)

This chart demonstrates the percentage of Christians in the entire kingdom. Northern Ireland has the highest number of Christians 82.3% followed by England with an average of 59.4%, then Wales with 57.6%, finally, Scotland 53.8%. Another census held between 2001 and 2011, the number of Christians born in the UK fell down by 5.3 million which few considers it as a catastrophe. Further estimations in the same study predict that by the year of 2067 the number of the Christians born in the UK will reach zero. The Guardian International edition news paper added; “More than half UK population has no religion”.⁶

According to the British Social Attitudes survey; more than half of the population says that they have no religion, and the generation gap on religious affiliation is widening. In addition, the Church of England is facing a catastrophic fall in the proportion of young adults who describe themselves as Anglican. The data shows acceleration towards a secular society. Only 3% of adults under 24 years describe themselves as Anglican. Fewer than 5% whom identify themselves as Catholic. Almost three out of four 18- to 24-year-olds say that they have no religion. This census shocked both the church and government and created a public mass panic among Christian community.

1.1.4. Islam in the UK

Islam is considered to be the second largest religion in the United Kingdom. According to the 2011 census it reached 2,786,635, that means to say 4.4% of the total of the population. The majority of the Muslims reside in England, in London resides the highest number of Muslims in the country. Islam is considered to be the fastest growing religion in the UK. In the year of 2014 the number of Muslims reached 3,114,992, a growth of about the half. The majority of Muslims are Sunni Muslims; while Shia and Ahmadi are in small figures. The Pew Research Centre predicts that Islam will triple in 30 years.⁷

Avoiding key words such as “cultural integration “and “Islamophobia”, while dealing with Islam in the UK, is inevitable. The far-right says that Islam and the west are incompatible and that resulted to more violence according to an article written in the independent saying that there is a sense among many young Muslims that the Middle East is targeted and wars are waged against it because of the Islamic identity and said

⁶ www.theguardian.com/world/2017/sep/04/half-uk-population-has-no-religion-british-social-attitudes-survey

⁷ www.telegraph.co.uk/news/2017/11/29/muslim-population-uk-could-triple-13m-following-record-influx

That islamophobia is growing and keeps creating a sense of hate and a toxic mentality among young Muslims towards the western civilization In the same article the writer kept on and said that the Muslim community is refusing to integrate with the British society.

“That comes from islamophobia, but also portions of the Muslim community refusing to culturally integrate, regarding integration as a compromise of their identity. They push the notion of Britain never being our home, that we will always be hated for being Muslim, that you cannot truly be British and Muslim... Where does this refusal to compromise on identity arrive from? It may stem from the feeling that the West has always hated Islam, and compromising with that is a betrayal of any Muslim who has suffered against American imperialism or British colonialism. Many working-class families who did come over from countries such as India found that, culturally, Britain could never be home. It was too different and integrating deeply into that would be forgetting their roots”⁸

Some of the British see the Muslims as fanatics’ terrorists and their influence is purely negative but that’s not the case of all citizens of the kingdom. However, after these two major religions comes a variety of religions which sets the notion of the United Kingdom as a kingdom of religious variety. The following Chart demonstrates the religions and the adherents percentage based on the 2011 census;

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⁸ Rabbil Sikdar for the independent Wednesday 20 September 2017
<http://www.independent.co.uk/voices/parsons-green-radicalisation-british-muslims-austerity-middle-east-a7957766.html>

⁹ Vexen Crabtree 2012
<http://www.vexen.co.uk/UK/religion.html>

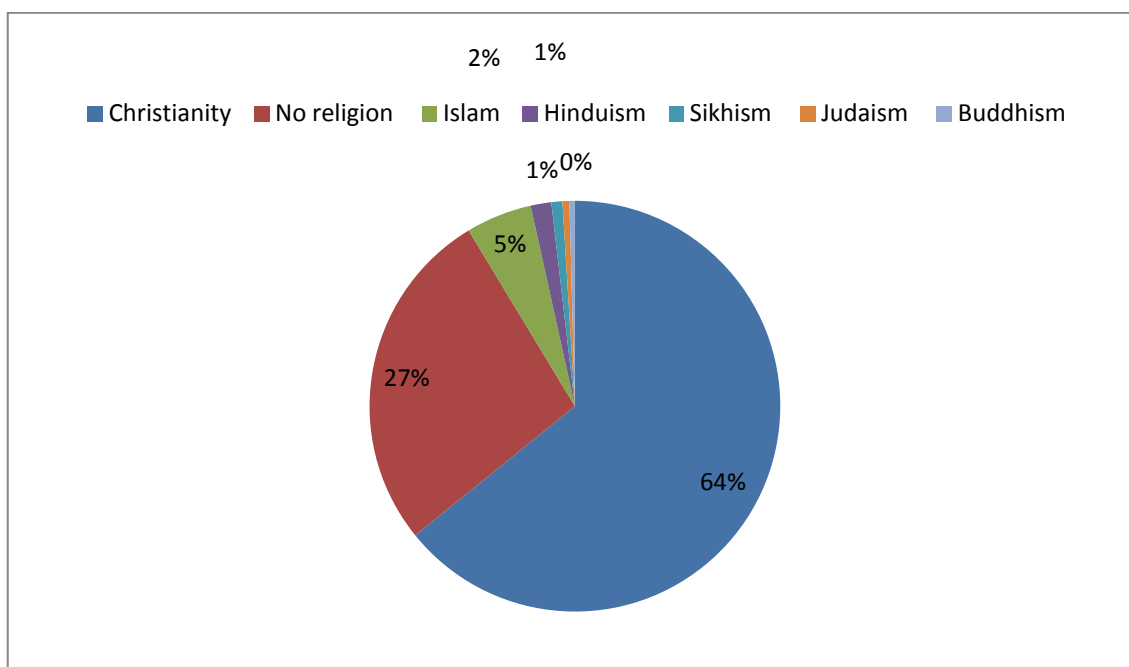


Figure2: Diversity of Religions in the UK

The UK is considered to be a nation of multiculturalism and acceptance. On the other after the Second World War 2 the UK evolved into more ethnical and religiously diverse kingdom especially in the capital London. Interracial relations evolved to the better and reflected the true meaning of multiculturalism and integration.

1.2. Section Two

Crime and violence involves the intent to use a psychological and physical power to cause harm to one's own or to others. It has reached endemic proportions in her majesties kingdom. This particular phenomenon has been tackled by several British scholars; official and non official agencies with sole purpose of having an idea on its beginning, how it has evolved among the years, and what were the factors behind having such high rates in crime and violence and what are the major crimes in the UK.

1.2.1. Introducing Crime and Violence

Crime and violence were not a yesterdays' problem for the English society, because it is a well known society to be diverse and multiracial. Having crime waves can differ according to each and every community. This study will demonstrate the diversity in the

United Kingdom also crime and violence in its beginnings, the factors behind it, taking into consideration scholars' point of views, the law enforcement agencies statistics, and data analysis in order to show the real numbers of these crime waves that make life of the British community whether natives or foreigners uncomfortable and unbearable.

The capital of the United Kingdom, London is known to have the highest number of surveillance cameras, it has more than 500.000 CCTVs. The UK remains a great power with considerable economic, cultural, military, scientific and political influence internationally. It has recently gone through a divorce from the European Union via a referendum called the Brexit despite of its greatness and political power the United Kingdom struggles from a major problem which is crime and violence.

Historically speaking the UK crime existed for a long period but it emerged after the war in 1919, after the demobilization of the British armed forces which was a catastrophic and long process. Soldiers coming home after going through extensive weaponry training and a brutal physical training that shaped them into professional killers and during the period of war they went through phases of violence and horrors of war. Suddenly the UK woke up to find herself facing violent veterans from both the navy and the army, and the press was so vigorous to draw attention towards them and to the factors that pushed them into criminal, violent acts and behaviors. The scale of crimes involving veterans was on the rise.

According to Philip Gibbs whom is considered to be a highly respected war correspondent sought to get deeper into the truth of this war and its immediate aftermath and by the end of one the chapters of his book he lamented how ‘ the daily newspapers for several months have been full with the record of crimes. The majority of them were committed by soldiers or ex-soldiers. *“They were subject to queer moods, queer tempers, and fits of profound depression with a restless desire for pleasure. Many of them were easily moved to passion when they lost control of themselves. Many were bitter in their speech, violent in opinion, frightening.”*¹⁰

There was also an article in the Daily Herald newspaper in the year of 1919.^{19th} of July, a special correspondent wrote of an ‘epidemic of violence and atrocious murder’ sweeping the country;

¹⁰Emsley, C. (2008). Violent crime in England in 1919: Post-war anxieties and press narratives. *Continuity and Change*, 23(1), 173-195. doi:10.1017/S026841600800670X

“The crop of the last four and a half years of slaughter. Human life has never reached such a low valuation as today ... It can be traced to the atmosphere of blood and violence necessary for the perpetration of a war of the kind we have just survived. This atmosphere, carefully created by an intense propaganda campaign, has gradually altered the moral aspect of the country at large, and has sown such seeds of perversion and lust for violence that the crop will be heavy and bitter”¹¹.

It has been documented by several scholars, researchers and specialists that the war was a major factor in the evolution of crime, violence and misconducts performed on the soil of the United Kingdom. In addition, David Dickinson an expert in economics writing for the Labour-leaning Institute for Public Policy Research, claims that the rise in mass unemployment is a major factor in the rise of crime rates in the last 20 years.

A second study lead by Gwyneth Boswell of the University of East Anglia conducted on 250 juveniles in prison or in care for serious violation of the British law Dr Boswell found that 40 per cent suffered from bullying and harassments in their early childhood there for they turned out be criminals and the other third had been raped, sexually assaulted by members of the family either the parents, relatives or a friend.¹²

1.2.2. Towards a Definition of Crime and Violence

Defining crime and violence requires getting deeper in each and every one of their aspects, Crime is defined according to the criminologist Paul Tappan as “an intentional act or omission in violation of criminal law ... committed without defense or justification, and sanctioned by the state as a felony or misdemeanor.”¹³, By this, the criminologist is stating that, crime is an action or performance against the Law, committed by a human being regardless of his/her gender or age or religious background without having the proper authority nor justification, and that act is punishable by law, crime is divided into two parts felonies and misdemeanors and each one has its own definition.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Poland, F., Boswell, G., Cross, J., Killett, A.(2007)Stairway Profiles Research: Out of Crime Key Enablement Tools (SPR:OCKET), Broadland District Council / University of East Anglia(Commissioned published report)

¹³ www.cliffsnotes.com/study-guides/criminal-justice/crime/definitions-of-crime

Felonies are Serious crimes punishable by death or life imprisonment a serious jail time at least a period of one year of incarceration it involves crimes such as murder, rape, robberies, grand theft, auto burglary, illegal sales of fire, arms; and drugs and terrorism ...etc. On the other hand, misdemeanors are non-serious crimes or if we can say minor crimes their punishment is not serious a year or less imprisonment in non maximum security prison or sometimes punishable by serving several hours in community service. It includes a variety of crimes from which I will mention small theft, simple assault, disorderly conduct, and disturbing the public peace.

Sigmund Freud took the concept of crime into another perspective and analyzed it from a psychoanalytic point of view where he sought to apply psychology on the analysis of criminal motives and behaviors. He argues in his book *Criminals from a Sense of Guilt* (1914-1916) that external issues like poverty, local culture, religion peer pressure doesn't have a huge impact on criminal behaviors but childhood influences on the individual do. Moreover, Freud claims that the urge of committing a crime is the feeling of guilt that precedes a crime and some of them commit crimes to seek punishment for their previous crimes and he relates these acts directly to childhood trauma.

The psychoanalytic theory of criminology relies heavily on psychological reasons leaving aside the sociological reasons. This theory is based on Sigmund Freud's work and disciplines. Furthermore, Freud claims that a human being is antisocial by inheritance. A human has an id that pushes directly toward acting and behaving selfishly, However, the society and its laws create a superego that tries to suppress the id. The id is noticeably viewed as our evil and darker side ordering us to do bad things on the other hand the superego tries to convince us to do things that are socially acceptable. And what is really bizarre is that this theory doesn't hold the id responsible because it is the part that is out of our control but it holds either the ego or the super ego.

Although these theories are being taught but they does not have the scientific ground because we cannot apply tests on it and we can know for sure that we have even an id ego and superego. In contrast, violence involves the mental and physical force to cause damage, The Oxford English Dictionary defines violence simply as "Behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something and as the unlawful exercise of physical force or intimidation by the exhibition of such force. Strength of emotion or of a destructive natural force, in other words violence is the

force to cause pain and injure persons and property and to leave them with emotional distress “. ¹⁴

1.2.3. Causes of Violence

Lately it seems that the majority of the people have gone crazy for no reason. Violent behaviors are witnessed on a daily bases, but beneath these conducts hides several causes. Genetics, Or heredity in the living organisms basically covers what parents transmit to their children, This field of research is responsible for decoding the relationship between inheritance and violent tendencies,. Chromosomes are responsible for delivering genetic messages from parents to their children, messages that can be good or bad, in addition few researches suggests that, in some cases bad mood and violence behaviors can be inherited from parents.

Brain injury researches and studies conducted by several universities and clinics, exhibits the strong ties between brain injuries and violent behaviors, universities such as the University Of Michigan School Of Public Health were researchers discovered that Injuries in a younger age are more likely to be aggressive¹⁵. In addition, The Human Diseases and Conditions forum confirms that, injuries to the frontal parts of the brain may be the cause of aggression anger and violence¹⁶.

Moreover, Antisocial personality disorder and People suffering from an antisocial personality disorder can behave violently from the early stages of life, starting with their early stages of life their childhood, until their reach adulthood. Their own safety and the safety of the others does not matter to them. They have no idea that violence is harmful to the others, and they do not seem that they differentiate Wright from wrong. And this people are also called either sociopath or psychopath.¹⁷

In addition, Alcohol and substance abuse goes hand in hand with violence, drinking and taking drugs plays huge role in violence. These substances interfere with the sense of good judgment and cause a state of depression that leads toward committing acts of violent nature. Finally, children learn by observing their own entourage and start to imitate, but in the case of those children who grew up in a violent environment whether in their homes schools neighborhoods ...etc they will start behaving violently according to their own society, just like a mirror effect. Those behaviors and influences on the

¹⁴ <https://en.oxforddictionaries.com/definition/violence>

¹⁵ www.psychcentral.com/news/2011/06/03/head-injuries-linked-to-violent-behavior/26656.html

¹⁶ www.humanillnesses.com/Behavioral-Health-Sel-Vi/Violence.html

¹⁷ [ibid](#)

child mentality are called Social modeling. This will create an endless cycle of violence and deviancy.¹⁸

1.2.4. Types of Violence

Violence is one of the most problematic issues that faces society in the entire globe, and often causes harm and injuries to multiple victims, however, it is categorized under several types each and every one has its own characteristics. first of all, Physical violence, occurs when someone uses physical strength via one of its body parts, to control someone, causes pain, or restrains his movements causing injury via a weapon or punching someone, arm-twisting, strangling, burning, stabbing, punching, or even using the weather as instrument of violence for example exposing someone to extreme heat or low temperature.

Moreover, Sexual violence takes place when forcing someone against his or hers own will to have sexual activity regardless of age and gender, it can be physical as much as verbal, for instance, touching a person in a sexual manner, exposing someone to diseases sexually transmitted, having asexual intercourse without consent, also to force someone into taking action in a pornographic content, criticizing a person sexuality, demonstrating sexual comments or mockery. There have been thousands and thousands of sexual abuse cases documented, such as, the case of a prisoner in the notorious prison Guantanamo Bay, where he was sexually abused over and over in different manners, by members of the CIA, Majid Khan said “interrogators poured ice water on his genitals, twice videotaped him naked and repeatedly touched his “private parts” none of which was described in the Senate report. Interrogators, some of whom smelled of alcohol, also threatened to beat him with a hammer, baseball bats, sticks and leather belts.¹⁹

In addition, Emotional violence, involves verbal expressions, or saying something in order to make fun of someone either by name calling, or making threats and intimidations. Not only but also, one’s own spirituality may also be targeted and violated, each and every state nation, and government has its own laws that provides spiritual freedoms, and when it comes to defining spiritual violence, it is used against once own spiritual and religious beliefs in order to humiliate them or gain control over

¹⁸Sheri Jacobson August 17, 2011

www.harleytherapy.co.uk/counselling/causes-of-violence-how-to-respond.htm

¹⁹www.theguardian.com/us-news/2015/jun/02/cia-sexual-abuse-torture-majid-khan-guantanamo-bay

them such as not allowing someone to practice his or hers own religious believes traditions making fun of a person's spiritual or religious traditions²⁰.

Furthermore, Physiological violence; also referred to as mental and psychological abuse, sums up in, the exposure to different behaviors, that could result into a mental trauma, depression, stress, and anxiety. Additionally, Verbal violence, sums up in the use of language in order to cause injury and harm to a person's feelings and mental state of mind, it can be in a form as simple as yelling, swearing, name calling, insulting, or making some one feeling worthless. In conclusion, financial abuse happens when someone is held accountable, given financial authority, and its use without the second party knowledge it can be demonstrated in acts such as fraud the Miss use of funds or destroying property.²¹.

Throughout investigations there have been found a relationship between violent act, behaviors and income inequality it has been subjected to several studies by scholars and it has been proved that people from lower classes with a low income are more subjected to deviancy and committing crimes. The theory that defends this claims is known as "relative deprivation, which clearly explains economic inequality results social frustration among poor people that could a major push towards criminal behaviors such committing robberies, thefts, drug dealing and smuggling, in order to seek compensation and satisfaction compared to the wealthiest class.²².

1.2.5. Types of Crime and Violence Committed in the United Kingdom

Crimes data in the United Kingdom breaks into two categories major and minor crimes according to the gravity of the crimes. First of all, the Organized crime: The United Kingdom as the other countries knew groups of thugs organized in gangs, their sole purpose is to gain money in every illegal manners possible, such as, drug dealing, stealing, organized illegal immigration, the use of and sale of firearms, prostitution..etc, and the government identified it as a serious risk to the national security. A study conducted by the Home Office of Criminal Profiles of Organized Criminals in the UK, (2013) clearly states that, there is about 36,600 organized criminals (87%) of them are UK nationals, (73%) of them are convicted of drug related offences.²³ The profits are

²⁰ www.gov.nl.ca/VPI/types February 27, 2018

²¹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Economic_abuse

²² Frederick Howard Brown, "Relative Deprivation, Opportunity and Crime: A Study of Young Men's Motivations for committing burglary". PhD thesis, page 1.2.3

²³ www.theconversation.com/how-organised-crime-in-the-uk-has-evolved-beyond-the-mafia-model-40782 May 18, 2015

ultimately between tens of thousands to hundreds of millions of pounds. The current Prime Minister Theresa May stated that the organized crime is both a risk to the national security and economy, she also said that they cost the UK £24 billion a year, “Serious and organized crime is a threat to our national security and costs the UK more than £24 billion a year. But for too long, too many serious and organized criminals have been able to remain one step ahead and out of law enforcement’s reach.”²⁴

The metropolitan police intelligence reports that there are approximately 225 gangs in London, 58 of this gangs are known to be active²⁵, But the gang that is really considered as a hardcore gang with serious affiliation to the British underworld was the Krays gang, headed by the two brothers Ronald "Ronnie" Kray, Reginald "Reggie" Kray, they were the most notorious gangsters in the east end of London. In the period of the 1950s and the 1960s on the surface they were night club owners but in the underworld they were the most brutal and vicious gangsters. The Krays were even mixed up with the Italian mafia in Las Vegas they were involved in corruption of politicians police officers, intimidating witnesses extortion adding to the previous criminal activities. Ronald was also in homosexual affair with lord Robert, Boothby, a conservative politician and it made a big scandal back in time when homosexuality was considered to be a crime in the kingdom. Even though they were hard gangsters but they tried to keep a low profile until their arrest on May 8, 1968, they were sentenced to life imprisonment with a non-parole period of 30 years for the murders of Cornell and McVitie.²⁶

Equally important, Burglary and major Robberies, which means robbery from premises that getting into is not approved, it is also the action of breaking and entering in a private property in order to commit a felony²⁷. According to a data provided by Terry's fabrics originally from the FOI data shows that, the busiest time of the year in committing a burglary is Christmas, were the majority of the people are outside celebrating, the same data shows the huge number of burglaries in December, 2016, with, 15,288 domestic burglaries, and, 10,710 commercial burglaries. These huge figures were reported in only the month of December 2016, dealing with the most

²⁴ Serious and Organized Crime Strategy, October 2013 , page 6
www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/248645/Serious_and_Organised_Crime_Strategy.pdf

²⁵ www.theguardian.com/uk/2012/feb/08/police-target-gangs-raids-london

²⁶ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kray_twins

²⁷ www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/burglary

populated city in the UK which is London. The figures were shocking it reached 43,019 Domestic burglaries, and 25,398 Commercial burglaries. In the second place came Manchester, with 16,883 domestic burglaries and 12,203 commercial burglaries, in the third place came West Yorkshire with 13,711 domestic burglaries and 12,129 commercial burglaries, in the fourth and lowest area was South Yorkshire with (6,804) and Merseyside with (6,763) in domestic burglaries²⁸.

There were also major cases of robberies, such as, The Northern Bank robbery in Belfast northern Ireland in 2004 were a large armed gang stole £26.5 million, there was also The Graff Diamonds robbery, London in 2009 were two men stole £40 million of gems in an armed robbery, the largest cash robbery in the British history was in the year of 2006 were £53,116,760 stolen from the The Securitas depot.²⁹ Moreover, crimes involving drugs consists of several offences such as, possession, consumption, supply of or the intent to supply illegal drugs, drug trafficking or smuggling. According to a study published in the January 2017 by the office of statistics on crime in England and Wales, the number of drug offences reached 141,714 from which 25,175 were for trafficking and 116,539 offences for possession.³⁰

Adding to the previous notions, Sexual crimes in the UK, According to the English law a sexual offence or molestation is when penetrating someone without consent or knowledge and it is considered as rape and punishable by law, under this particular crime falls different categories of victims such as, spouses, children, people with developmental disabilities, people with dementia, and elders. All of the previous categories can suffer from a sexual violence, in addition, the Office for National Statistics by the end of 2017 released a variety of statistics detailing the different categories and genders that were victims of sexual abuse and they are as follows: There were 20 % women and 4 % men had gone through an experience of sexual assault since the age of 16 making 3.4 million female victims and 631,000 male victims. The same data shows that 5 of 6 persons haven't reported their experience to the proper authorities³¹.

²⁸ [Lauren O'callaghan, Sunday Express, , Thu, Dec 14, 2017, www.express.co.uk/life-style/life/892341/crime-burglar-alarm-burglary-UK-worst-areas](http://www.express.co.uk/life-style/life/892341/crime-burglar-alarm-burglary-UK-worst-areas)

²⁹ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_major_crimes_in_the_United_Kingdom

³⁰ www.drugwise.org.uk/how-many-drug-crimes-are-committed

³¹ www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/articles/sexualoffencesinenglandandwales/yearendingmarch2017

Furthermore an article done by the NSPCC states that 1 of 20 children in the UK have been sexually assaulted, over than 2,900 children were identified as needing protection from sexual abuse, 1 in 3 children do not report that they have been sexually molested. In addition, 90% of these children have been abused by someone that they know, and what is more shocking is that disabled children are over 3 times more likely to be abused than non-disabled children.³²

Sexual assaults in the UK existed since a long time ago, and as previously said, victims differ in, age, gender, state of mind, and also the same for the perpetrators, the following cases are examples but not the only ones. Starting with the case of Antoni Imiela (the m25 rapist), he is a German rapist who grew up in County Durham, he was responsible for attacking and sexually assaulting ten women in the Southeastern England from the year of 2001 till 2002 until she was finally caught in 2004³³. Second, the case of the Black Cab Rapist John Worboys whom was convicted in the year of 2009 of sexually assaulting twelve women, the local police believe that he is responsible for over than one hundred assaults. Moreover, the third case is, the Derby sex gang, they were a group of men, whom have sexually abused over one hundred girls in, Derby England, in the year of 2010, it is considered to be the most severe cases of sexual assaults in recent times. after a hard and long undercover and investigative work held by the police the gang members were charged with seventy five offences related to twenty six girls, the total of convicted individuals reached thirteen, among them nine were convicted of grooming and raping girls aged between the ages of twelve and eighteen years old.³⁴

In addition to crimes committed in the UK, Youth crime and Knife crimes are categorized as a phenomenon, which is widespread among juveniles whom run around the kingdom and its major cities spreading fear and knife attacks, resulting in a mass panic, disorder and leaving behind them casualties and victims. Some of these victims survive with minor injuries; the unlucky ones are in their final rest. The following table is constructed based upon metropolitan data since 2010 until 2015,

³² www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-abuse/sexual-abuse-facts-statistics

³³ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antoni_Imiela

³⁴ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_major_crimes_in_the_United_Kingdom#Serial_killings

Calendar year	Knife crime	Annual change %	Knife Crime with Injury	Annual change %	Gang Violence Indicator	Annual change %
2010	12,986	-	4,015	-	2,340	-
2011	14,503	12%	4,173	4%	2,372	1%
2012	12,053	-17%	3,362	-19%	1,690	-29%
2013	10,405	-14%	3,208	-5%	1,485	-12%
2014	9,497	9%	3,410	6%	1,719	-16%
2015	9,962	5%	3,706	9%	1,858	8%

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Table 1: Calendar of Knife Crimes in the UK

Keeping up with crimes in the UK, Youth crimes and shoplifting is viewed as a devastating phenomenon, generally young children and juveniles are law abiding. They do what pleases them regardless of the behavior, its nature, and whether it is legal or not. This type of crime is committed by both genders (male and female), some of them resort to this type of crime to survive because of their social status(poverty or being homeless) or just for the kick of it, it was described by the Sunday Express news paper by Belinda Robinson as a crime on the rise, and stated also that the police are the ones to be blamed for not arresting offenders whom steal goods that worth less than 200£.

She also demonstrated a detail originally from the Daily Telegraph which says that offenders resolved to a new approach rather than stealing items with a large amount, at the same time they would steal items under the £200 in order to avoid serious sanctions, According to her also this type of crime costs the economy more than £6billion, and the number of shoplifting crimes has risen from 300,000 in 2012-2013 to 370,000 last year. What is considered to be a joke in the legal system is the Anti-Social Behavior Crime and Policing Act 2014 that allows the accused of low shoplifting value to plead guilty via the post. This type of crime is a serious offence which results to catastrophes to UK national economy and leaves the shop owners in a state of despair.³⁶

³⁵ Politowski, Benjamin. (2016). *Gangs and Serious Youth Violence*, page 5

³⁶ Belinda Robinson, for the Sunday express newspaper, Wed, Dec 27, 2017

www.express.co.uk/news/uk/897027/Shoplifting-Police-let-off-thefts-under-200-Home-Office-retail-ministers-law

Concluding with, Spree killings and Serial killings, the two types of crimes are similar to each other spree killing is when a person commits murder of more than two persons in a short time period in multiple locations. On the other hand, serial killing has the same definition except for the time serial killing usually takes long period from killing one victim to the next one and usually serial killers follow a certain pattern in their killings for instance they choose their victims according to certain specification example the gender, color of the eyes or hair ...etc. These categories of crimes are no stranger to the UK since a long time there have been multiple cases of serial killers and spree killers.³⁷ Here follows tables demonstrations rates of some types of killings:

Name	Date	Number of victims
The Barry Williams killing spree	1978	5
The Hungerford massacre	1987	17
The Dunblane massacre	1996	18
The Cumbria shootings	2010	13

Table 2: Spree Killings in the UK

Name	Date	Number of victims
The Amelia Dyer case	1896	247 attributed
John Bodkin Adams	1935–1956	163+
Jack the Ripper	1888	5+

³⁷ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Serial_killer

The MacKay case	1974–1975	5-12?
The Sutcliffe Murders (The Yorkshire Ripper)	1975–1981	13-20+
The Peter Dinsdale killings	1978	26
The Dennis Nilsen murders	1978–1981	15+
The Robert Black murders	1982–1986	4+
The Peter Tobin case	1991–2006	3(?)
The Beverley Allitt murders (The Angel of Death)	1991	4 dead & 9 attempted murders
Fred and Rosemary West case (The West's' <i>House of Horrors</i>)	1994	12(+?)

³⁸**Table 3: Serial killings in the UK**

The UK has gone through some really hard times while dealing with serial killings. These killings caused panic and distress all over the kingdom, with each and every serial killer emerging, the sense of security disappears. For instance, the case of Amelia Dyer whom was a real notorious serial killer in the age of Victorian England, she spread massive panic and horrors until she was caught and found guilty, and few assume that she was responsible for more than 400 killings. In addition, there was the case of the serial killer dubbed by the press as “jack the reaper” who was responsible for killing more than five prostitutes in London England, before killing them he caused mutilation to their bodies, until one day the killings stopped and he was never identified.

1.3. Conclusion

In this chapter we saw the diversity of ethnicity in the United Kingdom; including religiosity in the United Kingdom, such as, Islam, Christianity, and few other religions. Afterwards, we moved to the definition of Crime and Violence, its Causes and Types.

³⁸ en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_major_crimes_in_the_United_Kingdom#Serial_killings

Then, we clarified in detail the types of crime and violence committed in the United Kingdom soil. The following chapter deals with the two ethnic minorities, the Afghans and the Pakistanis, whether they are involved in crime in the UK; concluding with the Irish affiliation with crime in the UK and its legitimacy.

Chapter Two :

Crime Affiliations of Three Different Ethnic Groups in UK

2. -Introduction

This chapter carries the most important idea of this research. The first part contains plenty of notions, ideas and statistics about the two ethnic minorities; The Afghans and The Pakistanis, their background, origin, language, and religion within their own countries and within the host country. Essentially, it discusses their affiliation with crime and violent behaviours in the United Kingdom. In the second part, one will clarify in detail the notion of the Irish struggle against the United Kingdom, and the Irish affiliation with crime in the UK.

2.1. Historical Background of the Afghans

The Islamic republic of Afghanistan is a country situated in the Asian continent, its capital is Kabul. With a population of 29,863,000 people, sizing : 647,500 sq. Km, the dominant religion is Islam, comprising of 84% Sunni Muslims, 15% are Shi'ite Muslims, and about 1% or less practice no religion. Two major languages are spoken in Afghanistan, the Pashto and Dari, in addition, it is known for its natural resources, such as, Natural gas, petroleum, coal, copper, chromite, talc, barites, sulphur, lead, zinc, iron ore, salt, precious and semiprecious stones. The Life expectancy is 64 years, and the literacy rate reached 28.7 per cent, According to the UN Afghanistan Human Development Report of 2005.

A country that has been and still under wars and crises since a long time throughout history, this country has been invaded by the Russians, the Americans, and the British in addition to the still existing rule of the Taliban and Al Qaeda. These hardships implanted a certain violent mentality in the Afghans way of living, a mentality of violence and hate toward all of what is foreign and Western in particular. After gaining independence in 1919 the years that followed were full of internal fighting and political hardships, until Afghanistan was ruled by a self proclaimed constitutional monarch in 1964, which was only similar to adding fuel to fire. That monarch lasted until the year of 1973 when it was declared as a republic in 1979. The Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan; they were faced by a group of armed man called the Mujahidin backed by several countries especially the US, providing them with arms and financial support. That made them able to face the mighty USSR in a guerrilla war which inflicted heavy losses to the Soviet Union and resulted to their withdrawal in 1989. Afterwards a group of scholars by the name Taliban took over the ruling and captured the city Kabul and overthrew the Mujahidin in the year of 1996 upon seizing the rule by the Taliban. They started expanding all over the country by the force of arms and bullets

taking over almost the entire country. After the 9/11 terrorist attacks in 2001, the United States of America and its allies, including Great Britain, started a military campaign to seek those responsible for the terrorist attacks in the US soil.³⁹

2.1.1- Afghans' Settlement in the United Kingdom

Political instability, violence and the low economical condition led to legal and illegal waves of immigrants seeking refuge in almost the entire planet seeking for better and safe life conditions. The majority of the Afghan refugees and asylum seekers moved towards the United States and the United Kingdom especially Great Britain and its capital London. A large migration toward the United Kingdom was because of the Taliban unjust ruling and the American air strikes. There are several estimations of Afghans in the United Kingdom; the 2001 census estimated the total of Afghans in the UK as being up to 14,481, with 73 per cent (10,832) of them residing in London, another 500 lives in Birmingham. According to the same census (10,829 or 71%) categorise themselves as being Muslims and according to another study conducted by the national office for statistics estimates that in 2008 and 2009 the number of people born in Afghanistan living in the UK reached 56,000 people. A huge rise since the 2001 census is noticeable and likely to rise in huge numbers because of the growing number of asylum seekers and also because of the refugees born in refugee camps in the neighbouring country Pakistan those who may not record Afghanistan as their origin country of birth. According to other studies, the majority of Afghans in the UK are Pashtun followed by small numbers of Tajik, Uzbek and Hazara.^{40, 41}

2.1.2-Identity, Religion and Language within Afghanistan and the Host Country

Dealing with the Afghan identity, a deeper analysis of their historical legacy, language, and religion, is a must. Discussion about the social and political culture of Afghanistan, including the tribal political mentality that pre-existed the USSR invasion, religious beliefs understanding, and the long lasting conflicts internally and externally whether the conflicts between the government including citizens opposing to the insurgents and the Taliban or between the Taliban and other movements against the western military forces and their intelligence services, is also a need to understand the Afghans' affiliation with crime and violence within and outside the country.

⁴⁰ Sophie Jones, ICAR Population Guide, Afghans in the UK, July 2010

⁴¹ The Afghan Muslim Community in England, Understanding Muslim Ethnic Communities (2009). <http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/20120920001132/http://www.communities.gov.uk/documents/communities/pdf/1203127.pdf>

“The community in the UK is diverse and fragmented along many ethnic, regional, political and linguistic lines. Afghanistan is also a country with strong regional identities, which makes its émigrés less likely to group together. There is often considerable mistrust and suspicion of Afghans outside of specific social networks, which consist mainly of kinship and friendship ties that already existed back in Afghanistan. The relationship between Different ethnic groups is a complex one, and while ethnic divisions are deep, there is also a great deal of mixing and friendly exchange between groups. This is partly the result of a shared experience of migration/exile from a common homeland. However, these Relationships can appear quite contradictory and confusing for young people born and brought up in the UK. On the one hand they pick up very negative views about other ethnic Groups from their parents, whilst at the same time witnessing a reasonably high level of Friendliness across the ethnic divides”⁴²

As the previous quote states, the Afghan community differs not only in their motherland but also in the United Kingdom. Linguistically speaking because of the different dialects, and there is also the factor of mistrust and suspicion between the Afghan community living in the UK which will never make them unite and causes a bigger crack inside their own community There is also a huge problem among the younger generations born in the UK whom are unable to adopt neither the Afghani mentality transmitted from their parents, traditions, nor the British life style. The same report states also,

“There are also internal pressures that dictate the ways in which many Afghans perceive or promote their identity. These inform the extent to which people are prepared to assert or hide their religious identity, as well as the levels

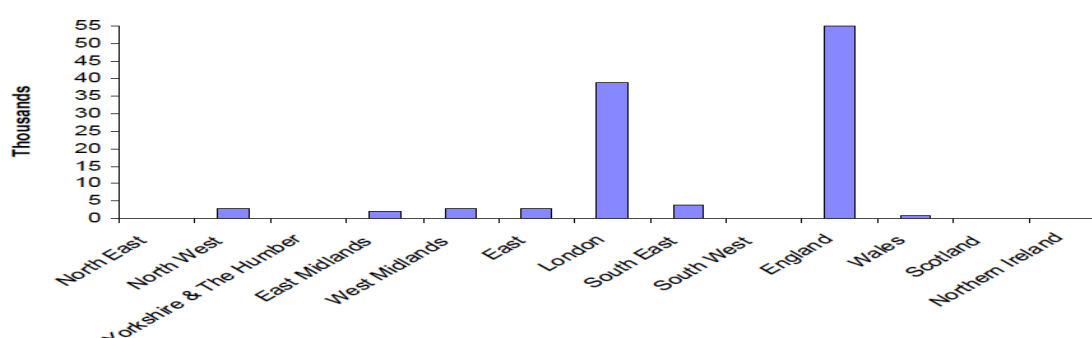
⁴² Ibid.

of integration they achieve or desire with wider society. As with most migrant communities, the older generation is less willing or able to adapt to the host society than the younger generation. However, the ways in which the second generation is choosing to differentiate itself is proving problematic for the first generation which worries about the loss of Afghan culture and values among the young, as well as expressing fears about them adopting the ‘worst’ traits of British culture. However, many of the second generation reject the fears and concerns of the older generation and profess to be quite comfortable about renegotiating their Afghan and British identities to create a newly emerging Afghan-Britishness.”⁴³

In addition, the language barrier among the first generations that immigrated into the UK was described as a key challenge of the Afghan men and women. Not knowing the language and the absence of the linguistic abilities created a huge problem between the Afghans and the natives, government, and official agencies.

2.1.3. Geographical Spread of Afghans in the UK and London

The 2001 census results were that 7 out of 10 Afghans in the UK are living in the capital London, and today the majority of Afghans still reside in London according to the (ONS, 2009)



⁴⁴ **Figure 3: Geographical Spread of Afghans in the UK and London**

⁴³ Ibid.

⁴⁴ Sophie Jones, *the ICAR population guide, Statistics provided by the Home Office Migration Statistics Unit, 2010.*

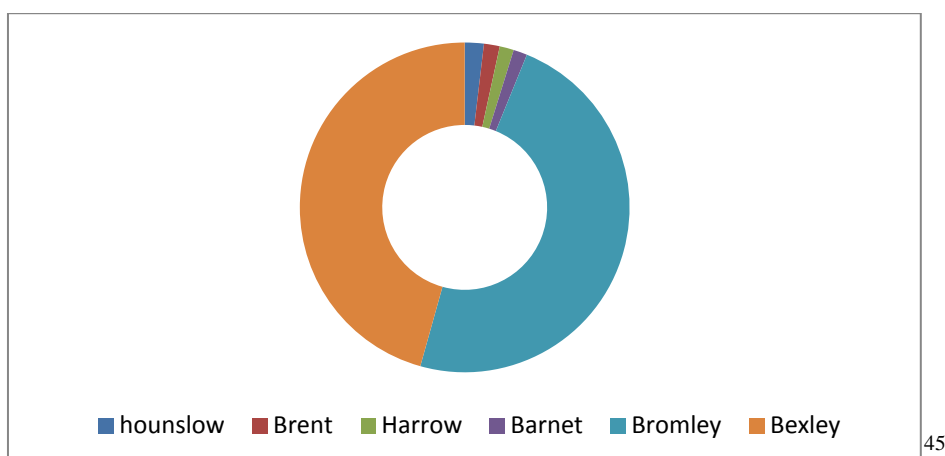


Figure 4: Major Settlements of the Afghans in the Capital London

2.1.4-The Afghans' Affiliations with Crime

The illegal use of drugs and narcotics in all of its classes has a huge and devastating impact on the British society and economics. Drug into the United Kingdom costs about 10.7 billion pounds per year, according to the Government's organized crime strategy. Criminals smuggle each year tons and tons of class A drugs, more specifically; heroin, cocaine, crack cocaine and ecstasy. These drugs are widespread and very popular among the British drug users, these substances are known to be highly addictive and very expensive. The number of drug seizures in the UK reached, 123.1 tonnes of cannabis, 69.8 tonnes of cocaine, 16.3 tonnes of opium, and 4.5 tonnes of heroin.

The number one country in the world in heroin cultivation and distribution is Afghanistan, an estimation of 18-23 tonnes of Afghani heroin is to be imported into the UK and what makes the process so easy is that, some of the smugglers have familial ties in Afghanistan. The Afghan opium that is to be imported from Afghanistan into the UK goes through several countries especially Pakistan, Iran and Turkey. These huge amounts of drugs derived from Afghani opium are likely to be sent directly via, parcel, air courier or maritime containers. Moreover the Balkans is an important route for the illegal Afghani opium, while the Netherlands is also a very important route of heroin that is being smuggled from Afghanistan throughout Europe into the UK.

In addition to heroin, Afghani cannabis is also another drug that is being smuggled into the UK. Cannabis is still the most widely used illegal drug in the UK and the UK

⁴⁵ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Afghans_in_the_United_Kingdom

wholesale cannabis market is worth almost GBP 1 billion a year. The NCA estimates that 270 tones of cannabis is needed to satisfy annual UK user demand. Most of this is herbal skunk cannabis. Despite increasing domestic cultivation most cannabis in the UK is still imported via all modes of transport. Afghanistan and Morocco are source countries for cannabis resin. Herbal cannabis is also smuggled into the UK from South African countries, the Caribbean and the Netherlands. There is no evidence to suggest the UK exports commercial quantities of cannabis. Afterwards these drugs whether heroin, cannabis or other drugs derived from Afghani opium are distributed throughout the entire kingdom, Wales Scotland, and Southern Ireland are mostly smuggled from England via the use of channel ports⁴⁶.

2.2-Pakistanis' Immigration towards the UK

South Asian migrants started emigrating towards the United Kingdom after 1945, from several countries such as, Sri Lanka, India and Pakistan, for several purposes and factors, among which, escaping political oppression, seeking better living conditions, running away from religious oppression, and natural disasters. These migrants settled in almost the entire United Kingdom.

The Pakistanis made their way into the UK in the late 19th and early 20th century, from Mirpur in Kashmir. These immigrants were sailors working on board of commercial British ships as, engine-room stokers, sailing out from the ports of Bombay India⁴⁷. Simultaneously, Britain was encouraging citizens from previous colonies to immigrate into the UK in order to satisfy the Post War labor needs. In 1960 immigrant waves increased significantly because of the Commonwealth Immigrants Act which restricted entry to the UK only for the commonwealth immigrants.⁴⁸ Natural disasters were major factors behind the Pakistanis immigration towards the UK, the Mangala Dam which is located on the Jhelum River in the Mirpur District of Azad Kashmir, in the year of 1992 a large flood occurred because of an excessive inflow into the reservoir, which caused a large number of casualties.⁴⁹

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In addition the economical push and pull factors, were very important for the process of immigration, The United Kingdom after the WW1 suffered from a huge gap in

⁴⁶ National Crime Agency, *leading the UK's fight to cut serious and organized crime.*
www.nationalcrimeagency.gov.uk/crime-threats/drugs

⁴⁷ www.striking-women.org/module/map-major-south-asian-migration-flows/post-1947-migration-uk-india-bangladesh-pakistan-and

⁴⁸ *The Pakistani Muslim Community in England, Understanding Muslim Ethnic Communities report*

⁴⁹ [www.researchgate.net/publication/237381219 Prediction of Flooding due to Assumed Breaching of Mangla Dam](http://www.researchgate.net/publication/237381219_Prediction_of_Flooding_due_to_Assumed_Breaching_of_Mangla_Dam)

workers which was a great opportunity for the Pakistani immigrants whom found jobs in the textile industries of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Manchester and Bradford, also, the car engineering factories in Luton and Slough, offered great chances for the immigrants. Furthermore, the UK offers for these immigrants better chances in education and health care system.⁵⁰

2.2.1. Pakistanis Settlement in UK and Contemporary Identity Issues

Concerning identity of the Pakistanis living in the United Kingdom they are divided into three categories, The first deals with those whom arrived into the UK in the first immigration waves, whom have strong sense of identity towards their motherland. They have a huge sense of being Pakistanis but living in a foreign host country ties category still maintain their traditions customs. They feel deeply rooted to Pakistan and to all of what is Pakistani. The second category of Pakistanis is the second generation whom are deeply connected with Pakistan but in a less amount than their parents somehow they feel as if they hold two nationalities, two countries, a variety of customs and traditions both Pakistani traditions and British. The third category encompasses of those whom are born from Pakistani parents but in the UK they identify themselves as British,

“The third generation of young people see themselves as primarily British and this forms a strong part of their identity. As the country of birth of their parents and grandparents, they still have a deep personal or psychological association with Pakistan, but one that is a substantially diminished part of their own personal identity in comparison to their parents. However, the majority of community members of all ages and generations unequivocally describe themselves as British Muslims.”⁵¹

Furthermore, being a Muslim from a Pakistani origin living in the British society, inflicted a certain fear of describing one's own believes especially after the 9/11 and 7/7 events which created a worldwide sense of islamophobia, which can be seen as bad

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publicity, that led to a feeling of not being supported by the British society and culture. The identity issue has become more critical for young people post 9/11 and 7/7. The

⁵⁰ <http://www.striking-women.org/module/map-major-south-asian-migration-flows/post-1947-migration-uk-india-bangladesh-pakistan-and>

⁵¹ Ibid.

mass increase in Islamophobia, negative publicity and the general perception about Muslims, are causing many young people to feel unsupported by the British system and culture, and made to feel like strangers in what they consider as their home.

Young Pakistanis who are also navigating their way through multiple identity paradigms, both ethnic and religious and emerging identities are not solely linked to a historical past or a cultural present informed and influenced solely by their Pakistani heritage. “For a generation of young Pakistanis growing up in the UK, a ‘pan-ethnic’ identity, informed through contact and interaction with the wide range of cultures that form the Muslim Diaspora in the UK, is part of the process of being British.”⁵² These issue of being a Muslim foreigner living in the British society inflected several identity issues.

In addition, religion plays a huge role in defining the Pakistani community residing in the UK, the 2001 census, shows that 98% of the Pakistanis in the UK are Muslims, with only 1% of them are Christians. The majority of the Muslims are, Sunni Muslims, and the other few are Shi’a Muslims. These Muslims are represented by four major Islamic movements, The Deobandis, the Tablighi Jamaat, the Barelvis or Sunni Sufis, the Jamaat-e Islami and the Ahl-el-Hadith. And the younger generations are represented by the Federation of Islamic Student Societies (FOSIS)⁵³. Moreover, the main language spoken by the Pakistanis in Great Britain is the Urdu, but few other dialects are spoken also such as, Pashto, Sindhi, Saraiki and Balochi, while few others believe that Punjabi and Mirpuri are the most spoken and written dialects in the UK by the Pakistanis, mean while the younger generation mainly speak English.

2.2.2. Crime and Violence within the Pakistani Community in the UK

Pakistanis living in the United Kingdom are affiliated with different types of crime most essentially domestic violence, forced marriages and honour killings. Honour in general or sexual honour to be more specific, deals with the notion of female or male behaviours and its projection on the society, and it is a complex social structure which governs values among families and social units. For lots of societies and ethnic groups, honour provides families with positive self-image, pride, an increase in security and prospects for offspring, a sense of superiority vis-a-vis strangers.

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In the case of Pakistanis, honour is known also as, IZZAT or NAMUS, it describes the honour of men and its strong ties with women sexual activity, having relation with

⁵² Ibid

⁵³ Ibid

Islam such as the Pakistanis committing adultery whether for men and women is prohibited and punishable under Sharia laws, according to the Pakistani traditions and ideology, if a woman engages in a sexual intercourse outside of marriage such act is considered as a shameful and disscarsing behaviour, and the perpetrator will be subjected to rejection by both family members and community.

2.2.2.1. Pakistani Forced Marriage in the United Kingdom

Practices such as forced marriage occur when forcing a boy or a girl to get married using threats of violence whether physical, psychological or incarceration. Among many communities in the UK, this phenomenon existed and still exists. That is what pushed governmental authorities into creating a special unit to fight against such bad attitudes, and legislating laws that prohibits forced marriages.⁵⁴

Both British home and foreign offices published joined statistic which demonstrates the huge numbers of such crimes, in the year of 2015 there have been 1220 cases of forced marriages but in the year of 2016 forced marriages reached 1428 cases, this shows a 17% increase, the majority were identified as Pakistanis comprising a percentage of 43%, of the 612 cases having been born there⁵⁵. These girls forced against their will to marry elder men do not have the choice to refuse and if they do they are subjected to physical violence, outcast, and in other cases death.

2.2.4. Shariaa and Forced Marriages

The famous Islamic scholar cheikh Abdulaziz al-Tarefe whom is considered as a highly regarded Sunni cleric with a huge knowledge about the Islamic religion and shariaa laws, detailed concerning the previous notion of forced marriages and if women have the right to choose whether they accept or refuse the potential partner that is usually provided by their parents or other family members without getting punished. In the same line of thoughts, he stated that woman's approval is inevitable according to the Islamic shariaa as well as it is required by the proper authorities, Imam, legal guardians and the local administrations. In the same respect, the fact that women are being

⁵⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SPeepNAD4fM>

⁵⁵ <https://www.express.co.uk/news/uk/777123/UK-forced-marriage-child-victims-rise-Foreign-Office-Home-Office>

punished by their parents for refusing the proposed husbands contradicts the fundamental Shariaa laws that are related to marriage.⁵⁶

2.2.5-Pakistani Honour Killings in the United Kingdom

Honour killing is a homicide against a family member of getting involved in an act that brings shame and dishonour to one's own familial and religious values, Honour killings are committed against those whom behave against the principles of any given community and its own specific ideology and beliefs, most essentially having a sexual intercourse outside marriage, engaging in a hetero sexual affair, refusing an arranged marriage, wanting a divorce or being a victim of rape.

Like several other countries, the United Kingdom is familiar to this phenomenon especially among ethnic groups residing in the UK, such as, the Afghans, the Kurdish and the Pakistanis.⁵⁷ The exact number of 'honor' killings each year in the UK is unknown. While, in 2003, the police estimated that 12 'honor' killings took place in the UK in 2002, 25 the numbers per year are likely to be much higher. According to database 27 of killings or attempted killings, 28 cases have been reported in the media to have taken place within the UK in the last five years (11 in 2010, five in 2011, nine in 2013 and four cases in 2014). There were no cases reported in open-source material of killings or attempted killings in 2012). Of all reported cases since 2010, 11 were attempted killings, and 18 were actual killings. The past five years have seen the release of more concrete information regarding various aspects of HBV and forced marriage, due to the concerted efforts by several UK-based charities. In 2010, the UK police reported a minimum of 2,800 cases of HBV, including: abduction, mutilation, acid attacks, beatings, and murder. This marked a 47% increase in comparable reported cases between 2009 and 2010.⁵⁸

The UK police forces recorded more than 11.000 cases of honour based crimes from the year of 2010 until 2014, according to the same data, women are usually the targeted by this type of crimes, it includes abductions, beating and even murders.⁵⁹ An article published on the Henry Jackson Society web site showed that there are few other undocumented cases of honor based killings whom have been taken abroad into their

⁵⁶ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=WdXAZiJvSI>

⁵⁷ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honor_killing#Pakistan

⁵⁸ Dyer, Emily. (2015). Honour Killings in the UK. The Henry Jackson Society <http://henryjacksonsociety.org/2015/01/14/honour-killings-in-the-uk-2/>

⁵⁹ Divya Talwar and Athar Ahmad, 9 July 2015 • <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-33424644>

mother lands and have been killed there, and added that the third of the cases were from a Pakistani origin and have been killed in Pakistan.⁶⁰ Moreover, often HBC that occurs in the United Kingdom territory cannot be resolved because of the unwillingness of the victims' families, relatives and communities, and their refusal to testify to the proper authorities about the events of the crimes and about the identities of the perpetrators.⁶¹

2.2.6. Few Cases of Honor Killings

A-Samia Shahid

Samia shahid was a young woman in her 28 working as a beautician. She was originally from Bradford coming from Pakistani origins. Samia's death took place in Pakistan, at first her parents claimed that it was merely a normal heart attack that led to her death but after conducting an autopsy on her corpse the coroner pronounced that she was raped and strangled to death. There was also few disturbing and curious messages sent from the victims phone to one of her friends where she said "pray I come bk alive on 21jul mu psyco cuzzin u see" referring to her former husband whom she has divorced and left him he took it as an insult and a dishonorable behavior. Samia was also classified as a victim of honor based crimes.⁶²

B- Shafilea Iftikhar Ahmed

Shafilea Iftikhar Ahmed was born on the 14 of July 1986 in Bradford west Yorkshire England, from both Pakistani parents Iftikhar and Farzana Ahmed. She was 17 years old when she was murdered by her parents on the 11 September 2003. She was an excellent student studying in the Great Sarkey high school. During a visit to Pakistan she survived from a suicide attempt after she drunk bleach solution that left her with an extensive damage to the throat, her parents denied that it was a suicide attempt saying that she thought that it was a bottle of juice. During their visit in Pakistan she turned down an arranged marriage proposal although her parents' claims were that she was not under pressure to accept the Pakistani groom.

On the 11 September 2003 she was announced to be missed by her own teachers, as a result of her disappearance a huge campaign was held to find her. The police detectives got involved in the search and inquiry process, after a period of time the

⁶⁰ Op.cit.

⁶¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honor_killing#United_Kingdom

⁶² *Caroline Mortimer* Thursday 8 September 2016 19:57 BST, <https://www.independent.co.uk/news/world/asia/samia-shahid-honour-killing-pakistan-violence-against-women-murder-crime-a7232271.html>

detectives hypothesized that that she might be dead, possibly in an honor killing in connection with her rejection to the marriage arrangement that took place in Pakistan. In February 2004 her corpse was found in the river Kent the coroner was unable to determine the cause of death in addition to the advance state of the corpse decomposition she was also dismembered. Several arrests were conducted among the suspects were her parents and other family members. After a three long years of inquiries and trials her parents were found guilty and imprisoned for a minimum of 25 years each in 2012. There still an ambiguity regarding her trip to Pakistan and the other family members responsible for her death.⁶³

C-Samira Nazir

She was 25 years old British Pakistani woman, working as recruitment consultant. She was a university graduate when she fell in love with an Afghani immigrant residing in the UK whom was refused by her family. Meanwhile she also refused other arranged marriages by her family that's when the problems and arguments started heating up on the 23 April 2005. She was stabbed more than 18 times by her brother Azhar Nazir 30years old and her own cousin Imran 17 years old in front of her own family members. In the 14 of July 2006 both of them were sentenced to life imprisonment.⁶⁴

D-Qandeel Baloch

She was both a singer and a model known for her provocative selfies. Qandeel was killed by her brother Muhammad Wasim in an honor based crime whom said that she was dishonoring her family by her bad behaviors. Her mother Anwar was shocked because of her daughter's death and kept weeping while describing her daughter as an amazing daughter and kept on saying. "He killed my daughter after being taunted by his friends. They would infuriate him and tell him she is bringing you dishonor," Qandeel was considered as the only source of income to the family she added also. "She was an amazing daughter. I have no words that do her justice, and she took care of us much more than our sons including financially," her brother was driven by several factors other than her selfless such as her work as a stripper and donning a plunging scarlet dress

⁶³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_Shafiea_Ahmed

⁶⁴ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Murder_of_Samaira_Nazir

on Valentine's Day. After her death the Pakistani government took few initiatives to stop these widespread phenomena.⁶⁵

2.3. Historical Background of the Irish

The Irish started migrating towards Great Britain since the beginning of the recorded history, due to several conditions political, economical and social. Ireland was a feudal lordship belonging to the English kingdom. Nowadays, the Irish citizens living in Great Britain are either from Ireland or they have an Irish ancestor. During the Dark Ages, significant Irish settlement of western Britain took place. The 'traditional' view is that Gaelic language and culture was brought to Scotland, probably in the 4th century, by settlers from Ireland, who founded the Gaelic kingdom of Dál Riata on Scotland's west coast. This is based mostly on medieval writings from the 9th and 10th centuries. However, recently some archeologists have argued against this view, saying that there is no archeological or place name evidence for a migration or a takeover by a small group of elites. Due to the growth of Dál Riata, in both size and influence, Scotland became almost wholly Gaelic-speaking until Northumbrian English began to replace Gaelic in the Lowlands. Scottish Gaelic remained the dominant languages of the Highlands into the 19th century, but has since declined.

The potato famine events had a significant role in the Irish migration towards the UK and few other countries. In 1840 the Irish potato crops failed and resulted to the famous Irish potato famine that has devastated the entire Irish people. There was a second wave of migration in the year of 1930 and 1960 because of the bad economical situation of the Irish. Ireland's population fell from more than 8 million to just 6.5 million between 1841 and 1851. A century later it had dropped to 4.3 million.

By the late 19th century, emigration was heaviest from Ireland's most rural southern and western. According to the 2001 census held in Great Britain, showed that the white Irish residents living in Great Britain make 1.2% of those living in England and Wales, the Irish Government in its White Paper on Foreign Policy claimed that there were around two million Irish citizens living in Britain, the majority of them British-born. The Irish economical and financial crisis of 2010, caused a rise in the Irish immigrants and it reached 25 %, adding to the previous notion in 2001 there were 674,786 people residing in Great Britain and they were considered as the biggest Irish concentration in

⁶⁵ <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2016/jul/28/pakistani-model-qandeel-baloch-killed-by-brother-after-friends-taunts-mother>

Great Britain. These Irish citizens were concentrated in different cities such as, Barrow-in-Furness, Birmingham, Bolton, Bradford, Braintree, Essex, Coventry, Gateshead, Halifax, Heywood, Jarrow, Keighley, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester and few other cities.⁶⁶

2.3.1. Irish Language

In the beginning of the Irish immigrants waves in the 4th and 5th centuries the Irish migrants established Irish speaking communities in the west coast of Scotland that remain to this day. The Irish language remains till nowadays but English is the formal language spoken, however in few Irish events, gatherings and in their own Irish communities in Great Britain, Irish language is spoken in order to keep close ties with their homeland and their own roots.

The 2001 UK census was the first which allowed British citizens to express an Irish ethnicity. In all previous British censuses, figures for the Irish community were based on Irish birthplace. The percentage claiming White Irish descent in England and Wales was 1.2 per cent, with the highest concentration found in the London Borough of Brent, where they made up 6.9 per cent of the population, while the figure for Scotland was 0.98 per cent. The Irish have been the largest source of immigrants to Britain for over 200 years and as many as six million people in the UK are estimated to have at least one Irish grandparent.

2.3.2. Irish Religious History

Dealing with the Irish and religion we must go back to the pre Christianity era, the Irish before converting into Christianity they used to worship several gods and goddesses of Celtic origin, they were categorized as a polytheistic people.

“The pre-Christian Irish worshipped a pantheon of deities called the Tuatha De Danann. The Tuatha De Danann included the war goddesses Badb, Macha and Nemain, a divine king named Nuadu of the Silver Hand, Lug of the Long Arm who defeated the sinister Balor, a father god named the Dagda or "the good god," and the Dagda's children Oengus the god of youth and Brigit the goddess

⁶⁶ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Irish_migration_to_Great_Britain

of poetry, healing and smith craft, along with many other deities of varying importance.”⁶⁷

The worshipping of several gods and goddesses was widespread in Ireland, and some described it as paganism. After hundreds of years of gods worshipping Christianity started spreading throughout Ireland.

By the year of 431 the Irish warriors were raiding roman Britain and taking along with them Christian slaves, that was enough for a reason to push the roman pope Celestine to send a bishop to Ireland in order to keep those slaves in close ties with their own religion, it is then when a bishop called , St. Patrick got involved in the spread of Christianity in Ireland, the number of Irish that were converting into Christianity was on the rise until the 12th century the Norman invaders supported by the pope Adrian IV, who wanted to unify the Irish church with the roman church under the beliefs that the Irish church had absorbed too many pagan beliefs. Nowadays the Irish are divided into Protestants and Catholics, after several wars between the two factions, the Irish Protestantism of all kinds became increasingly associated with loyalty to British rule, while Catholicism remained associated with Irish nationalism.⁶⁸

2.3.3. The Irish Republican Army

Sinn Fein is a political party that is active in Northern Ireland which means we ourselves or ourselves alone, This political party was adopted first in a meeting in Dublin in 1902. Its main struggle is the independence of Ireland from the United Kingdom and the unification of Ireland under one roof including the passive resistance to the British. At the time, Sinn Fein was not taken into consideration not until the Easter rising in Dublin in 1916 which was a rebellion by the Irish against the British.

This rebellion started on Easter Monday, April 24, 1916, by the Irish Republican Brotherhood. Under the leadership of the Sinn Fein in the 1919 parliamentary elections, they won 73 of the 105 Irish seats in the British parliament and declared themselves as citizens of an Irish republic whom seeks the settlement of an authentic provisional government in contrast to their rival. On the same year a war emerged to the surface between the IRA, the armed wing of the Sinn Fein, and the British army, in order to put an end to the war, A treaty was negotiated between the two rivals in 1921 and it was

⁶⁷ classroom.synonym.com/religious-history-of-ireland-12078963.html

⁶⁸ <https://classroom.synonym.com/religious-history-of-ireland-12078963.html>

called the Anglo-Irish treaty presided by both Michael Collins on behalf of the Irish part whom is considered as a major Irish leader and on the British part, there was the Prime Minister David Lloyd George. The treaty resulted into granting the Irish full independence however six counties out of 32 remained as a part of the United Kingdom.

After the creation of the IRA in 1919 in order to succeed the militant organization called the Irish volunteers, the leaders of the new group wanted to start a new way to express their ideas and reach their objectives of having an Irish republic which is united and outside the British authority, Their way of expressing their opinions was via the use of force during the Anglo-Irish war and under the leadership of Michael Collins the IRA adopted a new method to fight the British troops.

“During the Anglo-Irish War (Irish War of Independence, 1919–21) the IRA, under the leadership of Michael Collins, employed guerrilla tactics—including ambushes, raids, and sabotage—to force the British government to negotiate. The resulting settlement established two new political entities: the Irish Free State, which comprised 26 counties and was granted dominion status. Recruiting and illegal drilling by the IRA continued, as did intermittent acts of violence. The organization was declared illegal in 1931 and again in 1936. After a series of IRA bombings in England in 1939, Dáil Éireann (the lower house of the Oireachtas, the Irish parliament) took stringent measures against the IRA, including provision for internment without trial. The IRA’s activities against the British during World War II severely embarrassed the Irish government, which remained neutral. At one point the IRA sought assistance from Adolf Hitler to help remove the British from Ireland. Five IRA leaders were executed, and many more were interned.”⁶⁹

The leaders of the IR issued a proclamation of rebellion against the British rule in order to realize the dream of a united Ireland and the demand for home rule was necessary.

⁶⁹ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Irish-Republican-Army>

POBLACHT NA H EIREANN
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
of the
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN: In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom. Having organized and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organization, the Irish Republican Brotherhood . . . having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and . . . she strikes in full confidence of victory. We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. We hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations. The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. . . . Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government . . . the Provisional Government . . . will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people. We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonor it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valor and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.⁷⁰

2.3.4- The Irish Republican Army as a Terrorist Group

The previous proclamation demonstrated the point of view of the Irish leaders and their will to carry out arms in order to have their own independence and freedom from what they saw as an unjust British regime. Another push factor that had a great impact in the revolutionary spirit was the oppression and injustice of the British regime and its police forces. Hundreds of thousands of Catholics in Protestant-dominated Northern Ireland were discriminated against in terms of jobs, education, and social services. But

⁷⁰ Jerrold M. Post. The mind of the terrorist, the psychology of terrorism from the IRA to al-Qaeda. pages 40/41

protests against any of these matters were confronted by *“law and order dressed up in the uniform of oppression and bigotry.”* While many deplored the necessity for armed struggle that resulted in deaths, at the sametime, said Cathal Goulding, the IRA chief of staff: *“It is not within our power to dictate what action the forces of imperialism and exploitation will engage in to repress, coerce and deny ordinary people their God-given rights [making it necessary to speak] the language that would bring these vultures to their sense—the language of bomb and bullet”*⁷¹.

The military wing of the Sinn Fein the ‘Irish Republican Army’ started its military campaign and terrorist attacks on the British soil since the early 1974 in order to reach their goal of self governing via the use of bombs and attacks using firearms against British civilians and armed troops. The IRA claimed several attacks which gave her a bad image. The IRA and other terrorist groups such as (RIRA) the real Irish republican army and the (CIRA) the continuity Irish republican army which is considered to be still active to these days . these terrorist attacks resulted to hundreds of deaths and wounded people after the bloody Sunday events in 1972 the Irish armed groups started a huge terrorist campaign were they planted bombs killing and wounding hundreds of people. The British Government and Military officials were kidnapped, assassinated or beaten by IRA members while using an assortment light and heavy weapons as well as explosives, while resorted to smuggling and robbery to achieve necessary funds.⁷²

2.3.5-The Irish Terrorist Attacks Chronologically Ordered

PS: for some of the incidents in 1998, it is unclear whether the Real IRA, the Continuity IRA, or both organizations were responsible

The terrorist group	Date and place	Further details
Unknown	6 January 1998 the centre of Banbridge, County Down	A 500 lb car bomb was defused by the security forces. A telephoned warning had been sent.

⁷¹ Ibid.

⁷² <http://www.essay.uk.com/essays/history/essay-terrorism-and-the-ira/>

The RIRA	8 May 1998	a statement declaring war on the United Kingdom has been issued
The RIRA	1 May 1998 in County Wicklow, Republic of Ireland.	The member of RIRA Ronan Mac Lochlainn, a native of County Dublin, was shot dead by Gardaí during an attempted robbery of a cash-in-transit van
A claim of responsibility was made on behalf of the Real IRA	9 May 1998 Belleek, County Fermanagh	There was an attempted mortar attack on the RUC base. The mortars fell short of the target and one exploded as the RUC was clearing the area.
The RIRA	23 June 1998 Forkill, County Armagh	It is believed that they have been responsible for an explosion on a road near Forkill, County Armagh
The RIRA	9 May 1999, Newry, County Down	A 2007 inquest heard that the RIRA were responsible for the killing of Brendan "Speedy" Fegan 'as a purported drug dealer'
The RIRA	20 January 2000	Announcement of an end to its ceasefire has been declared.

The RIRA and The CIRA	25 February 2000 in Ballykelly, County Londonderry	is believed to have been responsible for a bomb attack against a British Army barracks. The Continuity IRA (CIRA) initially claimed responsibility for the blast but security sources said they believed it was the RIRA who were responsible
The RIRA	24 May 2000 in Glasdrumman (or Glassdrummond), South Armagh.	They were responsible for a mortar bomb attack on a British Army base
The RIRA	9 July 2000 Stewartstown, County Tyrone RUC station	They detonated a car bomb .
The RIRA	12 September 2000, Magilligan British Army camp, and County Londonderry.	They were responsible for planting two 80 lb bombs at Both bombs failed to detonate and were later defused by British Army bomb disposal experts.
The RIRA	13 October 2000, in Ballymurphy, Belfast	, Joseph O'Connor, a grandson of Francisco Notarantonio (a republican internee shot dead on 9 October 1987), was shot dead in an intrarepublican feud.

The RIRA	1 November 2000, in Castlewellan, County Down,	booby trap bomb hidden in a traffic cone exploded, seriously injuring an RUC officer who lost a leg and two fingers.
The RIRA	23 January 2000 Ebrington Barracks in Derry	They were responsible for a mortar attack on . One mortar landed inside the perimeter fence of the base after being fired from a parked van. No one was injured
The RIRA	5, February, 2000 in Newcastle, County Down	They were responsible for a pipe bomb attack in which a couple were injured. The RIRA would later kill the man, in a gun attack a year later in February 2002
The RIRA	21 February, 2000 Shepherd's Bush, West London,	A bomb disguised as a torch exploded outside a British Army barracks after a 14-year-old army cadet picked it up. The cadet, Stephen Menary, lost his left hand and left eye, and suffered severe stomach and chest injuries
The RIRA	May 27, 2001 Strabane, County Tyrone	were responsible for a failed rocket attack on an RUC station in . The device contained just over one pound of Semtex

The RIRA	1 November ,2001 Newry, County Down	They were blamed for planting a faulty incendiary device in a sports shop in Hill Street. The device was smouldering in a pocket of the jacket, but had burnt itself out
The RIRA	26 January,2002, north Belfast	They were believed to have been responsible for a blast bomb attack during disturbances, Three police officers and two soldiers were injured in the blast
The RIRA	21 February 2002, Castlewellan, County Down.	claimed responsibility for the shooting and death of Matthew Burns in his car Burns' brother, the driver, was injured. It is believed the killing was a result of a personal feud between Burns and the RIRA
The RIRA	17 July 2002, a Police Service of Northern Ireland (PSNI), in Downpatrick, County Down	claimed responsibility for an attack on patrol car. An explosive device was fired at the car but bounced off and failed to explode.

The RIRA	5 May, 2003, Upper Queen Street, in Belfast	were responsible for an attempting bombing of a motor tax office. The device, which was in a van parked outside the motor tax office in contained three pipe bombs and three fuel containers
The RIRA	19 June, 2003, on the outskirts of Derry.	The RIRA abandoned a 1,200 lb van bomb The device was described as "one of the biggest ever found in the UK
The RIRA	4 February; 2004, Ballykelly, County Londonderry	claimed responsibility for planting a bomb inside a British Army base. It failed to explode
The RIRA	8 September, 2004, in Derry	claimed responsibility for a gun attack on Strand Road PSNI station. No one was injured but builders who were working on an extension in the fortified base had to dive for cover as the gunman opened fire
The RIRA	6 November, 2005, at the Down Royal Racecourse in County Down.	were blamed for a hoax bomb alert The bomb warning disrupted a two-day racing festival in which 9,000 race goers had to be evacuated

The RIRA.	9 August, 2006, Newry, County Down	carried out a number of firebomb attacks on businesses in . Buildings belonging to JJB Sports and Carpetright were destroyed, and ones belonging to MFI and TK Maxx were badly damaged
The RIRA	13 August, 2006, on the Belfast–Dublin railway line in south County Armagh, between Newry and Dundalk	claimed it left two devices. The alert caused massive disruption to railway and road traffic in the area
The RIRA	18 July, 2007, in Newry, County Down	claimed responsibility for the discovery of two bombs during a security alert. One of the devices exploded, while army experts carried out a controlled explosion on the other. It was claimed in a statement that the bombs were intended for use against members of the PSNI.
The RIRA	7 February, 2008.	announced that after a three-year period of reorganisation it was ready to "go back to war"

The RIRA	2 April, 2009, in Derry	claimed responsibility for carrying out a punishment shooting against a convicted rapist who was awaiting sentencing for raping a 15-year-old girl
The RIRA	3 February, 2010 bomb at Oldpark PSNI station in Belfast	claimed responsibility for throwing a pipe. The device exploded causing damage to a perimeter fence of the station
The RIRA	18 January, 2011, attack on the offices of UK City of Culture in Derry	claimed responsibility for a blast bomb. The bomb caused minor damages to the offices
The RIRA	19 January, 2012, in Derry	Bombs exploded outside two government offices. Telephoned warnings had been sent about an hour beforehand and the areas were evacuated
The IRA	23 February, 2013, in Cork	Two alleged New IRA members were prevented from carrying out the assassination of a drug dealer after the van they were traveling in was stopped and searched by Gardaí, who discovered two loaded handguns and balaclavas

The New IRA	11-13 February, 2014, in Oxford, Reading, Slough, Brighton, Aldershot, Canterbury and Chatham	claimed responsibility for sending letter bombs to British Army recruitment offices.
The New IRA	21 April, 2015, rover in the New Lodge area of North Belfast	A bomb was thrown at a PSNI land. It exploded in mid-air, damaging a nearby car.
The New IRA	June, 2016, were in Dublin's north inner city	A five-man new IRA hit team looking for two leading gangsters after one of their associates was shot dead in a gangland feud. Sources said the squad from the North spent several days and nights looking for their targets
The New IRA	23 January, 2017, in north Belfast	attempted to kill a police officer using an AK-47. He was hit multiple times in the arm at a petrol station on Crumlin road, Ardoyne
The New IRA	21 March, 2017, in Strabane	A roadside bomb exploded as an armoured PSNI vehicle passed. There were no injuries.
The New IRA is suspected	22 April, 2017,	A bomb was left outside the gates of a school after the bomber(s) suspected they were being watched.

⁷³ **Table 4: Terrorist Attacks by one or Several Irish Terrorist Groups**

⁷³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_terrorist_incidents_in_Great_Britain

Through this table we have seen the Irish terrorist attacks against Britain chronologically ordered from 1990. It is also deduced that six assaults via the use of bombs and firearms from 1990 until 2000 were exactly in the two countries Britain and Ireland against civilians and the British armed forces (police army soldiers... etc).

In the second decade (2000-2010) the same British targets were also attacked ten times in different cities and public places within the United Kingdom's soil. The army personnel were the major target of these assaults. In the last decade (2010-2017) the Irish terrorist groups were condemned of several attacks (ten times), as usual against the same targets as previously mentioned. Many human and material casualties were counted and the majority of these casualties were in Britain. And the most active group was the RIRA.

2.4-Conclusion

From what we have seen, this chapter this chapter exhibits both of the Afghan and Pakistanis ethnies, their historical background, and their cultural identity, and how they are related with different criminal activities, where they threaten the United Kingdom, government and society.

Whereas the second part dealt with the Irish from different perspectives, such as, religion language...etc, and how their political struggle with the UK started with the creation of political parties in order to defend their case which was the split from Her Majesties' government, which lead to an armed conflict that affected the British society inside and outside.

GENERAL CONCLUSION

This current study is set to investigate crime and violence in the United Kingdom where different ethnicities take part. Being a part of such a great country caused different ethnic groups facing multiple problems especially when dealing with clashes of identity and difficulties with integration within the host country, resulting in acts of violence and crime involvement. Some of the discussed cases are the Afghans and the Pakistanis. Another group's involvement in crime and violence have been chosen, it deals with the Irish minorities who until latter decades were considered as English population. This latter was integrated in the study in order to discuss different study cases looked at from different angles.

Therefore, this research is meant to shed light on violent behaviors and criminal acts among ethnic groups, and the Irish implication in crimes in the UK. Some of these ethnic groups have contributed in the bloodshed that took place in the British society. Throughout this thesis one have discussed the violence among the Afghans, Pakistanis; and the Irish, starting with the Afghani community and how the illegal industry financed criminal attacks within the British community, the Afghani violent assaults that have been financed by drug money and have caused severe harm, inside and outside the United Kingdom.

That being said, the Pakistani community also has its share in crime, concerning under aged cases of forced marriages, and non-consensual relationships. Also the notion of Honor Based Violence, by the Pakistani community, and the application of shariaa laws in a deviant interpretation within a non-Muslim and foreign kingdom. Moreover, the Irish-British conflict that took place in the 1920s', and ended with the independence of the Republic of Ireland, however, the independence did not resolve the conflict between the United Kingdom and the republic of Ireland. This was due to the New Irish Republican Army and few other armed groups (CIRA-PIRA) who committed plenty of terrorist attacks against civilians and armed officials within the British soil in order to support their cause to unify Ireland.

The data collected along this thesis exhibits that, the UK is a diverse and multi-cultural society with plenty of communities from different racial backgrounds (religions, languages, and identities). In considerable amounts, it shows the different definitions of both, crime and violence, with the use of different theories of known scholars such as; Sigmund Freud, and Paul Tappan, discussing different reasons such as the psychological factors behind the deviancy towards crime and violence.

The second stand was the scientific point of view regarding push factors behind criminal tendencies. Moreover the data demonstrated the existence of the waves of crime and violence more specifically in the United Kingdom which the majority of the natives and scholars would agree on. These waves included documented events such as serial killings, series of rapes and rapists, the exact numbers of attacks using knives. Moving into the second chapter which detailed the implication of both the Afghans and the Pakistani affiliation with crime, in addition in the second chapter it has been proven also the implication of the Irish in violence which ruined the Irish case legitimacy. Currently the data collected from different sources and websites, answers in details the whole questions related to our study and clarifies the suggested hypotheses in which, the first hypothesis which claims that the two previous minorities have an affiliation with crime in the UK has been confirmed. As well as, the second hypothesis which seeks to clarify that their case is legitimate but their means were wrong, was also affirmed.

From this investigation, I notice that the Afghans and the Pakistanis were wrong concerning the true Islamic teachings dealing with marriages and other activities which resulted to reflecting a bad image towards themselves and Islam in general, without forgetting the bad influence of the media in showing Islam as a barbaric religion. On the other hand the Irish had every right to seek their split from the United Kingdom and establish an independent government, but their means to achieve so were wrong.

Along this research, I have faced several obstacles such as; the absence of the proper documentation and much needed files, resources required to fulfil my thesis. There was also the obstacle of distance because the case study involved a foreign country which I was unable to go to in order to gather information as much as possible. Another problem that I was confronted to was the lack of time, which was very essential during the process of making this humble work.

Concluding this work, I suggest the following questions for further inquiries: What is the role of the Islamic organizations within the UK, in spreading the true teachings of Islam? What are the means that should be taken to counter attack Islamophobia, which the media had a bad influence in? Are the British citizens aware of the true Islam beliefs, or do they choose to be ignorant, and blame Muslims for everything? To what extent the Irish terrorist attacks have negatively affected the political and social relations between the United Kingdom, and The Republic Of Ireland, How can the Irish

people and authorities contribute in raising awareness to their cause avoiding armed conflict and innocent casualties from both sides of the struggle?

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