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The Reflections of Developing London Turkish Ethnic Economy on Social Life / Londra'da Gelişen Türkiyeli Etnik Ekonominin Sosyal Hayata Yansımaları

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ABSTRACT

Regular immigration from Turkey to abroad destinations, started with the bilateral agreements, which began in early 1960s according to the rising demand of labor in Europe. Even though the bilateral agreements signed with the United Kingdom in 1961, at the very first years of the agreement, regular immigration from Turkey remained low. Cypriot and Turkish immigration continued through out the 1970s, and later on with the military intervention on 1971, with the Maras incident in 1978 and with the military coup on 1980 it turned out to be more triggered with political incidents. The majority of irregular immigrants, who immigrated at the very beginning years of 1990s, were mostly Kurdish and Alevi. They settled in north and east London where used to be the textile industry. Following the weakening of London's Textile industry, immigrants started to follow different stream of business as opening up off licenses, cafe shops and Doner Kepab Houses. The ethnic economy that established by Turkish community is based on small-scale family businesses. In these businesses the labor supply is based on family members, relatives or fellow countrymen. The owner of the business is working as hard and as long as his other colleagues. Discrimination and lack of information regarding to the local culture is pushing the immigrants to organize them selves in forms of family businesses. On the other hand, expansion of ethnic economy by the second generation was possible with their competent language skills and well understanding of UK regulations. In this study, will examine the reflections of developing Turkish Ethnic economy in their social and cultural life, and the influence of ethnicity and sectarianism on the ethnic economy itself.

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