This qualitative study of a British Islamic independent school explores the construction of religious masculinities within the lives of a cohort of Muslim adolescent males. An ethnographic analysis is presented whereby boys' physical education is located as a strategic site for the development of Muslim masculine identities. Adopting a symbolic interactionist perspective, the article discusses the representation of pupil masculinities within the school and the specific role that Islam, sport, and physical education played in respondent lives. Findings highlight how religion provided a central mechanism through which pupils sought to construct and negotiate their masculine selves. In turn, physical education served as an avenue through which respondents could embrace and embody their sense of self and express a series of broader religious ideals.

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This qualitative study of a British Islamic independent school explores the construction of religious masculinities within the lives of a cohort of Muslim adolescent males. An ethnographic analysis is presented whereby boys’ physical education is located as a strategic site for the development of Muslim masculine identities. Adopt Muslim college students face many challenges. Discover ways to find community and maintain religious identity while attending college in America.

There is a lot of anti-Islamic sentiment in the media today, and the result is often that far too many people vilify Islam and those who follow it. To fight against this, curious students can find answers to their questions about all things Islam. A strategy to combat this phenomenon is to host open question-and-answer sessions, where curious students can find answers to their questions about all things Islam. Allowing students to learn more about social justice, inequality and diversity can make for a well-rounded individual. Programs on intergroup relations and dialogue are a great way for schools to show an open embrace of all religions, creeds and beliefs.

Understanding the Social Construction of Sport. What do the social constructionists say about sport? There is no inherent characteristic of sport which means that it should occur in a certain way or form. Sport is socially constructed. This material is part of the Scholarship Physical Education Toolbox - developed by Lorna Gillespie and Sue McBain.

What is social construction? Definitions of Social construction on the Web: A social construction, or social construct, is an idea which may appear to be true. Social constructionism is a school of thought that attempts to analyze seemingly natural and given phenomena. Such analysis may seem to include made-up, accidental, arbitrary, and unreal.

Fundamental to Muslim education though the madrasas and the palace schools were, they embodied definite educational limitations. Their curricula were limited; they could not always attract well-trained teachers; physical facilities were not always conducive to a congenial educational environment; and conflicts between religious and secular aims in these schools were almost irreconcilable. Most important of all, the schools could not meet the growing need for trained personnel or provide sufficient educational opportunities for those who wished to continue their studies.

As a school subject, physical education is focused on teaching school-aged children the science and methods of physically active, healthful living (NASPE, 2012). In contrast with the movement education and sport education models, the underlying premise is that physical activity is essential to a healthy lifestyle and that students’ understanding of fitness and behavior change result from engagement in a fitness education program. The conceptual framework for the model is designed around the health-related components of cardiorespiratory fitness, muscular strength and endurance, and flexibility.