

THE ROLE OF CONTEMPORARY RESEARCH IN THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE QASHQADARYO OASIS

Xoliqov G'olib Jahongirovich

*Docent of the University of Information Technologiya Management.
2nd-year Master's Student of the University of
Information Technologies and Management
Chuliyeva Nodira Erkinovna*

Annotation: This article analyzes the role and scholarly significance of contemporary research in the study of the history of the Qashqadaryo oasis. Drawing on recent studies in the fields of history, economics, geography, ethnography, and cultural studies, it examines the socio-economic, cultural, and urbanization processes in the oasis from an interdisciplinary perspective. The works of N. Oblomurodov, J. and Yu. Ergasheva, N. O'roqova, M. To'raeva, M. Sohibova, Kh. Yunusova, E. Tillaev, O. Khudoyqulov, F. Yormatov, F. Ochilov, J. Eshtemirov, K. Polvonov, B. Mamatqulov, and O. Rahmonqulov have been used as key sources in analyzing the historical development, social life, industrialization, and cultural modernization of the Qashqadaryo oasis. The article discusses the content of these studies, their scientific findings, and their place in contemporary historiography.

Keywords: Qashqadaryo oasis, contemporary research, historiography, urbanization, culture, economic development, social life, ethnography, urban planning, scholarly sources, modernization processes.

Introduction

The Qashqadaryo oasis is one of the most ancient and strategically important regions of southern Uzbekistan. Its historical development holds a special place as an integral part of the country's socio-economic, cultural, and intellectual life. In recent years, academic interest in the history of the oasis, particularly in the stages of its economic and cultural development, has steadily increased within the framework of modern scientific approaches. For this reason, the analysis of urbanization, industrialization, socio-economic transformation, and shifts in the local cultural environment in the Qashqadaryo oasis has become one of the urgent topics in current historiography.

In the post-independence period, research on this region has increasingly employed new theoretical approaches, statistical data, and methods of historical-geographical analysis. In particular, the works of N. Oblomurodov on economic development and industrialization processes; the studies by J. and Yu. Ergasheva, N. O'roqova, M. To'raeva, and M. Sohibova on education, culture, and the social sphere; as well as the research conducted by Kh. Yunusova, E. Tillaev, O. Khudoyqulov, F. Yormatov, F. Ochilov, J. Eshtemirov, K. Polvonov, B. Mamatqulov, and O. Rahmonqulov on urbanization, settlement patterns, and socio-economic development — all contribute to a comprehensive study of the modern history of the Qashqadaryo oasis.

A general analysis of these studies shows that the Qashqadaryo oasis today is undergoing complex and multidimensional transformations. These changes are clearly observable not only in the economic and social spheres, but also in cultural and spiritual life. Therefore, the use of contemporary academic sources, new analytical approaches, and modern methodological

frameworks makes it possible to study the region's historical processes in greater depth and with greater systematic rigor.

The main aim of this study is to analyze the role and methodological significance of modern academic sources and research in the study of the history of the Qashqadaryo oasis, to summarize existing scholarly contributions, and to define the place of the oasis in current historiography.

Over the last decades, scholarly investigations devoted to the history, economy, social and cultural life, as well as the processes of industrialization and urban development of the Qashqadaryo oasis have intensified significantly. In this regard, a number of scholars have produced monographs, academic articles, and dissertations that examine, on a scientific basis, the multifaceted historical processes of the oasis.

First of all, N. Oblomurodov, in his research, examines the economic development factors of Qashqadaryo region, the formation of its industrial sectors, and the expansion of its social infrastructure. The author analyzes, step by step, the stages of industrialization that took place in the oasis between the 1950s and the 2000s, and identifies the main directions of regional economic policy [1].

The academic work of J. Ergasheva and Yu. Ergasheva focuses on questions of cultural and spiritual life, women's education, and social activity in the oasis. They assess the outcomes of socio-educational reforms in the post-independence period [2]. These studies address the development of the education system in the Qashqadaryo oasis, the functioning of cultural institutions, and the formation of contemporary moral and cultural values.

In her research, N. O'roqova analyzes the role of women in the socio-economic life of the oasis, levels of employment, and aspects of everyday culture, thereby examining the development of Qashqadaryo from a gender perspective [3].

The studies of M. To'raeva and M. Sohibova explore the formation of the systems of education and culture in the Qashqadaryo region, the preservation of folk traditions, the emergence of new cultural centers, and the main directions of the development of national culture [4].

The research of Kh. Yunusova and E. Tillaev is devoted to urban planning, settlement patterns, and urbanization processes in the oasis. They examine the architectural development of the region, the formation of modern infrastructure, and the dynamics of demographic change [5].

In addition, the works of O. Khudoyqulov, F. Yormatov, F. Ochilov, J. Eshtemirov, K. Polvonov, B. Mamatqulov, and O. Rahmonqulov address the economic geography of the Qashqadaryo oasis, the development of industrial branches, ecological challenges, and changes in the standard of living of the population [6]. Their studies pay particular attention to the intersectoral structure of the regional economy, the spatial distribution of productive resources, and the interaction between agriculture and industry.

The works of these researchers serve as an important scholarly foundation for understanding the historical evolution, economic growth, cultural modernization, and social transformations of the Qashqadaryo oasis. They enable a deeper analysis of the processes of transformation in the past century, as well as current development trends in the region.

Sources on Urbanization and Urban Development Modern urbanization processes in the Qashqadaryo oasis, which began to take shape from the late 19th and early 20th centuries and intensified in the period from the 1970s to 2021, are analyzed in detail in K. Polvonov's monograph "The History of the Cities of the Qashqadaryo Oasis (1970–2021)" [7]. The author

examines the historical evolution of the cities of the oasis, indicators of demographic growth, and the drivers of urban cultural development. He provides an in-depth analysis of the socio-economic factors that have shaped the contemporary urban profile of Qarshi, Shahrisabz, Kitob, Dehqonobod, and G‘uzor.

Furthermore, in his work “The Development of the Cities of Uzbekistan in the Years of Independence,” E. Ahmedov examines urban planning policies, infrastructure modernization, and the renewal of urban culture in the southern regions of Uzbekistan — including the Qashqadaryo oasis — in the post-independence period [8]. Ahmedov analyzes, on the basis of statistical data, the increase in the number of cities, migration dynamics, and the growth of urban infrastructure networks in the years following independence.

Sources on the Education System The formation, stages of development, and role of Qarshi State University as a scientific and educational center in the southern region are comprehensively analyzed in N. Egamov’s monograph “Janub Javohiri” (“The Jewel of the South”) [9]. The author examines the university’s role in regional social life, the professional activity of its faculty, directions of scientific research, and modernization reforms in educational policy. In addition, the monograph “Reforms in General Education Schools of the Southern Regions of Uzbekistan” by Yu. Ergasheva and N. Sharopova provides important insights into the transformations carried out in the general education system during the years of independence, including new curricula, pedagogical approaches, and processes of teacher qualification improvement [10].

Geographical Studies and Socio-Economic Development Issues The urbanization processes, settlement patterns, and characteristics of economic development in the region are thoroughly examined in P. Qurbonov’s monograph “Urbanization Processes in Southern Uzbekistan” [11]. The author’s research focuses on the geographic and statistical analysis of urban evolution in the Qashqadaryo, Surxondaryo, and Bukhara regions. Similarly, A. Soliev’s work “Economic and Social Geography of Uzbekistan” serves as a significant source for analyzing the country’s regional development indicators and socio-economic disparities [12]. In Z. N. Tojiev’s monograph “Population of Uzbekistan: Growth and Settlement (1989–2009)”, detailed statistical data are provided on demographic growth, migration flows, and the urban–rural population ratio [13]. Furthermore, the collective study “Socio-Economic Development of the Regions of Uzbekistan” by A. Soliev, M. Nazarov, and Sh. Qurbonov is used as one of the key theoretical sources in analyzing the economic potential, infrastructural resources, and regional disparities within the production system of Qashqadaryo region [14].

Ethnographic Sources and the Cultural Life of the Local Population

The ethnography of the population of the Qashqadaryo oasis — their everyday life, traditional culture, and issues of social identity — are explored in M. Rajabov’s monograph “The History and Ethnography of Arabs in Uzbekistan” [15]. Likewise, Sh. Iskandarov’s work “The Arabs of Uzbekistan: Traditions and Informational Processes” discusses national identity, communicative culture, and the transformation of traditional values in modern contexts [16]. M. Usmonov’s study “The Qongirots of Uzbekistan: Ethnic History, Economic Characteristics, and Identity Transformation” presents a scientific analysis of transformation processes in the economic life of ethnic groups and the evolution of social value systems [17]. Additionally, in the works “Uzbek Tribes” by O. Bo‘riev and I. Jalilov, and “Transformation Processes of National Games in the Qashqadaryo Oasis” by I. Jalilov, valuable ethnographic data are provided on the cultural life of the oasis population, traditional games, rituals, and their place in contemporary society [18,19].

Sources on Socio-Political Processes The socio-political developments in the Qashqadaryo region during the 1950s–1980s and the consequences of the cotton monoculture policy are analyzed in D. Rahmatova’s monograph “The Policy of Cotton Monoculture in Qashqadaryo Region during the 1950s–1980s and Its Consequences” [20]. The author examines, on a scientific basis, the ecological problems, social tensions, population migration, and the course of economic reforms resulting from cotton policy implementation.

Conclusion: The above scientific analyses show that the study of the modern history of the Qashqadaryo oasis has evolved into an independent academic field during the years of independence. The comprehensive analysis of the region’s socio-economic, cultural, and political transformations has been greatly enriched by the research contributions of economists, historians, geographers, and ethnographers. The works of N. Oblomurodov on economic processes, the research of J. and Yu. Ergasheva on socio-cultural reforms, the studies of N. O‘roqova, M. To‘raeva, and M. Sohibova on the development of education and culture, as well as the contributions of Kh. Yunusova, E. Tillaev, O. Khudoyqulov, F. Yormatov, F. Ochilov, J. Eshtemirov, K. Polvonov, B. Mamatqulov, and O. Rahmonqulov on urbanization, industrialization, and socio-economic progress have provided a multidimensional understanding of the history of the Qashqadaryo oasis.

These studies not only reveal the stages of historical development of the region but also form a methodological foundation for comprehensive research on regional development in modern historiography. In this regard, the application of new academic approaches, interdisciplinary methods, and deeper source-based analysis in studying the history of the Qashqadaryo oasis plays a crucial role in enhancing the quality of scientific outcomes. In conclusion, contemporary studies on the Qashqadaryo oasis make it possible to reassess the region’s economic, social, and cultural development within the broader framework of national historiography, interpreting local history as an integral part of Uzbekistan’s overall historical evolution. Therefore, such research holds not only scholarly value but also significant practical, educational, and cultural importance.

List of literature used:

1. Холиқов, Ғ. (2025). ЎЗБЕКИСТОННИНГ ТИББИЁТ СОҲАСИ БЎЙИЧА ОСИЁ ДАВЛАТЛАРИ БИЛАН АЛОҚАЛАРИ. TANQIDIY NAZAR, TAHLILIY TAFAKKUR VA INNOVATSION G‘OYALAR, 1(7), 45-49.
2. Roziqova, H., & Kholiqov, G. O. (2025). FORMATION AND EFFECTIVENESS OF SANITARY-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICES IN THE UZBEK SSR DURING THE 1970s–1980s. *Journal of Applied Science and Social Science*, 1(4), 552-556.
3. Golib, K. (2022). Uzbekistan's Cooperation with Foreign Countries in Protecting A Healthy Family and Its Results. *Galaxy International Interdisciplinary Research Journal*, 10(1), 554-557..
4. Murodullayevich, B. O. (2025). О ‘ZBEKISTONDA QISHLOQ JOYLARDA IJTIMOIIY-MAISHIY OMILLARNING AHOLI SALOMATLIGIGA TA’SIRI (XX ASR 50-80 YILLARI). *Международный научный журнал*, 2(1), 52-58.

5. Бурунов, О. (2021). ЭТАПЫ РЕАЛИЗАЦИИ ОЗДОРОВИТЕЛЬНЫХ МЕРОПРИЯТИЙ В СЕЛЬСКОЙ МЕСТНОСТИ (1991-2021 ГГ.). In ПСИХОЛОГИЯ И ПЕДАГОГИКА 2021 (pp. 22-26).
6. Buronov, O. (2021). ETAPY REALIZATSII OZDOROVITELNYX MEROPRIYATIY V SELSKOY MESTNOSTI (1991-2021 GG.). PSYCHOLOGY I PEDAGOGIKA, 22-26.
7. Buronov, O., & Nurmanov, Z. G. (2024). Socio economic and cultural life of Kashkadarya in the 1920s–early21stcentury (The case of Kanan district). Analysis of Modern Science and Innovation, 1(2).
8. Buronov, O., & Kasimjonova, R. F. The shrines of Kitab District–Symbols of our national heritage. Modern Problems in Education and Their Scientific Approaches, 104-111.
9. Boronov, O. History of medical prevention and sanitary-epidemiological stability in rural areas. Journal of Social Sciences, 1(02).
10. Buronov, O., & Makhkamova, S. (2025). PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF HISTORICAL MONUMENTS IN QASHQADARYO IN THE POST-INDEPENDENCE PERIOD. International Journal of Artificial Intelligence, 1(5), 689-696.
11. Makhkamova, S., & Buronov, O. (2025). SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC LIFE OF THE BUKHARA KHANATE DURING THE PERIOD OF ABULFAYZKHAN. Journal of Applied Science and Social Science, 1(5), 400-404.
12. Shaymardonov, I., & Buronov, O. (2025). MODERN TRENDS IN CULTURAL AND SPIRITUAL DIALOGUE BETWEEN UZBEKISTAN AND GERMANY. Journal of Applied Science and Social Science, 1(5), 243-248.
13. Maxkamova, S., & Buronov, O. (2025). OBSTACLES IN THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR OF UZBEKISTAN DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR AND MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST THEM. Journal of Applied Science and Social Science, 1(5), 249-255.
14. Baxadirova, D., & Buronov, O. (2025). THE DEVELOPMENT OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND IMPROVEMENT OF INFRASTRUCTURE IN QASHQADARYO REGION (BASED ON THE PERIOD OF 1991–2024). Journal of Multidisciplinary Sciences and Innovations, 1(3), 941-944.
15. Oblomurodov, N. Qashqadaryo viloyatining iqtisodiy taraqqiyoti va sanoatlashuv jarayonlari. – Qarshi: Nasaf, 2019.
16. Ergasheva, J.; Ergasheva, Yu. Qashqadaryo viloyatida ayollar faolligi va madaniy islohotlar. – Toshkent: Fan va texnologiya, 2020.
17. O‘roqova, N. Qashqadaryo viloyatining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy hayotida xotin-qizlarning o‘rni. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2021.
18. To‘raeva, M.; Sohibova, M. Qashqadaryo viloyatida madaniyat va ta‘lim tizimi taraqqiyoti. – Qarshi: Ma‘naviyat, 2022.

19. Yunusova, X.; Tillaev, E. Qashqadaryo viloyatida urbanizatsiya va shaharsozlik jarayonlari. – Samarqand: Registon, 2021.
20. Xudoyqulov, O.; Yormatov, F.; Ochilov, F.; Eshtemirov, J.; Polvonov, K.; Mamatqulov, B.; Rahmonqulova, O. Qashqadaryo vohasining ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanish masalalari. – Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot, 2023
21. Polvonov, K. Qashqadaryo vohasi shaharlar tarixi (1970–2021 yillar). – Qarshi: Nasaf, 2022.
22. Ahmedov, E. O‘zbekiston shaharlarining mustaqillik yillaridagi rivojlanishi. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2019.
23. Egamov, N. Janub javohiri: Qarshi davlat universiteti tarixi va rivojlanish bosqichlari. – Qarshi: Nasaf, 2021.
24. Ergasheva, Yu., Sharopova, N. O‘zbekiston janubiy viloyatlarida umumta’lim maktablaridagi islohotlar. – Toshkent: Ma’rifat, 2020.
25. Qurbonov, P. Janubiy O‘zbekistonda urbanizatsiya jarayonlari. – Samarqand: Registon, 2015.
26. Soliev, A. O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy geografiyasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2014.
27. Tojjeva, Z. N. O‘zbekiston aholisi: o‘sishi va joylanishi (1989–2009 yillar). – Toshkent: Universitet, 2010.
28. Soliev, A., Nazarov, M., Qurbonov, Sh. O‘zbekiston hududlari ijtimoiy-iqtisodiy rivojlanishi. – Toshkent: Iqtisodiyot, 2018.
29. Rajabov, M. O‘zbekistondagi arablar tarixi va etnografiyasi. – Toshkent: Fan, 2012.
30. Iskandarov, Sh. O‘zbekiston arablari: an’analar va informasion jarayonlar. – Toshkent: Universitet, 2019.
31. Usmonov, M. O‘zbekiston qo‘ng‘irotlari: etnik tarixi, xo‘jalik xususiyatlari va identlik transformatsiyasi. – Toshkent: Ijtimoiy fanlar, 2021.
32. Bo‘riev, O., Jalilov, I. O‘zbek urug‘lari: tarixi va etnografiyasi. – Toshkent: Ma’naviyat, 2017.
33. Jalilov, I. Qashqadaryo vohasi milliy o‘yinlarining transformatsiya jarayonlari. – Qarshi: Nasaf, 2023.
34. Rahmatova, D. XX asr 50–80 yillarida Qashqadaryo viloyatida amalga oshirilgan paxta yakkahokimligi siyosati va uning oqibatlari. – Toshkent: Fan, 2020.