

A Sociological Research on the Nogai Turks

In recent years, the identity and culture studies has gained importance with the impact of globalization in the social sciences. From the same race and culture, but groups with different regional characteristics continue to live within the framework of the dominant culture. The groups who have a different identity than the majority of those usually live an introvert and internalized otherness. To get rid of the preconceptions about them that is possible with scientific studies.

The purpose of this study, to understand of the form of describing themselves and society with the concepts of identity and otherness. Study is directed to the socio-cultural and economic structure of nogai who settled in towns and villages of Konya.

The Nogai people (also spelled Nogay, Nohai and Noghai) are a Turkic ethnic group, who live in southern European Russia, mainly in the North Caucasus region. Most are found in northern Dagestan and Stavropol Krai, as well as in Karachay–Cherkessia and the Astrakhan Oblast; and also live in Chechnya. They speak the Nogai language and are descendants of various Mongolic and Turkic tribes, who formed the Nogai Horde.

An estimated 90,000 Nogais live in Turkey today, mainly settled in Ceyhan/Adana, Ankara and Eskisehir provinces. The Nogai language is still spoken in some of the villages of Central Anatolia - mainly around the Salt Lake, Eskişehir and Ceyhan.

Close group characteristic and intend to crime of Nogai's quite important. The main question of research began this point. As a migrate community, what is the sociological speciality about this community?