

**A RESEARCH ON THE ASPECT OF THE SOCIAL-ECONOMICS  
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE TURKISH POPULATION  
LIVING IN LONDON**

**LONDRA'DA YAŞAYAN TÜRK NÜFUSU'NUN SOSYO EKONOMİK  
KARAKTERİSTİĞİNİN GÖRÜNÜMÜ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA**

**Dr. Özcan ERDOĞAN<sup>1</sup>**

**ABSTRACT<sup>2</sup>**

*This study is a summary of an extensive research carried out on behalf of Turkish Republic in uncovering difficulties being experienced by the Turkish population in the UK. After the research has been presented to a variety of Ministers and Prime Minister, the new institutions such as Presidency of Immigrant Turks and Relative Communities have been formed, consequently the realization of the Turkish people abroad has been significantly increased.*

*Although figures display some differences, still approximately 7.5 million Turks continue with their lives in Europe in our present day. Despite for the official numbers showing up as 200,000, still a total of close to approximately 400,000 citizens of ours predominantly reside in London in very tight socio-cultural and commercial relations with Turkey acting almost as if one each consular agent. Certainly citizens hail from Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus also is included within this number. Creative, crusader and hard-worker citizens of ours in Britain, thanks to their initiatives, have wended their ways towards a great variety of business lines as restaurants, fish-and-chips, doner-kebabs, cafeterias, supermarkets, cab stands, meat-nourishment and food wholesaling, fast food, imports and exports in our present day as it is exactly the same at each and every corner of Europe. They have succeeded to have a definite voice too all across Britain in some business lines. For instance JJ Food has managed to rank among a few large companies of the entire Britain in the field of fast food. It's such that approximately 1,200 to 1,300 supermarkets in London and around only are being operated by our citizens. Still Britain-wide approximately close to 15,000 restaurants and kebab houses, cab stands around 70 to 80 especially in northern London, a large number of food wholesalers suppliers to thousands of supermarkets are under management of Turks. A great number of our people work even in construction sector having made a remarkable progress and Turkish construction companies are pushing this market too. First generation citizens of ours having arrived in Britain especially to learn language or to work at the beginning and planned to come back to our country after making some certain amount of savings have reached almost to their ages of retirement, and while the second generation all together with workers, employers, self-employed freelancers, scientists, students, teachers, and athletes holders of indefinite residences all in regions they live have become to be a Turkish entity socio-cultural and economic contributions of whom perceived even more by each passing day. In short, Turks living in Britain are in intense efforts to introduce the socio-cultural values and tourism of our country despite several problems they are actually in and their disregarded state in general. In these circumstances, however, Turks living in Britain could never convert their numerical power to a political power regrettably up till today. Influences and powers of the Jewish society in general within English community life are at indisputable sizes while their number in Britain is more or less as much as Turks. It's even possible to say that immigrants coming from India, Pakistan and Jamaica and Greeks get much better organized than Turks. Despite a population having reached to*

<sup>1</sup> Özcan ERDOĞAN, Chief Civil Inspector, Civil Inspection Council of Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ankara, e-posta: erdogantr2003@yahoo.co.uk

<sup>2</sup> This article has been worked out by benefitting from the study being prepared as a result of talks made face-to-face with Turks living in Britain's capital London during an official instatement there and which shall be published into a book under the same name.

400,000 and favorable examples that we mentioned above, regrettably, voice of Turks continuing with their lives in Britain is not heard as much as other immigrant groups. In reality Britain as being a social welfare state presents an open snack shack to her citizens in which high standard services hold places. Turks in Britain while sticking heart and soul to life by leaving their entire fears, concerns, longing to one side watch a little bit swallowing the services presented on the open snack shack. They can't avail enough from these services. Problems they actually live within of the Turkish society in London and obstacles in general before their integration with the English society that they live in after all are discussed and solution offers are put forth in this study.

**Key Words:** Londoner Turks, Integration, Immigration, asylum seekers.

**JEL Codes:** J1, J10, J11

## ÖZET

Rakamlar farklılık göstermekle birlikte bugün yaklaşık 7,5 milyon Türk, Avrupa'da yaşamlarını devam ettirmektedir. Her ne kadar resmi rakamlara 200000 olarak yansımakta ise de yaklaşık 400000'e yakın vatandaşımız da ağırlıklı olarak Londra'da, Türkiye ile çok sıkı sosyo-kültürel ve ticari ilişkiler içinde, sanki her biri birer elçi olarak İngiltere'de ikamet etmektedir. Bu sayıya şüphesiz Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti kökenli vatandaşlarda dahildir. Avrupa'nın her bir köşesinde olduğu gibi bugün İngiltere'deki yaratıcı, mücadeleci ve çalışkan vatandaşlarımız; girişkenlikleri sayesinde konfeksiyon sektörünün krize girmesinden sonra restoran, fish-and-chips, döner-kebab, kafeterya, süper market, taksi durakları, et-gıda ve yiyecek toptancılığı, fastfood, ithalat ve ihracat gibi çok çeşitli iş kollarına yönelmiştir. Bazı iş kollarında İngiltere genelinde kesin söz sahibi olmayı da başarmışlardır. Örneğin JJ Foodfastfood alanında bugün tüm İngiltere'nin en büyük birkaç şirketi arasına girmeyi başarmıştır. Öyle ki, sadece Londra ve yakın çevresinde yaklaşık 1200-1300 süper market vatandaşlarımız tarafından işletilmektedir. Yine İngiltere çapında yaklaşık 15000'e yakın restoran ve kebab dükkânı, özellikle Kuzey Londra'da 70-80 kadar taksi durağı, binlerce süper markete mal veren çok sayıda gıda toptancıları Türklerin yönetimi altındadır. Büyük bir gelişme kaydeden inşaat sektöründe bile çok sayıda insanımız çalışmakta, Türk inşaat firmaları bu pazarı da zorlamaktadırlar. Başlangıçta İngiltere'ye özellikle dil öğrenmek ya da çalışmak amacıyla gelen ve belirli bir tasarrufla bulduktan sonra ülkemize dönmeyi planlamış olan birinci kuşak vatandaşlarımız artık İngiltere'de neredeyse emeklilik yaşına ulaşmış, ikinci kuşak ise; buldukları bölgelerde süresiz ikamet statüsüne sahip, işçisi, işvereni, serbest çalışanı, bilim adamı, öğrencisi, öğretmeni ve sporcusu ile sosyo-kültürel ve ekonomik katkıları her geçen gün daha çok hissedilen bir Türk varlığı haline gelmişlerdir. Kısacası İngiltere'de yaşayan Türkler içinde buldukları çeşitli sorunlara ve genel olarak ihmal edilmişliklerine rağmen ülkemizin sosyo-kültürel değerlerini ve turizmini tanıtmak için yoğun bir gayret içindedir. Durum böyle olmakla beraber, ne yazık ki, İngiltere'de yaşayan Türkler sayısal güçlerini bugüne kadar siyasal güce dönüştürememişlerdir. İngiltere'de sayıları aşağı yukarı Türkler kadar olmakla beraber Musevi toplumunun genel İngiliz toplum yaşamı içindeki etki ve güçleri tartışılmaz büyüklüktedir. Hindistan, Pakistan ve Jamaika'dan gelen göçmenler ile Rumların bile Türklerden daha iyi organize olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. 400000'e ulaşan nüfusa ve yukarıda belirttiğimiz olumlu örneklerle rağmen, ne yazık ki, İngiltere'de yaşamlarını sürdüren Türklerin sesi diğer azınlık mensupları kadar duyulmuyor.

Aslında İngiltere gelişmiş bir sosyal refah devleti olarak vatandaşlarına içinde yüksek standartlı hizmetlerin yer aldığı açık bir büfe sunuyor. İngiltere'deki Türkler tüm korkularını, kaygılarını, özlemlerini bir yana bırakıp yaşama dört elle sarılmalarına rağmen açık büfede sunulan hizmetleri biraz da yutkularak seyrediyorlar. Bu hizmetlerden yeterince istifade edemiyorlar. Bu çalışmada Londra'daki Türk toplumunun içinde bulunduğu sorunları ile genel olarak artık yaşadıkları İngiliz toplumu ile entegrasyonlarının önündeki engeller tartışılmakta ve çözüm önerileri ortaya konulmaktadır.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** Londralı Türkler, Entegrasyon, Göç, İltica, Ekonomik iltica,

**JEL Codes:** J1, J10, J11

## **METHODOLOGY**

In this research, the literature review has been done and similar studies have been investigated.

Three kinds of techniques have been used in the study.

- 1- Content Analysis
- 2- Secondary Data Analysis
- 3- Observation technique have been used.

In addition, the Turkish people who live in the UK have been interviewed.

### **1. INTRODUCTION: TURKS ARE IN LONDON**

Under the mutual agreement in the 1960's for social security and a restricted labour movement that eased the immigration process from Turkey to Europe, the immigrants from Turkey to a variety of European countries have ranged from purely having peasantry backgrounds with limited educational resources under a traditional way of life to those fleeing the country for some certain political reasons due to a military coup in 1980. Beside a majority of the Turks in Germany, some have happened to reside in the United Kingdom. The Turkish immigrants during the painful resettlement process in the UK generally have attempted to observe and follow a particular path produced and established by the Turkish Cypriots who much earlier periods immigrated to the UK.

They have been employed in the sectors in which an intensive labour power was basically required. Is a Turkish district being formed in London not a product of such a process? "Convention On Social Insurance Between the United Kingdom And the Republic of Turkey" has been signed on the date of 9<sup>th</sup> September 1959 between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Turkey and come into force on the date of 1<sup>st</sup> June 1961 in both countries<sup>3</sup>. This convention aspiring displacement of worker force between United Kingdom and Turkey stands to be one of the initial conventions within this frame at the same time. Such that, similar social insurance conventions have been signed and come into force with Germany where Turks live more intensely in 1965, with Netherlands and Belgium Governments in 1968, with Austria in 1969, with Switzerland in 1972 and with France in the year of 1973. However, arrival of Turkish Cypriots to the island dates to former times in reality. Start of immigrating of Turkish Cypriots to Britain for settlement reached its peak level in 1960s, and following the Peace Operation in the year of 1974 a large number of Cyprus Turks also have come to Britain especially in parallel to displacements of the Greeks in South (Atay, 2002:6) Substantial, significance of Turkish Cypriots within the Turkish speaking society is spotted specifically today in professional working areas such as doctorship, insurance business, accountancy, banking, and advocacy and in addition to this in private enterprise system. In this respect, the fact that Turkish Cypriots stand to be possessors of a higher socio-economic level relatively when compared to other sub-groups of the community within the Turkish speaking society and carriers of a more bourgeois culture in respect of their life styles is brought forward very often though. Nevertheless, both the increase in number of the ones coming from Turkey and settling in London and the fact that the first generation leaves its place to youngsters aiming at integrating with the British society, getting educated, gaining

---

<sup>3</sup> This convention being signed on the date of 09.09.1959 between the Republic of Turkey and United Kingdom has been come into force on the date of 01.06.1961 by being published in the Official Gazette of the date of 21.12.1960 and numbered 10686.

a place in society, and reconciled with the system, influence of Turkish Cypriots give place to the power of the ones coming from Turkey in our present day.

Still the number of our Southeast rooted citizens in Britain has increased after 1988s perceivably. Although their number is stated as around 40,000 in the official site of the British Home Office, administrators of the Kurdish and Turkish Community Center insistently assert that the number of the population saying “we are no longer Kurds” and express themselves as Kurds has reached to 70,000s.

In short, 3 basic groups occur today when thought as Turkish speaking societies in Britain. It's possible to name them as Turks from Turkey, Turkish Cypriots and Kurds from Turkey having requested for asylum seekers from Southeast of Turkey and been accepted. This grouping is so widespread and inured that it reflects on colloquial language, advertisement banners, and services being carried on and especially onto official contacts established with British authorities as well, and recognized with a general acceptance. In this day and age each one of these subgroups show up with a practical to enable to tell them from one another, and while compared to other segments remainder of the London society they live in they display a more intense and closer relationship with each other relatively. Although ‘border lines’ based on tensions on cultural, ethnic and political basis do exist between three subgroups, there exists an almost ‘symbiotic’ relation as well that necessity of subsistence in Britain imposes upon. Means perpetuating the social, cultural and especially economic relation and solidarity network between three groups each stands to be the colloquial language Turkish. ‘Neither separable nor incorporable’ states of the subject groups so to say can be expressed through the concept of ‘efficiency within efficiency’ in social science terminology. (Atay, 2002:11)

### 1.1. Regions Where Turks Live Intensely In London

The important part of the Turks living out of Cyprus are living in England<sup>4</sup> You feel yourself as if you are in a warm province of Anatolia with advertisement banners of Glass Cutter Ahmet, Barber Hüseyin, Supermarket Runner Ali having come from Gümüşhane, Pekünlü, Niğde, Aksaray or locations such as Kahramanmaraş, Bingöl, Mardin, Muş of our country if you ever happen to pass by regions such as Hackney Dalston, Stoke-Newington, Haringey named as Northern London... For a moment you can even think whether you are at a wrong place (!) or not.<sup>5</sup> So indeed, in recent years Turkish speaking society in the region remaining

<sup>4</sup> “Kıbrıs Dışında Yaşayan Kıbrıslı Türklerin Sorunları: İngiltere Londra-Lewisham Örneği”, Doc.Dr. Ali ARSLAN, Yrd. Doç. Dr. Sadettin BAŞTÜRK, Yrd. Doç. Dr. Mehmet KARATAŞ, Gülten ARSLAN, Akademik Bakış Dergisi, Sayı: 34 Ocak – Şubat 2013, s.3, URL: <http://www.akademikbakis.org/>, (20 Ağustos 2015).

<sup>5</sup> Ways of coming to the country of the Turkish society settled in Britain and regions they live intensely. Large portion of ethnical groups living in the country intensify in industrialized and urbanized regions. Especially London is a city where people from several nations and races live at the highest ratio. A majority of 80% of Turks rooted Republic of Turkey and TRNC living in the country still live in London. Turks living in London are deployed in the northern region of the city. Around 130 thousand Turks are estimated to live in the northern region of London. And while the remaining 30 thousand people are known to have intensified in the central and southern London. Considering the very same phenomenon Turk assimilates around 40 thousand living out of London are observed to live in industrialized cities of Britain to a large extent. According to this, around 8 to 10 in Manchester, and 3 to 5 thousand Turks are regarded as to live in Birmingham. Alongside with these cities, Turks having settled in primary metropolis such as Leeds and Liverpool are also encountered. As well as a far cry Turks also live in Wales's area and Scotland or even in Ireland. Adventures of arrivals of Turkish Cypriots to the island dates to 1950s. Opportunity of acquiring British citizenship optionally through a right being entitled to Turkish and Greek origins living in Cyprus has been provided in fifties. Cypriots coming to the country by benefitting from this right are people from low income group in general. The ones in a better state financially have not abandoned the island on that date. As is known British existence in the island spreading over a long period enhanced the tendency of the Cyprus folks to British culture and way of life. For this reason, Turkish

in between Green Lanes line reaching out to Winchmore Hill from Newington Green and Hackney-Dalston-Stoke Newington and Tottenham line located some more westerly running along in parallel and the region remaining around of it in London is observed to increase both for its population in number and its influence. It's such noticeable that Green Lanes starting by from Newington Green and leaning all the way up to Winchmore Hill over Haringey, Wood Green and Palmers Green and thus forming one of the longest avenues of London is called as "Turkish Lanes" by the British.<sup>6</sup> However, an expansion has occurred with asylum seekers intensive migrations having started especially in 1990s out of the core area formed at the beginning in this region of Northern London, and an expansion trend has been observed towards Edmonton and Enfield regions. Expansion band has followed a course toward Waltham stow to be describable as the east of London relatively. Kurds being Southeastern and having made asylum seekers requests is stands to be great in this expansion. If to touch briefly, comers from Turkey have preferred primarily regions where Turkish Cypriots were present intensively, and while the Turkish Cypriots have pursued in a common line with Greek Cypriots coming to Britain at even dates. Turkish Cypriots have rather displayed a settling pattern adjacent to regions where Greek Cypriots live or mixed with these regions. This place is the region remaining between the zone starting from Camden Town and Newington Green located at north of Islington standing to be the main Greek settlement regions in Northern London and surrounding Green Lanes going up even northern to Haringey and Tottenham.<sup>7</sup> And while in Southern London, suburbs of Peckham, Lewisham and Greenwich have become areas where Turkish Cypriots have intensified still as if tracing a connected course with the Greek settlement region.

## 2. SOME SIGNIFICANT DETERMINATIONS DURING THE COURSE OF SOCIO-CULTURAL AND ECONOMIC INTEGRATIOAN OF TURKS

Have you ever been obliged to go to some other land from the place you used to live for whatever the reason might be? Have you ever abandoned the places where you've been located to search for a future full of uncertainties in some other locality, and what's more in such places you never know in fact with leaving grieving mothers, spouses and children

---

Cypriots are pretty successful in orientating to Britain. Besides, they have gained great grounds in integration to the country within the intervening period. And while arrivals of the republic of Turkey rooted ones to the country dates to a rather close date. Permitted workers have been taken in for a very short period of time between the end of 1960s and the beginning of 1970s (1969-1972) to work in clothing sector. Turks from Turkey coming to the country during this period count around 10 thousand people. Later on arrivals of Turks to the country through several ways has continued. Arrival of Turks to Britain cannot be compared with the work power in Germany or other west European countries. Although the number of work power entering into the country in a short period of 4 years proved to be very low in fact it still provided a significant basis with regard to Turkish existence in the country. A great majority of the Turks coming to the country within this era are in a state of having acquired the British citizenship. However, still in 1970s an increase has taken place in the number of Turks together with opening of branches of Turkish companies in Britain and entering of students into the country on education purposes. Refugees form up the great majority of Turks having settled in Britain in recent years. Number of refugees making a request for asylum is being publicized in Britain too as in other European countries. (Sezer ve Gökakın, 1998:56)

<sup>6</sup> Settling Patterns and Polarizations, Avrasya Newspaper, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.

<sup>7</sup> However, it's been observed that in this region of Northern London settlement of Turkish-speaking society not only remains with getting intensified within and around of the above cited main line, but beginning from the second half of 1990s there has been an expansion outwards of this "core" area owing to both increase in defector population and to population increase within itself of the society already living in London for decades, and that the society has gained a wider area of prevalence towards Edmonton and Enfield directions at north and while at a bit more eastern especially towards Waltham stow directions where new comer refugees have been settled (see. Maps in Annex II and fiber). Substantially, it's been understood that the Kurdish-Alevists population making entrances starting from 1990s has a share in this expansion. (Atay,2002:27)

behind sometimes? Do you ever know the hardship of saying “farewell” in such cases? Can you ever think, what a size of risks even the thought of “*to make one’s gateway to Britain at any price (!)*” involves and hence what kind of a courage it necessitates while you don’t even know where this place is on earth in reality and you’re unaware of their language, culture, way of life when you were living in cities and towns or in their settlements and villages in Anatolia... But the Turkish society in Britain carries on with its struggle of getting integrated with the British system today even if the pain and sorrow of the beloved ones they have left behind still do exist in their hearts.

Unlike the other Turkish societies in the rest of the European countries the Turkish society in the UK have failed to grow a strongly organized entity. One of the most important reasons for that apparent failure has been related to their original cultural conditions in which no sophisticated collective relationships would exist. An other reason is also associated with life difficulties in the UK. The Turks willing to reside in the UK have been compelled to have made great concessions at their expense in their workshop places. That kind of employment structure on the basis of the expected worries has weakened and worsened the tendency towards establishing a well satisfied community. This unfortunate occurrence has prevented the Turkish society from successfully integrating into the home country. Indian and Pakistanis communities given as a successful example in terms of integration and educational achievement are well able to speak the home language namely English.

### **2.1. Along with quantitative population also ‘influence’ of the Turks activates gradually within the Turkish speaking society**

This is almost everyone’s common opinion in Green Lanes reaching from Newington Green to Winchmore Hill where Turkish speaking society lives intensively in London and in regions such as Hackney, Dalston, Stoke Newington and Tottenham, Haringey, Wood Green and Palmers Green where Turks live predominantly. While the numerical population majority was with the Turkish Cypriots in the beginning now the weight is with Turkey Turks. This situation doubtlessly has brought along the fact that Turks from Turkey make their presence felt in socio-economic and cultural lives, and reveal their weight in a more effective manner in society life.

### **2.2. Textile sector has left its place to “catering” sector-kebab-doner in our present day**

Both the first Turkish Cypriots and citizens of ours having arrived with permits coming to Britain were tailoring... In 1970s nearly 95% of the Turkish speaking society was working in tailoring business. The 3<sup>rd</sup> major sector in Britain at the beginning of the year of 1990 was the made-up-clothes (textile) sector. In this sense, the entire 95% of our society all was in made-up-clothes line of work. This sector was under the supervision and efficiency of the Turkish speaking society of ours both at worker and employer level up till mid 1990s. However, starting from mid 1990s a significant transformation being experienced in operation of this sector has caused developments to bring economic life of the Turkish society so to say having monopolized this sector up to the hilt to a standstill seriously.<sup>8</sup> As a result of this, companies being in an endeavor of weathering the storm with a minimum loss have moved to countries such as Romania, Hungary, Poland, Bulgaria, Ukraine, etc. where they considered appropriate with regard to cheap work power and raw material, and started to make their productions in these countries.

As the result of falling of the textile sector in Britain the most explicit course of trade prominent and wide spreading gradually within the Turkish speaking society in the recent

<sup>8</sup> “First Comer Turkish Immigrants Worked In Clothing Sector”, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun ATAY, Avrasya Newspaper, 5<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.

years is small-scaled supermarket occupation and kebab-doner business. Although based on empiric observations, approximately 15,000 kebab-donerist is estimated to exist running business in this sector. A great majority of Turkish donerists render services in too small localities. They are open till late hours at nights. Doner is extremely cheap relatively to other alternatives. It's possible to have doner at the same price with a cheese sandwich in Britain. Especially from low income group British, Turkish and other ethnic groups demand doner for all these reasons. Still another feature of kebabists is that they hold places out of city centre and highly prestigious neighborhoods in general. Turkish kebabists carry on with this business in poor and workers' neighborhoods alongside too many kebabists running business in the Turkish neighborhood. Turkish kebabists render services to customers coming out of bars at late hours of the night when the entire restaurants get closed. These customers are low-level or unemployment insurance receiving British people. (Sezer ve Gökakın, 1998: 85)

### **2.3. A great “conflict of generations” is being experienced in Britain between children and parents**

And one of the most significant matters the Turkish speaking society living in Britain propounds almost all in one voice in chorus today is the disconnection from the cultural and psychological point of view that the budding young generations experience with their parents and the intergenerational alienation. The fact that when there doesn't exist any unity and solidarity in general, individuals, groups or problematical categories in terms of ideological, ethnical, and religion are all of one mind about on this problem despite too many points of disagreements and conflicts stands to be another indicator that the problem proves to be of vital importance. Although it's been uttered apprehensively in too many circles from mosques to djemevis, and from Federation of Turkish Associations to other civil society organizations on the subject of a solution to this problem, it's a reality that sincere searches and attempts are being made on the matter of overcoming of, and lending assistance to the problem as of today and definitely in a planned and programmed manner through medium and long-term policies. As a matter of fact conflicts between parents and their children as a natural feature of adolescence are not peculiar to Londoner Turks only. However, here there're realities also causing for the problem to get on top of everything. These realities originate from the working and social lives of the parents in London. Parents whom we name as first generation, no matter in which year and through which either way they have arrived in Britain have put their shoulders under the wheel and spend nearly 15 to 16 hours of a day in respect to guaranteeing the future of the family in general. This means the working parents can see their children only in the mornings when they're on their way to the school. Even this sometimes may not be possible if part-time working hours differ.... Every single parent of the Turkish society in London sincerely complain as “General Opinion: Children No Longer Belongs to Us”.<sup>9</sup>

### **2.4. One of the most significant problems of the Turkish society in Britain is their children's education... Turkish children in general are not successful in education**

Education problems of their primary education age children, and students stand to be the most important one out of others and being frequently given voice to by citizens of ours living in London during this study and searches being conducted directed at the aim of enabling manifestation of socio-economic and cultural problems that the Turkish society in Britain prevails in. In open expressions of authorities also expert in education and holding close relations especially with municipalities it's been emphasized that Turks have proved to be at the worst state in English, mathematics and science classes among African, Arabian,

---

<sup>9</sup> General Opinion: Children No Longer Belongs to Us. Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun ATAY, Avrasya Newspaper, 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.

Bangladeshi, Caribbean, Chinese, Greek, Turkish Greek, Indian, Israeli, Pakistani, Vietnamese and even Kurdish students being classified in a separate group in evaluation of LEA examination results made countrywide amongst minorities existing in London. Furthermore, the failure of the Turkish children in education draws its roots from both lack of English language and their illiterate parents being unable to be interested in their children's wellbeing.

### **2.5. Youngsters should be protected-propensities for getting ganged increase gradually**

One other negative side of the conflicts of generations is also the mobilization from home to streets of youngsters becoming forlorn and especially remaining out of education. Parents express that in the last couple of years "getting ganged" phenomenon has shown itself in regions like Haringey, and like Daston where Turkish society exists intensively. These ganging groups associated with mafia organisms as well working especially drugs intensive and both getting aggressive to other ethnic groups and generating violence and creating unrest also within the Turkish speaking group itself are one of the most besetting and worrisome developments of recent eras. Ganging among youngsters starts at secondary school level in general and especially shapes against blacks forming the other significant ethnic group of the environment where society continues with its life. Some of the civil society leaders whom we talked openly do not flinch from emphasizing that there exists a direct connection between this ganging pattern within the Turkish speaking society and society members framing trafficking in this country. Doubtlessly what should be done is to struggle in one body together with the British security forces against these people engraining in negativities to the society also through these types of unlawful means. And here the most important task falls to parents to build up warm relations with them and non-governmental organizations to evaluate youngsters in socio-cultural projects.... It's the most primary task of the British Government, London police and municipalities to provide the security of streets, work places, and entertainment venues in regions where Turkish society lives intensely. But on this subject and in order to overcome the desperateness of our citizens the Embassy and other authorized representatives of ours should come side by side initially with our non-governmental organizations and are required to embrace the people by putting forth both diplomatic and human relations before the governmental and police authorities, and work off the feeling of being repressed, neglected even if partially. Suchlike and still without availability of any scientific data under hand a widespread opinion among the Turkish society in Britain is that "every single one out of 10 youngsters living in London is a drug addict"...Starting of studies together with Municipalities and police authorities over joint projects with regard to reducing of streets to a more livable, purified from distortion, and more securablestateby Civil society organizations of ours and especially Federation of Turkish Associations in Britain defined as being at crawling stage under the guidance of esteemed representatives of our Embassy is considered to an obligation.

### **2.6. Micro Citizenship Come To the Forefront Gradually Within the Turkish Speaking Society.**

Feeling of citizenship making itself evident in a strong manner gradually in our present day is nothing but expression of tendencies of psycho cultural attitude and behaviors corresponding to different stages of "adaptation" process of immigrant communities getting into a new living environment and which we can characterize as "intertwining" and "disintegration".<sup>10</sup>And while the best example to "disintegration" within "intertwining" are the London regional soccer activities. Although soccer is an ambition shared by all subgroups

<sup>10</sup> "Settling Patterns and Polarizations", Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun ATAY, Avrasya Newspaper, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.



in London, it's been conspicuously talked about that political, ideological, regionalist tendencies reflect upon this activity in a manner foregrounding disintegration. Still the loyal customers of the bars in Haringey and Dalston regions where Turkish community lives intensively and in which music is made or broadcasted from and the number of which has got close to nearly 50 frame up entirely accordingly with a micro citizenship understanding.

### **2.7. Becoming widespread of “Racism-discrimination and Islamophobia” gradually in Northern London in general affects Turkish society as well**

Although there has been no assaults<sup>11</sup> directed at Aziziye and Süleymaniye Mosques in London where Turks fulfill their religious worships, attacks in general on mosques in several accommodation units of Britain where Muslims carry out their religious worships, and still exactly like this the widespread of prejudiced and distinctive attitudes and operations directed at people having arrived from Africa, Far East or Middle East seeing them as guilty all from the beginning and only because they prove to be Muslims extremely harasses the Turkish society in London as the representatives of a country highly endured to terror incidents like the British.

The most efficient way to eliminate these negativities from the viewpoint of the Turkish society passes through getting integrated rapidly with the British society being lived in without losing its own identity and culture.

### **2.8. Negativity against blacks which can be called as “Negrofobia” stands to be a dominant feeling over the Turkish society living in Northern London...**

Another topic the Turks living in London we have talked are all of one mind about is prejudices felt against blacks carrying on with their lives in London. Some Turkish citizens of ours whom we talked named this feeling as “black hatred”. Doubtlessly too many example events to feed this prejudice are experienced in Northern London between Turks-and Blacks, and make the headlines in newspapers. Especially as the result of defectors having preferred to settle in these regions intensively starting by 1990s, the Turkish society and Kurds have started to show an enhanced efficiency in these regions instead of blacks. In these years, enterprises being in the hands of black population with small groceries at the beginning, then on supermarket shop keeping and Off-license businesses have all come under the domination of Turks and Kurds settling these places afterwards. Doubtlessly, this market share has brought along too many street combats, and attacks on shops. As a result of this blacks have left their efficiency in these regions to the Turkish and Kurdish societies both in terms of population and influence.

### **2.9. Image of the Turkish speaking society living in northern London intensively is not positive over the British in general... Spreading individual positivity to overall society should be the target**

Opposite to positive impression in the past when coming until today, and except for the Portsmouth example, it is so open that opinions on Turks in Britain in general do not form up any positive line within the same depth and direction...It's been said that Turks also are discordant, withdrawn, unsuccessful, prone to tendency of committing crimes like other

---

<sup>11</sup> A mosque was sabotaged in Britain. A mosque is sabotaged in Britain yesterday. Incident is stated to be in connection with acts of violence directed at Muslims following assaults in the USA. A fire outbreak in Britain's Manchester city suburb Bolton last night caused for “doubts” and was reported that it could be in connection with acts of violence against Muslims following assaults in the USA. The police calling on eyewitnesses in the USA, mentioning there were no loss of lives in the fire stated “though a small fire, windows of the mosque were exploded, and this caused for doubts with them”. “A mosque was sabotaged in Britain”, London Olay Newspaper 19<sup>th</sup> September 2001, London.

foreign minorities, and they are seen as getting along with social aids of the state, having a weak spirit of entrepreneurship, disregarding education, close to changes and not easy to build up a common life with... In general, existence of a historical prejudice against Turks is undeniable too... There are two significant factors feeding prejudices, conventional ideas about us. The first of these stands to be frictions ongoing between the Turks British and Europeans for centuries... For example, one of these is the "Gallipoli Syndrome" while the other is reflection of some Turks living in London today in an exaggerated manner in some incidents to the agenda of the public opinion<sup>12</sup>.

**2.10. Britain presents an 'open-buffet' to her citizens, what's seen is that, Turks cannot benefit from this 'open buffet 'enough, they're not so willing in this subject... Informing and directing are required so that life standards of Turks can be raised and they can benefit enough from services being presented**

Although Britain is full of significant distresses and handicaps with regard to immigrants, with regard to minority populations, it still presents 'an open buffet' to all her citizens living on the island in.<sup>13</sup> Upmost values of Europe hold places on this buffet. A great portion of the British do believe in this. Doubtlessly, our individuals having got integrated with the British society have the opportunity of stuffing their plates with foods they wish to from this buffet and taste them at least as much as the British but a great majority of the Turkish society intensifying in Northern London cannot benefit enough from this open buffet in this big country regrettably. Turks living in Northern London in general have sit in their ghettos, cottages, and together with their cultures and traditions they have brought from Anatolia

<sup>12</sup> In fact our ex image in public opinion of the Britain was better than for the current one though at least as of some historical processes. It was such that, "respected, begrudged, and admired for their power and culture" people occurred to British people's mind when you speak of a Turk. It's not only we telling that image of the Turks were extremely good in the past. Scientists making researches on this subject for years also carry the same opinion. For instance, Prof. Nabil Matar known for his studies on Turkish image in English literature is one of them. According to Prof. Nabil Matar's researches the British used to see us as the "Magnificent Turks" in the past... Prof. Matar is a lecturer of English literature at the same time at the Florida Institute of Technology. Especially in the recent years he's known for his researches on Turkish and Eastern image during the seventeenth century Britain. His book of "Islam in Britain" has been published short while ago. According to Prof. Matar Turkish image is rather positive in general during Elizabeth I. and Charles II. eras, an admiration is felt for Turks in general. Power and political effect of the Turkish Empire is on everyone's lips in Britain... Britain makes one third of her foreign trade with the Ottoman Turks. In addition to this, British Rule at times when in trouble even asks for political and military aid from Turks during those eras. According to Prof. Matar, Turkish Culture was accepted as a high level civilization envied and admired in Britain... Turkish World was advanced during this era in the area of science and philosophy. For this reason, many scientific books and philosophical masterpieces were used to be translated into Latin and English. In the end, these were finding a widespread audience. Turkish culture used to have a significant influence in the past on daily life in Britain. For instance, in previous periods, coffeehouses draw the attention as the most effective habit in daily lives of the British; most certainly, coffeehouses were not used to be as of today. They were the chatting and amusement places of leveled people. They were not places enterable for every Tom, Dick and Harry. Advertisements of "Magnificent Turkish Coffeehouse" were being made in weekly newspaper ads of that era. To cut a long story short according to Prof. Matar, an admiration was felt for Turks in the past throughout Britain. Turkish Coffeehouses were beaten tracks of leveled British. Prof. Matar presents us a scene that we shall be proud of from the past.<sup>12</sup> As Prof. Matar says so as well, respected, begrudged and admired for their power and culture people occurred to British people's mind when you speak of a Turk. (How Did British See the Turks?, Assoc. Prof. Dr. T. Küçükcan, Avrasya Newspaper, 28<sup>th</sup> August 2003, page 11. London.)

<sup>13</sup> Citizenship Right. According to the British Citizenship Law dated 1981, citizenship right is acquired automatically through the birth of people his/her mother or father is British or resided in Britain. A child being adopted by British citizens in Britain is also a British citizen. A child born or adopted abroad of a British citizen is a British citizen as well. Condition of 3 years if married and 5 if not of resided in the country is looked for the people requesting to acquire British citizenship. The ones not being married to a British citizen are additionally required to speak English, Welsh or Scottish. These people also are required to have an intention to be residing in Britain permanently or be working in an international organization either Britain is a member to or in a company or association established in Britain. (Sezer ve Gökakın, 1998:49)

watch swallowing the ones cluttering up the lives surrounding them with beauties... And the most significant reason to this is being out of getting socialized at a desired ratio with the society being lived in, not being able to find enough time to know the rights and benefits that the laws of the country provides to individuals, too many Turks whom we talked in Northern London are at loss for knowing how equal rights community health centers, hospitals, municipalities provide to individuals. They still look for public officials like village headman, district governor, governor in their neighborhoods as it is in Turkey and wait for their problems to be solved by these authorities. Perhaps some may find it exaggerated. Field studies also have not been made on this subject unfortunately, however, what is said that nearly 80 to 90% of the Turks living in Northern London do not even know, can't quite place where the river Thames is. Empiric observations of ours show us that a great majority of our citizens living in Britain are having difficulties in establishing high level verbal communication with the British society. Doubtlessly what lies at the basis of this is being at loss in using English well and being unable to well understand what is spoken. A significant portion of our citizens have difficulties in using the language functionally with regard to being able to express themselves, and enabling to maintain their professional developments though they can establish a communication at some level in neighborhood relations and in their shopping, in short, in their daily lives. It's interesting though; despite the fact that signboards and banners of workplaces basis to announcement and advertisement in Turkey are written in languages other than Turkish in general and especially being in English, commercial names of the entire workplaces in Northern London where Turks live intensively are not in English but Turkish. Glass cutter Uncle Hüseyin, Tailor Mehmet Bey, Kiremit Restaurant, Barber Yusuf, etc... And this shows that the target audience of Turks are not the British or the English speaking society but Turks. A British coming to the workplace of Glass Cutter Uncle Hüseyin mistakenly can deal with not Uncle Hüseyin at the workplace but either his child or his apprentice having a smattering of English... Housing options also of the Turkish citizens are still the neighborhoods where Turks reside intensively.

In short, these developments prevent benefitting enough of Turkish citizens of ours from the 'open buffet' presented to people of the country .Being in a country attached to a different culture and religion necessarily makes a person to get effected from the value systems of that country. Citizens of ours in London while on the one hand trying to protect, sustain their traditions they on the other hand have difficulties in adjusting since they're lacking of the behavior grounding on intelligence, attention and written rules a developed industrial order necessitates. Doubtlessly, in making it possible to surpass these distresses what comes at the beginning of the actions to be taken is to find an appropriate way to teach to the Turkish society what their legal rights are in Britain, and render to assimilate what their legal rights are alongside with strengthening of social support systems. The Turkish society in Britain lacks of sufficient knowledge unfortunately on the subject of 'their legal rights' particularly interesting them during daily life. It's for this reason; they only content themselves with swallowing only though they want to benefit after tier hearts from services presented on the open buffet. As far as we can see, Turks are trying to solve their problems through 'grumbling'. But this is impossible, one should indicate to the Turkish society that they could solve the problems they're in not through grumbling but by 'declaring'... And this can be possible through two channels. Either the representatives of our state in London shall embrace the Turkish people with a missioner spirit as a whole, and adopt their troubles or Federation of Turkish Associations in Britain, although having a magnificent name, shall take them under their wings and lend assistance by trying to meet the deficit of enlightenment of them...

### **2.11. Political participation of the Turkish society carrying on with their lives in Britain is almost none... usage rate of right to vote and stand for election is pretty insufficient.**

Although approximately 400,000 citizens of ours live in Britain, unfortunately they cannot transform their numerical population into a political influence. It's such that, although the Turkish society having intensified in Northern London for today makes great contributions to the British economy in reality, still it's seen not to be taken into consideration by the British Government and public opinion sufficiently. Because especially a great portion of the Turks having come and expatriated from Turkey have no rights to elect and be elected. Even if they did have the right to elect and be elected Turkish citizens of ours don't vote in elections by complying with general tendency of the British (Because rate of voting is quite low at elections despite of promotions.).<sup>14</sup>Doubtlessly, great tasks also fall to our Embassy and Chief Consulate on this matter at least with respect to "enlightenment".<sup>15</sup>

### **2.12. The Turkish society in Britain can play a vital role also in realization of international interests of our country today.**

Europe now is a region where 7,5 million Turks also live with their languages, religions, cultural values and with their idiocratical identities. Turks now are European citizens. It's impossible to think of a EU where Turks do not exist, because everyone knows the Turkish population are there to stay in European countries that they live.<sup>16</sup>From this point of view, European Turks actually living in Europe but we are unable to pay sufficient attention to and whom we're at loss in protecting by bringing solutions to their problems effectively can play critical roles in Turkey-EU relations. Turkey experiences difficulties of introduction and publicity for long years in Europe as well as much as in the entire world. She cannot tell about enough of herself and her culture. And when there doesn't exist any exact information rendering too the old prejudices become to be the criteria determining the perspective of Europeans against Turks. Whereas now newer, truer criteria are required to be placed instead

<sup>14</sup> "Migrations and Cultural Pluralism In Europe", Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip Küçükcan, *Avrasya Newspaper*, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.

<sup>15</sup> Numerical Info Related To Voting Power of Our Citizens. Number of our citizens having acquired British citizenship has reached to 50 thousand. Around 25 thousand citizens of ours over 18 years of age British citizens also have the right to elect and be elected. While only 3 cognates of ours citizens of TRNC have got into the Municipal Councils in 1994 local elections, number of Turkish politicians have increased gradually in 1998 and afterwards in 2002 elections and people brought up in Turkey also have been observed to start to hold places in political scene. There're 8 Turkish and TRNC citizens being elected to Hackney, Islington, Haringey, and Enfield Municipal Councils in Northern London where citizens of ours live intensively. In local elections to be held in May 2006 a total of 26 Turkish and TRNC citizens shall participate as candidates with 12 from the Workers' Party, 9 from the Conservative Party (Tory), 2 from the Liberal Democratic Party and 3 from the Respect Party. Condition of being a British citizen is not looked for the Turkish citizens living in Britain. Citizens of ours with permanent residence permit have the right to elect and be elected. However, participation in elections proves out to be lower than the required since citizens of ours don't pay attention enough to check into register of electors. Doubtlessly, the fact that citizens of ours consider residing and working in Britains temporary and their target of definitely returning to Turkey one day has an effect on this. However, it's still known that in general a too far cry number of citizens of ours can make an entire comeback, and that depending on their children having been brought up in Britain and due to worries of education, job, etc. or owing to some advantages that they get the possession of here through years an exact return cannot go any far from remaining as a longing in general for many citizens of ours. Within this scope, he Turkish politicians express that drawing the Turkish population in Britain intensively into politics is of capital importance, and for this reason they undertake a mission like serving as a model to the society, and that this has a great importance for them in contiuing with politics. So indeed, political influence of our citizens is not directly proportional with their population. The entire Turkish oranzations in Britain are required to make studies encouraging our citizens to act as a voting powerby considering that population size only is not sufficient to be effective in politics, and that will of voting power also should be strong.(London Embassy of Turkey, Information Note, 2006)

<sup>16</sup> "Türkiye -AB Hukukunda Avrupalı Türklerin Rolü", Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip Küçükcan, 16<sup>th</sup> October 2003, London.

of these criteria, and in another saying, the negative Turkey image within the head of Europeans is required to be broken. And for this, a special task falls to European Turks as being a potential power. With Britain coming the forth, Turks living in Europe can play a key role in countries that they live by redrawing both their images and Turkey's image, and informing public opinion, press and political circles directly. In addition, Turkish and other immigrant groups are not a minority in England because there is also the nation-state concept in the UK.

**2.13. Britain acts unwillingly in directly implementing the legal texts regulating partnership relations between Turkey and European Union. And the Turkish citizens in this country in general do not know their special and advantageous rights arising from the European Union partnership law.**

Britain should be taken into consideration as being in a pretty much flexible approach to foreigners coming into her country in comparison to many EU countries. Hence, Turkish citizens arriving in Britain can have the right of receiving permanent residence permits after 4 years of a legal residence like other citizens. In addition, it will be useful to remind to the Turkish citizens requesting to set up a business in Britain that it's not necessary for them to enter into too much of a financial obligation like other third country citizens, and that they can set up their business with a reasonable source and number of employees and continue with their lives in Britain.

**2.14. The Turkish society living in Britain is need of planned aids and guidance also in matters directed at 'social insurance'. The fact that the jobless rate between Turks sails at 15% levels is thought provoking in Britain where the general jobless rate is at 5,5% level....**

One of the most significant characteristics of the British public order is that social insurance is rendered entirely in the manner of a public service capacity and thus everybody legally resident in the country is restored a baseline level of social insurance. Within this frame, citizens of ours too can benefit from social insurance rights such as retirement and from social transfers such as care aid that the country provides equally with the British citizens. On the other hand, financing of social insurance branches in Britain presents a fair amount of resemblance with executions in our Country, and the insurance premiums; are collected under three groups as fee earners, self-employed and voluntary insured. Since the accrued social insurance premium amounts to the self-employed are pretty low, our independent workers constituting the largest group within our workers being here can pay their premium debts quite easily. Now, the deficiency here is that studies being done and positive developments being obtained do not reflect onto Turkish citizens. Despite the fact that Ministry of Labor and Social Security elucidates in detail and sufficiently even through its internet sites on allowance matters such as invalidity pension, conditions of being on invalidity salary, old age pension and conditions of benefitting from this salary, widow's and orphan's pension and ways of benefitting, combining of insurance periods passed in Turkey and Britain, inconveniences related to return of premium, borrowing of times spent abroad as insured, conditions looked for borrowing, full salary, and partial salary particularly interesting our citizens living in Britain and that the British Government renders a widespread unreciprocated almost young and old alike internet service still the Turkish society cannot have sufficient information. The done thing here is doubtlessly 'leaflets' just as in the 'white paper' implementation of Municipalities and the British Central Government should be prepared and distributed free of charge till reaching to donerists and coffeehouses where Turks live intensively, nonetheless, to hold warm, sincere, and very frequent meetings on these matters. One has difficulties in understanding why no local meetings have been held

by authorities of the Chief Consulate at regions where Turks live intensively despite the great financial possibilities and large potential in Britain, and still, why a Turkish reference guide explaining the general rights and obligations of the Turkish society in Britain does not exist while again other minority member societies do publish and distribute a 'Reference Guide' in their own language for example titled as 'Legal Rights In Britain' to maintain their individuals to benefit sufficiently from the open buffet being presented to them without exception and against all negativities in Britain!

In short, our citizens living in Britain desire their presence and power to be distinguished by the state of the Republic of Turkey. In this sense, they look for the Turkish state and especially the personnel serving at the embassy and chief consulate and attached units to adopt their problems, and to embrace them as whole. The Turkish society in Britain now wants to get rid of the feelings of being neglected, left alone, and forgotten... Within this frame;

- a- "Turkish Society Center (TURKISHHOUSE)" should be realized to band together the Turkish society in London
- b- The Turkish society living in London strongly wishes at least two buildings with one at north and the other at south to be evaluated as Turk colleges.
- c- Establishing of a "Britain-Turkey Social Researches Center" enabling to reveal socio-cultural and economic values of the Turkish society living in Britain scientifically, and to conduct strategic studies between Britain and Turkey is indispensable.
- d- The Turkish society living in Britain desires legal arrangements simplifying the right of voting in Turkey to be made rapidly.
- e- The Turkish society in Britain now desires to be represented at the Grand National Assembly of Turkey. One of the most spoken problems in Britain today is the solitariness Turkey has left her citizens living in Europe in.
- f- The Turkish society in Britain considers establishment directly of an Overseas Ministry in our country is inescapable.
- g- Especially our businessmen in Britain desire the establishment of an "International Turkish Bank".
- h- Especially the aged population of ours out of the Turkish society individuals in Britain demand an initiative be taken by our country for building up of Tranquility and Rehabilitation Centers similar to "Old Age asylum seekers" the other minority members provide to their aged people.
- i- Turks living in Britain expect attention from the state of the Republic of Turkey in overcoming of distresses that they face in the Legal field such as "Notification", "Recognition" and "Warrant" originated from legislation difference between Our Country and Britain.
- j- The Turkish society living in Britain but spending some certain periods of the year in Turkey demand some rights to be given to them within the scope of "Import With Waiver" without a "final return" be experienced.
- k- In this sense especially businessmen of ours out of the Turks living in Britain demand the customs policies and executions be revised once again.
- l- The Turks living in Britain demand irresolution's related to transition to "Double citizenship" be resolved.

- l- The Turkish society living in Britain; wish liaison bureaus capable to render some services like at least census and citizenship of the Chief Consulate of Turkey to be opened within their circle.
- m- Within this frame the Turkish society demand the London Chief Consulate to start an execution of “Officer On Call” like other Embassies.
- n- Integration process would be even more smoothed if the Turkish society in London would have been directed professionally and a joint reaction was displayed against terrorist attacks.
- o- The Turkish society in Britain desires “the lead” to be taken in overcoming of difficulties being encountered with like sacrificing, halal meat food procurement, Muslim cemetery and funeral doings through assignment of a religious official to the position of religion advisor vacant currently.

### **3. WHAT SHOULD BE DONE FOR SOLUTION OF PROBLEMS**

This research has been based on empirical evidence as data have been collected and analysed through facial communications with both Turkish and English officials including ordinary people as well. The objective of this study has been to shed a light on the problems and difficulties being experienced by the Turkish population, and to bring such episodes to the attention of the high officials responsible for handling and getting them sorted out. The final purpose of this research is mainly concerned with making contribution to the development of the culture, identity and language of the Turks as embracing the integration without despaired feelings.

The first to occur when we say the Turkish society in Britain is the Turkish neighborhood at the north of London. Currently the Turkish neighborhood at the north of London has shaped itself into an image calling the 1970s Turkey. When walking around on the street with from grocery to kebabist, from the jewelry to coffeehouse one has difficulties in believing himself/herself for whether being in London or not. Nearly the entire of the signboards of workplaces are in Turkish except for a few British shops and beer halls. The first remarkable feature in London in regions where the British reside is the streets for being uttermost silent and empty. Especially during working hours young people are hardly be encountered with on the streets. Whereas it's possible to see too many old-young people on the streets at all hours of the day and night in the Turkish neighborhood. Especially the Turkish coffeehouses are full with Turkish men day and night. All these images are an indicator that the Turks do not socialize with the British as much as not adopting their life-styles. Education levels of a great portion of the Turks living in the subject neighborhood are not at a desirable level. It's such that, Turks living in these neighborhoods and getting to the downtown London very rarely don't even feel the need to speak English. Many of the living in the Turkish neighborhood have extremely limited knowledge of English. And the English knowledge of the Turkish women carrying on with their lives according to Turkish customs and not holding any places in public area is pretty far behind relatively for men. Turks, including the British, living such far away from the other societies in London shall only have a chance in the next generation to make contact with the British. In this respect Turkish Cypriots are in a position having gained highly significant grounds. Fundamentally, children of the Turkish Cypriots arriving in the country in 1950s now are in a position having integrated to the country to a large extent. On the other hand, marriage with a foreigner is not a phenomenon encountered among the Turks in London. Turks looking for their futures in London make their options on

behalf of their own cognates in marriage. This situation can be considered as both the reason and result of non-adaptation of Turks to the society.

As is known, attitudes of getting married with citizens of the country they live in of the minorities stands to be one of the most significant indicators of to what degree they have adapted to the country. Having said that, it's been spelled that the ratio of getting married with the British among the Turks especially with high education levels and either having arrived in the country as a student and settled or arrived for job and stayed in several cities in the country afterwards in the recent years is a lot higher. From this point forth it can be said that Turks educated and having a high socio economic level comply with Britain much better. So indeed, a low number of our educated people having their own work places or working in good conditions for economic aspects and having a profession have not much difficulties in the subject of adaptation to British life-style. The fact that these people have accommodated themselves to the British traditions, rules and customs also influences positively the work potentials in the country. The funny part is that these people despite having lived at places where the British do live and having worked with their rules, and even having got married with the British, in the end they slog on in feeling themselves belonging to that country. The most significant determinant with this is that the British social structure is quite different than the Turkish one. In fact there's no doubt that the Turks in London are "social among themselves". Although having lived in London for long years, acquired the working permit, and alongside with the working permit also acquired the British citizenship, a great portion of the Turks think they scarcely have anything "to share with a British". It's no doubt that the way of approach of the British of keeping their distance in general to the ones as they see as foreigners also has an effect in this. As it stands, the Turks in London give the impression of an extremely withdrawn society as of both the works they do and also their life-styles and social relations. Furthermore, the fact that the ones coming from different locations within the Turkish society living in Britain (like the ones from Konya, Bayburt) prefer to live in separate groups constitutes another problem. As a matter of fact this grouping has gone so far that for example the ones having immigrated to Britain from Pekün village of Kelkit town of Gümüşhane have a coffeehouse belonging to them and even a soccer team in Britain along with living as a closed group in the country. Do you think integration of individuals being close to the society they live in can ever be easy? It's natural that under these circumstances it's not possible for Londoner Turks to make contacts not only with the British but even with other Turks living in Britain. Do you ask why, because a great portion of the Turks in London are seen to have difficulties to establish high level verbal communication with the British society due to the reason of not having sufficient English for the time being. And while under the skin of this lies the fact that they are out of using English well and being unable to well understand what's been spoken. The first generation in London still has difficulties with regard to expressing themselves, and maintaining their professional development even though they can manage to establish communication at some certain level in daily life. Isn't it a problem for you that today the Turks in Britain don't want to become integrated with foreigners and feel timidity, being in tendency to hold places within a social relations web formed up of Turks predominantly, depriving of an incentive in the direction of better usage of the foreign language in working environments due to the reason that frequently the works they do prove to be unqualified works? Aren't there advantages in arranging language courses snappily and in the direction of active learning model by the country authorities both Turkish and foreigners and volunteer organizations; making participations obligatory to these courses; carrying out periodically the effectiveness evaluations of the courses being arranged for overcoming of these problems? Today work place friendships of the Turks in London mostly get ahead of their neighborhood relations. A significant reason of neighborhood relations being weak is that the family has not become



completely integrated yet; and in another saying all the members of the family have not come all together. This situation prevents the tendency in the direction of sustaining neighborhood relations en famille. Still, being abroad for economic reasons (like rebuilding the financial situation) directs towards concentrating on relations in the working environment. An apparent option is in question in the direction of spending of the time out of working hours together with family members, relatives and Turks as far as possible. Housing options too are in this direction. In another saying residing is observed to take place mostly in neighborhoods and housings where Turks are intense. They are afraid of getting affected from a foreign culture, to lose their core values, and especially getting crumpled against negative factors. And under the effect of this fear and other factors mentioned above they get more withdrawn. In another saying they keep their neighborhood and friendship ties with foreigners limited as much as possible; and try to strengthen, and protect their relations with the Turks instead of this. And all these pave the way becoming estranged to the culture being included within. And estrangement strengthens the break off phenomenon and causes for many psychosomatic and psychological problems.

It's clear that, a great portion of the Turks in London, while on one hand try to protect, and sustain their traditions on the other hand have difficulties in accommodating themselves since depriving of the rationalist, attentive and written instruction relying behavior style necessitated by a developed industrial order as a reflection of the fact that being in a country attached to a different culture and religion makes the person open to getting effected from value systems of that country. In addition, trying to recover the economic conditions, wending his way to make investments and supporting his relatives economically in his homeland, can cause feeling of fatigue (Burnout Syndrome) to strengthen as years pass by. Lack of job satisfaction causes attention to focus on gaining money. In addition to these, the difficulty in reaching to a great variety of and impressive products with scant resources obtained under harsh conditions, and the cliff between ideals and resources is destructive to a large extent. Staying away from a part of the family members also necessarily enhances feelings of longing. In addition to all these, citizens of ours are observed to have turned into becoming open targets as well in Britain where ethnocentrism gets strengthened gradually. In several residential districts of Britain where acts of arson have increased gradually, unfortunately, the number of Turks thinking security of lives of their families is under threat gets increased gradually. As the result of these negativities anxiety disorders (social phobia, widespread anxiety, etc.), depression, burnout syndrome, suicidal ideation, paranoid disorders, and psychosomatic disorders reveal themselves in an irruptive manner gradually. It's such that, Turks displaying mental disorders in a wide range leaning from neuroses to psychoses are delayed most of the time in heading for treatments. As a result of especially family reunifications children the Turks in Britain bring to Britain both try to comply with different value systems by assimilating the culture they're included and spend hard efforts to fit in with the value system dominant in the family. Right along with these efforts they gravitate towards assimilating the new pieces of information at school from a far different language than their mother language. However; mostly they come to nothing in apprehending, assimilating what's been taught at school and expressing themselves. And this can open the way for an opinion that they are education impaired and many Turkish children and youngsters undergo a different training in private schools as if they have mental deficiencies, and adjustment disorders. It's indisputable that jointly projects necessarily be put into practice on this subject. Inclusive education programs should be given precedence in order to reduce the adaptation difficulties and failures of the children and youngsters to minimum in projects to be developed. For this purpose, artistic, cultural, sportive activities, creative drama studies, educative support courses, additional language courses should be arranged especially at schools, and several centers. However, foreigner youngsters also

should participate in a significant part of these programs (like artistic, sportive activities) to be arranged.

Unfortunately, a great portion of the Turkish women in London today are seen to have several problems originating from both being a woman and belonging to a minority group in a foreign country. Foremost among these problems comes to be tagged by foreigners, and be pushed into a disadvantageous position. They can be targets to these kind of negative attitudes even by their same-sex fellows too. Several tags are attached on them such as weak, subservient, unmatured, low educated, dependent, repressed. This tagging is independent most of the time from time of being present in a foreign country, generation, socio-economic and cultural background. As will be seen, problems and difficulties of the Turks giving a struggle for life today in London are great... However, nobody should give into pessimism, and be hopeless by looking into socio-economic and cultural difficulties, problems that the Turkish society living in Britain prevail in general and put forth both here now and in the previous parts.

Today, although being reflected as 200,000 according to official numbers, close to 400,000 Turks, their souls and hearts full of with affinity and love for Turkey, and well-wishers for our country to become one of the known countries of the world by overcoming her problems in national unification, according to our observations do live in Britain. Without no doubt, TRNC rooted Turkish cognates of ours also is included in this number. Today a great portion of the Turkish society is in very tight socio-economic and cultural relations intensively with Turkey but every one of them gives a struggle for life in London as one each Turkish ambassador. However, and unfortunately, political influence of too many minorities living in Britain but the numbers of which never gets to be as much as of Turkish society are much stronger than the Turkish society. Their effect and power in the British public opinion is at an indisputable size. As a matter of fact even immigrants coming from India, Pakistan and Jamaica and Greeks have become better organized than the Turkish society, and have gained great grounds in solution of their problems, while on the other hand our voice is not heard, cannot be effective as much as them despite our great number of reaching to 400,000.

However, it should never be forgotten that creative, crusader and hard-working citizens of ours today in Britain as the case is in every corner of Europe, and thanks to their initiatives, have gravitated towards many work branches such as first in readymade clothing up till arriving at 1990s, and right after this sector has gone through a crisis this time restaurant, fish and chips, doner-kebab, cafeteria, supermarket, cab stand, meat and food wholesaling, beverages wholesaling, fast food, imports and exports, have succeeded greatly in these areas, and even that in some work branches they still made it to have a definite voice throughout Britain. For example JJ Food, has succeeded to be one of the few major companies of the entire Kingdom of Britain in the field of fast food. And is it only this much? What will you say to Hüseyin ÖZER then, being the owner of Özer and Sofra restaurants when talked about catering sector, and the undisputable name of the Turkish cuisine, not only in London, but from Stockholm all the way up to Dubai, to open recently a restaurant-café in Harold's in cooperation with a storehouse like Harold's which stands to be one of the biggest shopping centers in the world? There's no doubt that to maintain the name of a Turkish brand in a storehouse like Harold's at all hours of the day, in all seasons and under all conditions shall make a priceless contribution to tourism of our country, and introduction of her culture. It's such that, approximately 1,200 to 1,300 supermarkets only in London and at close circle of London are being operated By the Turkish citizens. Still in Britain, over 15,000 restaurants and kebab shops, about 70 to 80 cab stands especially in Northern London, a large number of food wholesalers supplying goods to thousands of supermarket are under the management of Turks.

Today even in construction sector making a great progress a great number of our people work, and the Turkish construction companies are pushing this market by competing with the British companies. Best Kebab in Stocke Newington, Northern London, alongside with its quality and taste endears doner to Britain with its doners of weighing 500 pounds, BBC takes to its news line with image and in pride that, thanks to “Best Kebab” run by Turkish citizens, in London that it defines as the Capital of Kebab and continues that kebab now is no longer a food opted by drunkards coming out of pubs only, but it has found its place in British cuisine as a favorable food appealing to the taste buds at all walks of life.

Free from any doubt, first generation citizens of ours having come in Britain with the aim of especially learning language or working with permit at the beginning and having planned to return to our country after making some amount of savings have nearly reached to their retirement ages, and while the second generation at the regions they are situated, may be not as much as Germany, but still possessor of unlimited residence statues with workers, employers, self-employed ones, scientists, students and sportsmen have started to become to be a a Turkish entity the socio-cultural and economic contributions of whom enhancing even more in Britain by every passing day. Today, alongside with activities like Turquality and Turkish Fashion Show and general introduction of Turkish Cuisine in Harolds’ storehouse, studies also have been started through some business circles in London to build up a Turkish Town quasi “China Town” in “Soho” with having a commercial buoyant as well that the entire world admires enviously in Northern London where Turkish society lives intensively. The importance of such a project through which what’s aimed is to keep a little Turkey quasi İstanbul İstiklal Street alive in London is apparent though with regard to the Turkish image in Britain to reach to a desired level. At the same time, another significant organization also contributing for the Turkish image to change in a positive direction is the National Kebab Week realized under the guidance of Turkish Hygiene Center... What’s seen is that, kebab sector in Britain operates with almost a larger turnover than the soccer sector. According to expressions of the ones within the sector today a contribution of approximately 8 to 10 billion pounds yearly to the British economy is maintained only through Turkish kebabists. The Turkish society succeeds even in education sector having problems the most in an individual sense.

In short, against all negativities, insufficiencies, the Turkish society living in Britain carries on its struggle of getting integrated with the system here without forgetting its own national identity and culture, and meanwhile in every field of life, succeeding by doing credits to each of us, and spend intense efforts to introduce the cultural and tourism values of our country. However, and unfortunately, these successes that we drew up above all remain at individual level, do not knock back to whole of the Turkish society, and cannot bring forth the desired positive effects neither in Turkish and especially nor in British societies. And it’s for this reason, the numerical population of our nice people living in Britain and having even their dreams in Turkish, unfortunately, cannot transform into the “political influence and effect” that we desire. The problem in Britain today; is to form the samples exhibiting that it’s possible and can be successful to be able to live, work, get on, and make joint activities with the people of the country being lived in without getting embarrassed from the Turkish identity but right the contrary taking a pride in, and without denying, being contrary, and turning against them. More precisely, maintaining to be esteemed by increasing the number of them. The problem in Britain today in the most general sense is to be able to find the ways without exception for each and every citizen of ours to benefit in maximum from the “open buffet” that the British state presents to its own country people without causing for the Turkish society to forget its own language, culture and identity. And while the solution of the problem transparently gets through primarily constituting a strong Turkish Civil Society Organization

to embrace 400,000 people of ours in Britain and handling the services trying to be rendered extremely dispersedly in Ankara through a new understanding and approach and transform into a political determination. It shouldn't be forgotten that, the aim is primarily to develop its own language, culture and identity of the Turkish society living in London but at the same time to accelerate its socialization with the British society.

Today, at the foundation of all studies to be directed at enabling solution of the problems that the Turkish society is included when trying to remain standing through its own efforts; and what lies is to reach to the targets of such as strengthening unity, togetherness and solidarity among the Turkish society living in Britain, contributing to efforts directed at its integration to the British society while protecting the self-identity of the Turkish society, protecting and strengthening the rights that it possesses, and contributing to development of the Turkish and British friendship . These problems are obliged to come up with a solution in the sense that the Turkish society not collapses but remains upright through its socio-economic and cultural identity and life stronger and taken seriously by the society categories being lived in along with the elimination of negativities put forth in the chapter of determinations... The aim is, by solving these problems, to form a bridge in all respects and in this sense by finding suitable partners in both between Civilian society organizations to be conducted through the channel of NGOs and in transnational commercial relations that can be a socio-economic and commercial bridge between Britain and Turkey. And to lead the way to commercial openings both from Turkey to Britain and From Britain to Turkey and by laying the groundwork for development of value added services maintaining the correct perception of the Turkish culture and people not only in Britain but in Europe. Nevertheless, creating today a Turkish society having solved its problems concatenated above, having realized with a great portion its integration to the British society, having representatives in municipalities and even that one of the Deputy Mayors of the Metropolitan Municipality of London being a Turk, also being able to hold a place in the European Parliament per procuration the British but with his soul and heart throbbing for Turkey too, and the role that the Civilian society power in Britain holding a place among the most significant actors in International policies of the state of the Republic of Turkey in our present day and being named as the "second diplomatic channel" in general, and the role it can play in evaluation of principles and strategies of our country as well is above all kinds of discussions. It's not necessary to possess Alaaddin's Magic Lamp in order to solve the problems of the Turkish society that it struggles within which lives in Britain today and can be an "enormous" support and pioneer when it necessitates. Solution of problems predominantly lies within the context of London and Ankara.

### **3.1. Things That Should Be Done In London**

Within the Turkish society living in Britain in close cooperation with the Embassy of Turkey;

- \*In a new approach and understanding, primarily to lead the way through projects to be done together with the British central and local authorities for solutions of adaptation problems,
- \* To eliminate dividedness, disarrangement and solitude the Turkish society is included within the confidence atmosphere that it shall give to all segments of the society, to be able to build up strong relations network,
- \* To develop strong relations on one hand with the local and central British authorities and on the other hand with the Turkish Embassy and the state of the Republic of Turkey in terms of ability of fulfillment of socio-economic and cultural needs of the Turkish society, to render these continuous,
- \* Along with protecting the self language, identity and culture of the Turkish society, and implementing developer projects vehemently, to do, and be able to implement projects

directed at integration with the British society of every single citizen of ours with all the world and his wife within a joint cooperation understanding with the British local and central authorities,

- \* When necessary, to act as a go-between and be a bridge between Britain and Turkey not only at nongovernmental organizations level but act as a bridge to socio-cultural and economic relations,
- \* Within this context, to direct even the European Union Funds to our country in cooperation with the related establishments in our country rendering services in the same parallel,
- \* To undertake significant roles between both Turkey-Britain and Turkey and the European Union through strong relations that he/she built up; and in actualization effectively of the international policies of our country as being an esteemed second diplomatic channel,

In short, to effectuate a Non-Governmental Organization Supreme Body, to professionally work and produce projects in order the Turkish society the hearts of whom full with affinity and love for their country as being an enormous power against all negativities in the past in Britain to be able to possess a “political influence” over exceeding its numerical population, having the features of being able to undertake roles such as implementation responsibility sometimes and while sometimes directing and advisory in actualization of the projects it produced by associating all segments of the society. Current name of this supreme body of the Turkish society living in Britain is Federation of Turkish Associations in Britain. Whatever its name is this supreme body shall assist for the organization in a healthy way in respect of not organized yet segments of the power, and accretion of the Turkish society being in a dispersed state actually, and by providing assistances professionally to existing associations the member number of which is around 80 but not addressing to the social base sufficiently by reason of number of members, shall assist individuals clicking, reconciling with each other to form up strong organizations, shall encourage and play role in person when necessary. Non-Governmental Organizations Supreme Body shall be able to reach to all possible associations and individuals of the Turkish society the number of which reaches to 400,000 through its strong correspondence network and by using the most convenient means, shall assist the society in an effective way to overcome its problems by developing strategies and policies within the frame of a common mind. It’s right after such strong nongovernmental organization is being formed up that, solutions to problems concatenated above that the Turkish society is involved in Britain today can be provided in an effective way. In reality, when the existing “enormous power” even if dispersed that the Turkish society in Britain is involved is considered, it’s seen that there’re no reasons for not forming up of an effective “Second diplomatic channel” able to overcome all the problems through a new approach and understanding, minded in Britain as we desired, and being able to direct policies.

### **3.2. Things That Should Be Done In Ankara**

In order to eliminate the socio-cultural and its integration-directed difficulties of the Turkish society living in Britain is involved today and the disregarded state in the past in general and for procurement of solution of the problems mentioned in an effective way;

- \* Knowing well the socio-economic and cultural structure that the Turkish society in Britain is involved,
- \* Inspiring confidence onto the Turkish society in Britain through relations and trust that he/she built up,

- \* Being able to actualize effective cooperation at a desired level between forthcoming Prime Ministry, National Security Council General Secretariat and Foreign Ministry, and the other related Ministries and organizations involved in all dispersed of each other and sometimes independent studies,
- \* Sensitive on international policies of our country,
- \* Being able to undertake the solution of problems with a missionary spirit,

Having accretion, expertise and enthusiasm, and minimum with the title of a “Governor”,

a public official covering and meeting all these is required to be employed at the Prime Ministry, right after solution of the problems of the Turkish society living in Britain as a “Prime Ministry Advisor”.

Only after such an assignment knowing the problems and their solutions, experienced and having an intellectual property, having created confidence and enthusiasm among the Turkish society in Britain, being in a close cooperation with them, able to bring institutions and organizations having undertaken tasks on these matters in our country side by side with a common target, problems this time the Turkish society in Britain is involved can be discussed with all their dimensions and reached to joint solutions, and as a result, not only the ones in Britain, but in general in Europe, and the number of which today has reached to 4,5 millions, and not only with their dreams but with their prayers as well all wishing our country to become one of the most contemporary countries in the world in unity and solidarity and in this sense creating a great potential, the Turkish society can be embraced now, and thus affinity and compassion of the State of the Republic of Turkey shall have been shown this way. Immediately after this assignment, solution of the problems shall be discussed in detail through some certain plan, and right after and “together” with participation of the leadership of the Turkish society in Britain suffering with pains of integration the how can be headed towards joint targets (as a matter of fact, British Government authorities also being included into these studies) shall be co-determined and agreed upon and be put into practice.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ARSLAN, Ali, Sadettin BAŞTÜRK, Mehmet KARATAŞ ve Mehmet KARATAŞ,(2013), Kıbrıs Dışında Yaşayan Kıbrıslı Türklerin Sorunları: İngiltere Londra-Lewisham Örneği Akademik Bakış Dergisi, Sayı: 34 Ocak – Şubat 2013, s.3,  
URL: <http://www.akademikbakis.org/>, (20 Ağustos 2015).
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), Distinguishing Characteristics, **AvrasyaNewspaper** 29<sup>th</sup>May 2003, page 11, London.
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), The Easiest Way To Come,Au-pair., **Avrasya Newspaper**, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), General Opinion: Children No Longer Belongs To Us. **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 03<sup>rd</sup> July 2003, page11, London.
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), General Opinion:Children No Longer Belongs To Us. **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), First Comer Turkish Immigrants Worked In Clothing Sector, **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 05.06.2003, page 11, London.
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), First Comer Turkish Immigrants Worked In Clothing Sector. **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 05 June 2003, page 11, London.

- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003), Negrofobiaor Black Hatred, **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 10<sup>th</sup> July 2003, page 11, London.
- ATAY.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tayfun, (2003),Settling Images and Polarizations, **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.
- AYDIN, Pehlivan İ., (2002), **Managerial Professional andOrganizational Ethics**,Pegem A Publishing,. Ankara.
- BİLKAY, Öney., (2012),“*We can’t wait for the problems to get solved by themselves.We ourselves have to get involved*”p. 45-47, **50 Years 50 People**, Republic Of TurkeyThe Presidency For Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Ankara.
- CAN, Doğan., (2003), **London Media Business Guide 2003**, London Media Ltd, Published by London Media Ltd, London.
- Haringey Agenda for young (2003) Agenda for young to words of local strategy for younger people, Haringey Regeneration partnership Haringey People.
- ILGAZ.,Rıfat, (1992), **All Poems** (1927-1991), ÇınarPublications, İstanbul.
- KALEAĞASI.,Bekir, (2003), **Map of Road to Europe**,**Brussels journal**, DünyaPublishing, İstanbul.
- KERTMEN, Avni., (2012),“*The man sitting on a wheel chair at the pavement across had neither legs nor arms. And I was sitting at home in a withdrawn state though I was in a much better position. At that moment I asked myself why I didn’t struggle*”, p.26-27, **50 Years 50 People**, Republic Of Turkey The Presidency For Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Ankara June 2012.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. TalipKüçükcan, (2003), Our Associations and civil power, **AvrasyaNewspaper** 25<sup>th</sup> September 2003, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), European Islam: What is Euroislam? **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Cultural identities of European Turks, **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 26<sup>th</sup> June 2003, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), What do Europeans think about Turks? , **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 7<sup>th</sup>August 2003, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Immigrations and Cultural Pluralism in Europe, **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 12<sup>th</sup> June 2003, page 11, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003),How the British Used To See Turks? **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 28<sup>th</sup>August 2003, page 11, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Why Turkish children are unsuccessful? **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 10<sup>th</sup> July 2003, page 11, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Turkish Youngsters Are Talking. **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 7<sup>th</sup>August 2003, page 13, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Turkish Youngsters Are Talking. **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 7<sup>th</sup>August, 2003, page 13, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Turkish Youngsters Are Talking. **AvrasyaNewspaper**, 14<sup>th</sup>August, 2003, page 13, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003),Turkish Youngsters Are Talking. What Do Youngsters Think About Turkish Culture and TRNC?**AvrasyaNewspaper**, 28<sup>th</sup>August 2003, page 13, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN.,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Turkish Youngsters Are Talking. What Do Youngsters Think About Girls-Boys Friendship and Sexuality? **Avrasya Newspaper**, 4<sup>th</sup> September 2003, page 13, London.

- KÜÇÜKCAN., Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Turkish Youngsters Are Talking. Youth, Language and Turkish. **Avrasya Newspaper**, 21<sup>st</sup> August, 2003, page 13, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN., Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Role of European Turks In Turkey – EU Relations, **Avrasya Newspaper**, 16<sup>th</sup> October 2003, London.
- KÜÇÜKCAN., Assoc. Prof. Dr. Talip, (2003), Role of European Turks In Turkey–EU Law. 16<sup>th</sup> October 2003, London.
- KÖKER, Mustafa., (2003), Is it possible to make peace with the citizen? , **Avrasya Newspaper**, 19<sup>th</sup> June 2003, number 4, page 5, London.
- LOKURLU, Ahmet., (2012), “*It’s Very Important To Form A Synergy From Different Cultures*”, p.13-15, **50 Years 50 People**, Republic Of Turkey The Presidency For Turks Abroad and Related Communities.
- ÖZAY., İlhan, (2002), Management In Broad Daylight, Alfa Publications, Ankara.
- ÖZCAN., Prof. Dr. Yusuf ZİYA, DAĞI., Assoc. Prof. Dr. İhsan, (2003), **Turkish Foreign Policy Research**, Ankara.
- ÖZKAN, Hülya., (2012), “*Our grandsons probably will not face much with difficulties that we had to fight against as advance guards*”, s.110-112, **50 Years 50 People**, Republic Of Turkey The Presidency For Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Ankara.
- ÖZKAN, Aygül., (2012), “*One day arrives when one reaches a decision on his/her behalf between ‘bemoaning complainingly’ or ‘contributing as being a part of the society’ . I decided up on this option*”, p..34-35, **50 Years 50 People**, Republic Of Turkey The Presidency For Turks Abroad and Related Communities, Ankara.
- Report of education scrutiny panel. Underachievement of Turkish speaking boys. Hackney municipality report, 2003, London.
- ROBİNS K. and AKSOY A (2001), From spaces of identity to mental space: Lessons From Turkish, Cypriot-cultural experience in Britain, Journal of ethnic and migration studies.
- SEZER., Özlem, GÖKAKIN., Zeynep Özsoy., (1998), **Turkish Entrepreneurs In Britain**, Serial of Turkish Entrepreneurs In European Union:3, (Prepared By, Özlem Sezer, Zeynep Özsoy Gökakın), İstanbul Chamber of Commerce (İTO), Publication No:1998-08, Tanburacı Printing Trading A.Ş., Çağoloğlu, İstanbul
- SONYEL, S.R. (1988), The silent Minority-Turkish Muslim children in British schools. Cambridge Islamic Academy.
- Republic of Turkey Prime Ministry Foreign Trade Undersecretariat, (2002), European Union and Turkey, TOBB (Turkish Union of Chambers and Commodity Exchanges), 5<sup>th</sup> printing, Ankara.
- MEHMET, Ali., (2001), Turkish Speaking communities and education-no delight, London: Fatal publications, London.
- ENNELİ, Pınar., (2001), Turkish-Speaking Young People in North London: A case of diversity and disadvantage, Unpublished ph. D. Thesis, University of Bristol., London.
- Underachievement of Turkish Speaking Boys. Report of Education Security Panel. Hackney, 2003.
- White Paper About Education, British Education Ministry. December – 2003.
- VIII. Five Years Development Plan, the State Planning Organization 2001, Ankara