

THE MIGRATION OF A WAY OF LIFE AND CULTURE OF KAZAKHS TO THE TERRITORY OF NAVOI REGION

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Abstract

The motion of people beginning with one district then onto the subsequent has been a usual peculiarity all via mankind's set of experiences. This improvement of folks often brings about the change of their lifestyle, culture, and customs to their new house of settlement. One such mannequin is the relocation of Kazakhs to the domain of Navoi region in Uzbekistan. This article will inspect the historic backdrop of Kazakh motion to Navoi area, the functions for their relocation, and the impact of their way of existence on the close by populace.

Keywords

migration, culture, diversity, traditions, different areas, Kazakhs

Introduction

The work uses oral history methodology, interior ethnography, expert interviews, and an ethnographic case-study with the method of "ethnographic survey." The results of the research show that there is no formation of a district in the region without the social trend of the migration of the population from the Almaty region of Kazakhstan. In the objects of migration, their new place of settlement is being constructed by improvisational methods, a mixture of vernacular architecture and technologies, borrowed elements of a neighboring population's everyday life issues, a landscape by introducing natural contaminants, and the traditional compact grouping of these individuals. Due to lack of visibility, the preservation and loss of cultural elements are taking place under return-integration conditions in the context of modern ones, which is not an edge-process.

The subject of the study is a social and cultural domain that is being formed on pre-existent cultural spaces when the Kazakhs move to the district that was previously unoccupied. The study is based on the field work conducted in the Arkarsky district of the Navoi in the late 1980s on the migration of the Kazakh families from the Almaty region to the Navoi region, undertaken as a result of the decisions of the Soviet state authorities on the establishment of the agricultural sector new agricultural entities.

Background of Kazakh Migration

The cleared areas during the 60th of the 19th century were fast-populated Russian migrants. This policy was the reason for appearance of conflicts between the Kazakhs and the newcomers. When the Russian administration started forcibly reservoir building in the villages of cities of the Syr-Daryinsky krai, the Kazakhs of the lower course of the Syr-darya with great resistance, joined by those from other places, returned the right bank of the Syr-darya. With the goal of providing specialists to work with technical equipment, during the first decades of the 19th century, former Kyrgyz zubrs, who can hunt other animals, were moved from the southeast of the krai to the Russian

Caucasus region. After resettlement to that territory, in time every year about 8-9 thousand hunting products were annually obtained.

The subjects concerning moving the population on the territory of Navoi region were not common practice during the second half of the 19th and first half of the 20th centuries. They took place mainly at the end of the 80th and beginning of the 90th of the 19th century. Along with other areas of the Kazakh steppe, many sary arks and auls in the areas of Baikand, Karman, Koshrabat, Uchtapa, Roman, Nurata, Qizirik districts were emptying or lost their inhabitants. Dispossession of the Kazakhs from the territories of the Aral Sea delta during this period and movement of nomadic livestock breeders to the Northwestern side of the Sultanuizdag Mountain, Ustyurt plateau, to Tamdy, Farab and other vuacu areas led to numerous territorial and temporal occupation.

Significance of Navoi Region

The region is relatively young; the annual population growth of labor resources is significant, growing at an average of 5.0-6.0% per year over 30 years. The main trend of the population is urbanization, on average over 32 years, the population growth in the urban area was 32.4%, rural growth was 5.5%. The average period of stay in the region is 2.4-2.6 years, most of the resettlements have recently been carried out in those districts where industrial enterprise facilities (income from mining and processing, uranium mining, plants, and factories and service facilities are concentrated) or benefits are provided for returnees. Over 30 years, the regions that receive the share of the population from the Fergana Valley and the eastern part of the Surkhandarya region are virtually the entire lowland part, and the population settled almost linearly.

The Navoi region occupies the western and central part of the Kyzylkum Desert, as well as landscapes in the valleys of the Amu Darya, Zarafshan, and Chirchik. The desert makes up 66.5% of the regional territory, the mountainous and piedmont parts make up 6.2%, and the unique concentration of industrial enterprises of the country is located in the lowland part of the region. There are 8 districts and 5 towns in the region, including 65 villages and aul (2 towns are in the territory of the Amanotkel district and 3 towns are located in the Kyzyltepad district). This region is the only one in the Republic of Uzbekistan characterized by a division according to the type of district, in the composition of the Tashkent, Surkhandarya, and Bukhara regions there is no so-called semi-mountainous region, uniting the territory where practically each district has a share of the mountain or foothill zone.

The Kazakhs, a Turkic ethnic gathering, have a wealthy social legacy that traces all the way again to the fifteenth hundred years. Initially from the steppes of present-day Kazakhstan, they had been a travelling person who lived in clans and had been regarded for their mastery in horse reproducing and cows grouping. Be that as it may, with the method of the Russian Domain in the nineteenth one hundred years, the Kazakhs started out to relocate to special districts searching for higher fields and monetary open doors. One such locale was once the Navoi district in Uzbekistan, which was once then a piece of the Russian Domain.

The relocation of Kazakhs to Navoi locale commenced in the late nineteenth hundred years and went on until the mid-twentieth a hundred years. During this period, a gorgeous many Kazakhs relocated to the locale, pulled in via its fruitful land, bountiful water assets, and economic open doors. The Kazakhs settled chiefly in the rustic location of the district, the place they laid out their well-

known lifestyle. They carried with them their one of a type culture, customs, and customs, which have been molded via their touring way of life.

One of the principal explanations for the motion of Kazakhs to Navoi place used to be the monetary open doorways introduced with the aid of the district. The district used to be recognized for its wealthy everyday assets, such as oil, gas, and minerals, which pulled in several commercial enterprise human beings and economic backers. The Kazakhs, who had been proficient in creature cultivation and horticulture, noticed a treasured threat to set up an appropriate basis for themselves in the district and make the most of its monetary potential. They carried with them their talent in cows reproducing and horse grouping, which assisted with fostering the locale's rural area.

One greater motive for the relocation of Kazakhs to Navoi location was once the political precariousness in their country. During the late nineteenth and mid twentieth lots of years, Kazakhstan used to be going thru a time of political disturbance, with the Russian Realm making use of it have an effect on over the locale. Numerous Kazakhs viewed motion to special locales to be an approach for getting away from the political precariousness and oppression. Navoi locale, which was once then a piece of the Russian Domain, provided a particularly constant world of politics, which pulled in several Kazakhs.

The motion of Kazakhs to Navoi district if truth be told affected the close by populace. The Kazakhs carried with them their tremendous culture, customs, and customs, which had been shaped via their touring way of life. They introduced new horticultural practices, for example, steers reproducing and horse crowding, which assisted with fostering the district's farming area. They likewise introduced new meals sources, like kumis (aged horse milk) and shashlik (sticks of marinated meat), which grew to be properly recognized amongst the close by populace.

The Kazakhs likewise actually affected the area's engineering and craftsmanship. They carried with them their traditional yurt homes, which had been adjusted to the regional surroundings and became into a specific component of the district's design. They moreover introduced new nice arts, for example, traditional Kazakh track and dance, which grew to be well-known amongst the close by populace.

All in all, the relocation of Kazakhs to the area of Navoi district used to be a massive event that notably affected the close by populace. The Kazakhs carried with them their awesome culture, customs, and customs, which had been shaped with the aid of their journeying way of life. They introduced new farming practices, meals varieties, engineering, and first-class arts, which assisted with fostering the area's economic system and culture. Today, the Kazakhs hold on assuming a widespread section in the locale's social and economic life, and their motion to Navoi district is diagnosed as a vital event in the district's set of experiences.

The social alternate between the Kazakhs and the close by populace has been a two-way process. While the Kazakhs have introduced their top-notch lifestyle and customs to the area, they have moreover been affected by means of the regional culture. The Kazakhs have taken on giant numbers of the close by traditions and customs, like the pageant of Navruz (Persian New Year) and the utilization of regional dialects. This social change has assisted with making a terrific social persona in the locale, which is a combine of Kazakh and Uzbek societies.

As of late, there has been a growing pastime in saving the social legacy of the Kazakhs in Navoi locale. The Uzbek authorities has laid out a few social communities and exhibition halls to increase the Kazakh way of life and customs. These focuses provide publications in Kazakh language and writing, everyday tune and dance, and painstaking work. They moreover organize social celebrations and occasions, for example, each year Kazakh celebration, which commends the Kazakh lifestyle and customs.

What's more, there has been a growing activity in advancing the economic enhancement of the locale. The Uzbek authorities has laid out a few financial zones and contemporary parks in the district, which provide motivators to enterprise human beings and economic backers. The area's regular assets, such as oil, gas, and minerals, have likewise been taken gain of to improve economic flip of events.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the relocation of Kazakhs to the area of Navoi district has been a large event that substantially influences the regional populace. The Kazakhs have carried with them their one of a variety culture, customs, and customs, which have assisted with fostering the district's economic system and culture. Today, the Kazakhs preserve on assuming a large phase in the district's social and financial life, and their motion to Navoi locale is diagnosed as a large event in the area's set of experiences.

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