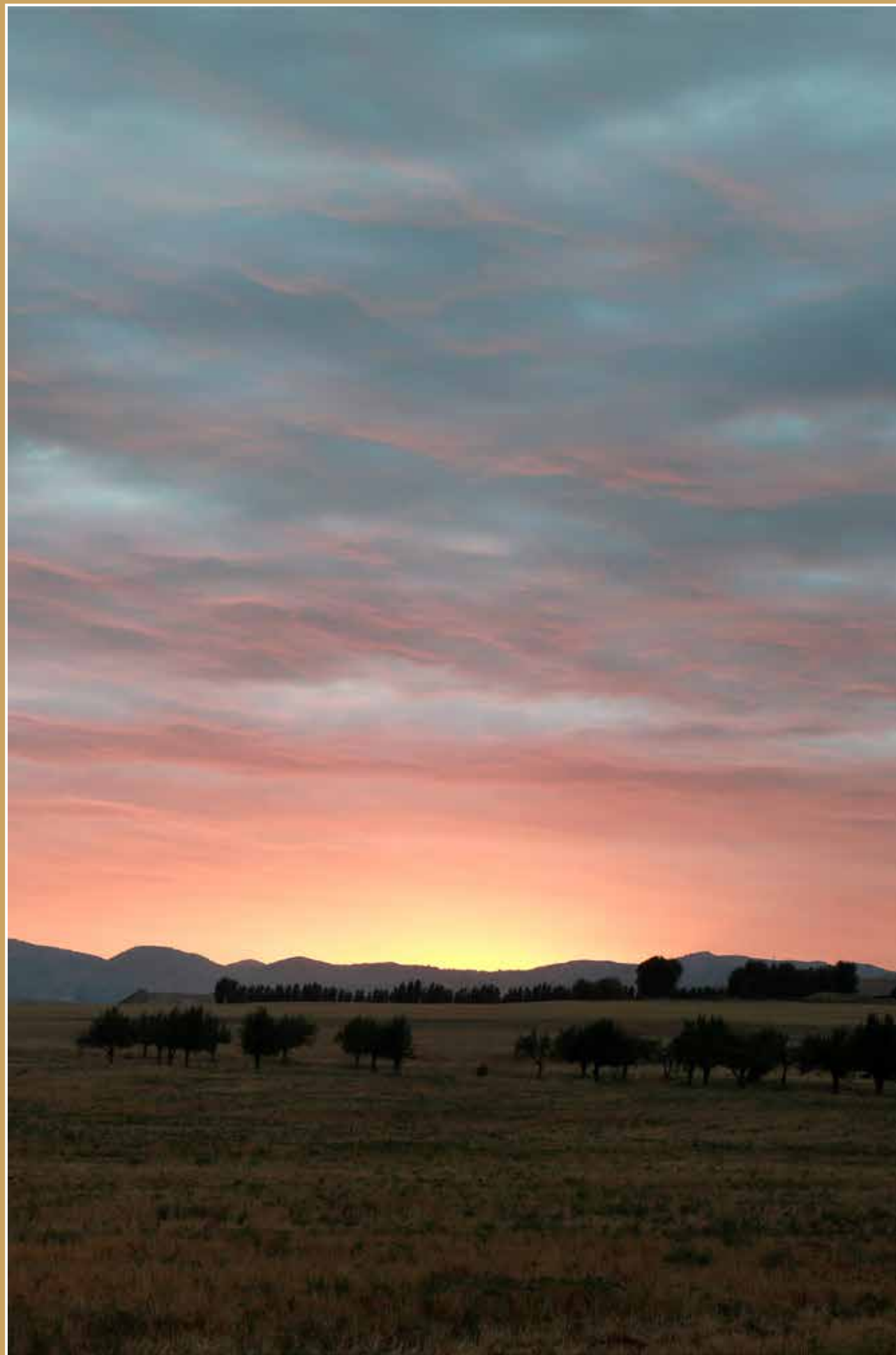




UZBEKISTAN

Ferghana

Valley



STATE COMMITTEE OF THE
REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR
TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

Ferghana valley

PHOTO ALBUM



Tashkent 2019





Ferghana Valley

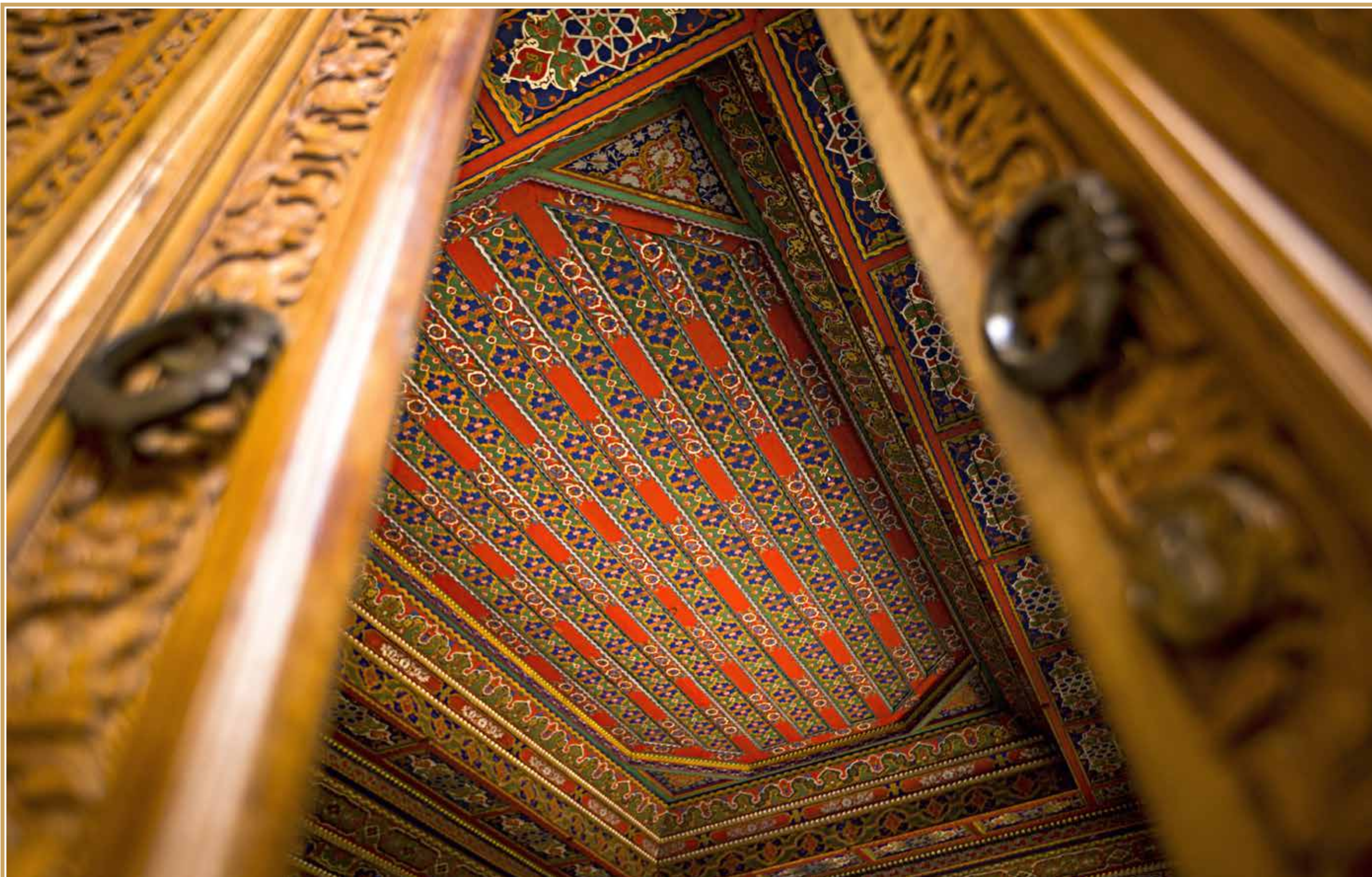
- the Pearl of Central Asia surrounded on three sides by the Tien Shan and Gissar-Alai mountains, has only one narrow passage in the west (now occupied by the Kairakkum reservoir) that leads to the Hungry Steppe.

Ferghana Valley has always played significant role in the history and cultural heritage of Central Asia. These lands have served as a cradle in the development of humanity. Scientists learned about the culture and life of the local population from the ancient Chinese sources (II century – B.C.).

The first mention about the Ferghana state “Davan” appeared in the ancient Chinese chronicles, and in the middle ages it was one of the leading estates of Movarounnahr. The fact that in ancient times the valley was the center of various civilizations

is evidenced by the traces of ancient settlements.

Mountain range, reaching 6 thousand meters, mighty Naryn and Syrdarya rivers, semi-desert expanses, followed by scenic Alpine meadows with mild climate – this is all about the Ferghana valley. The region is rightly proud of its famous cities – Andijan, Ferghana, Margilan, Namangan, Kokand, Shakhimardan, Kuva and others. Each of them is famous for its unique attractions, architectural monuments, masterpieces of the applied arts, as well as its outstanding poets, scientists and philosophers.



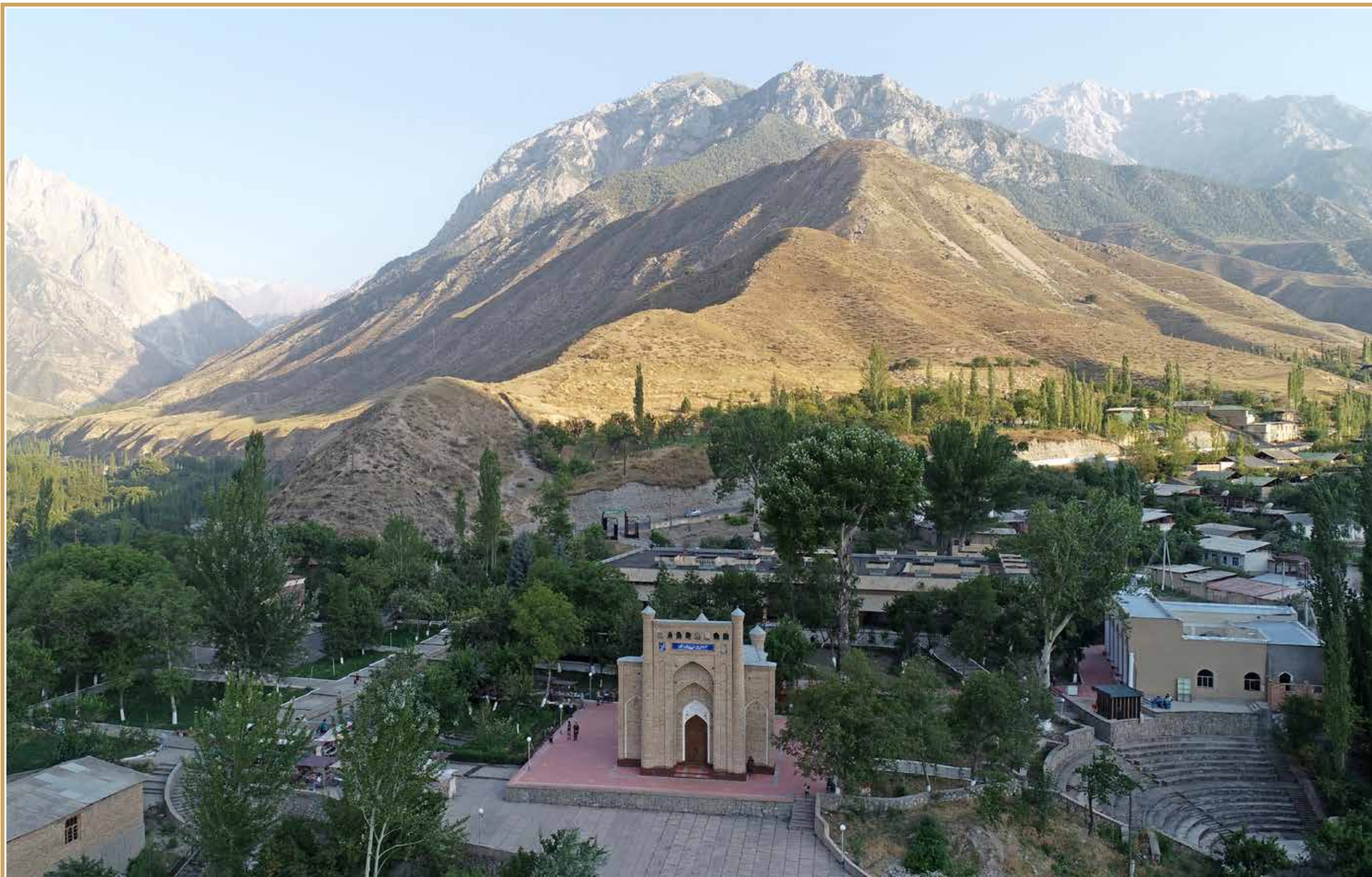
The lands of the Ferghana Valley served as the cradle of human development. From ancient Chinese sources (II century - B.C.) scientists learned about the culture and life of the local population.



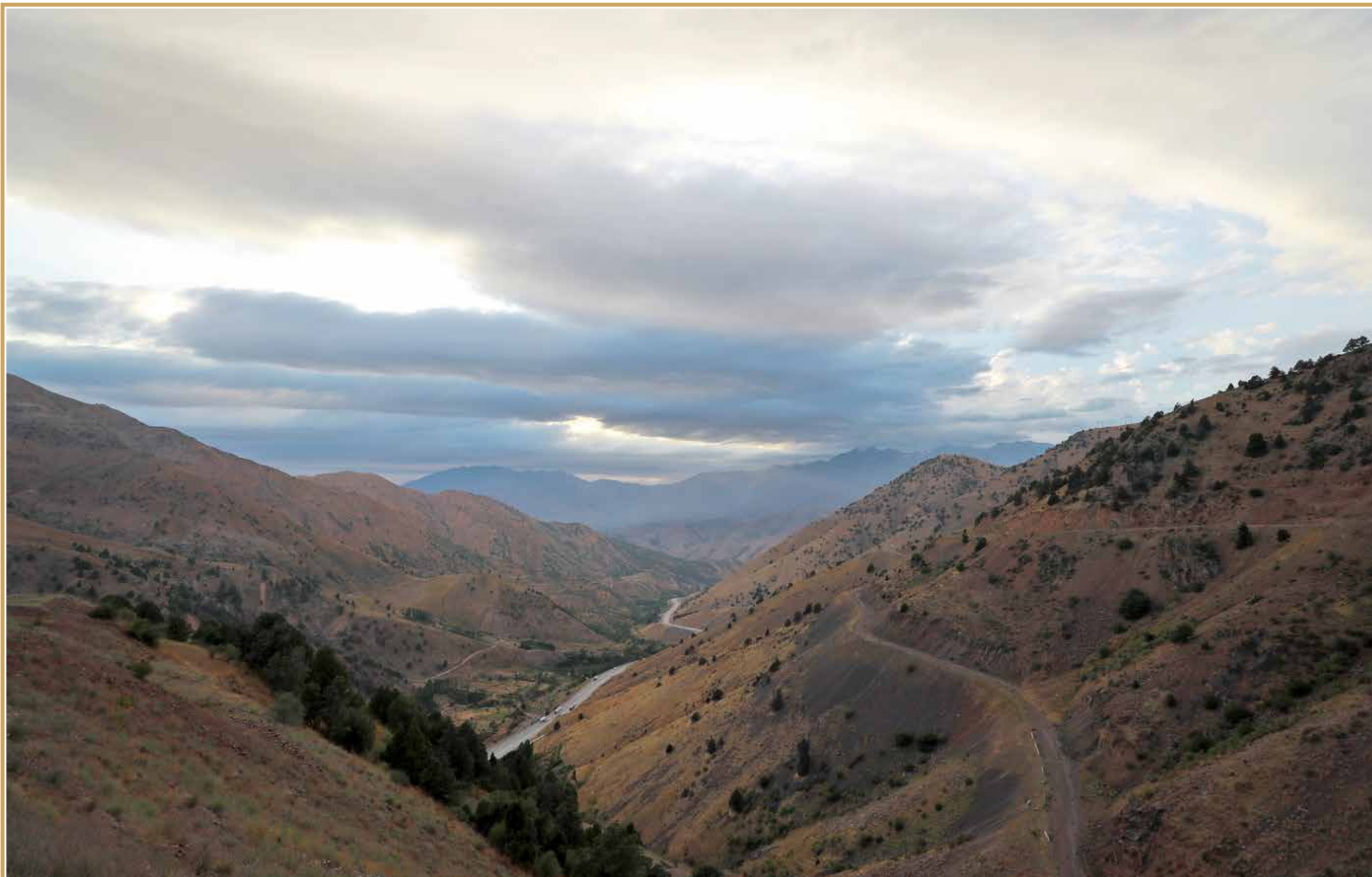
Ferghana Valley is the center of eastern culture, with traditions and customs inherent in the inhabitants of this region.



The main trade route from China to Europe - the Great Silk Road – passed through the Ferghana Valley.



One of the most beautiful places on the planet – the Ferghana Valley, is sung by writers and poets, captured in famous landscape pictures and photo art works. “Pearl placer of Uzbekistan” is what the people call this blessed land.



*Mountain landscape along the main road to Ferghana
Valley is mesmerizing with majestic beauty and causes
indescribable travel sensations.*



UZBEKISTAN.travel



*Ferghana
Valley*

UNIQUE
NATURE OF THE
REGION





«The pearl placer of
Uzbekistan» is what the
people call this fertile land.

One of the most beautiful places on the planet - Ferghana Valley - glorified by writers and poets, captured on famous landscapes and works of photo art.

Region represents the intermountain tectonic hollow surrounded on all sides by the mountains of Tien Shan and Hissar-Alai. Only on the west side of the valley there is a narrow passage (now occupied by the Kairakkum reservoir), that leads to the Hungry Steppe.

The height of mountain ranges on the borders of the Ferghana Valley in some places reaches 6 thousand meters.

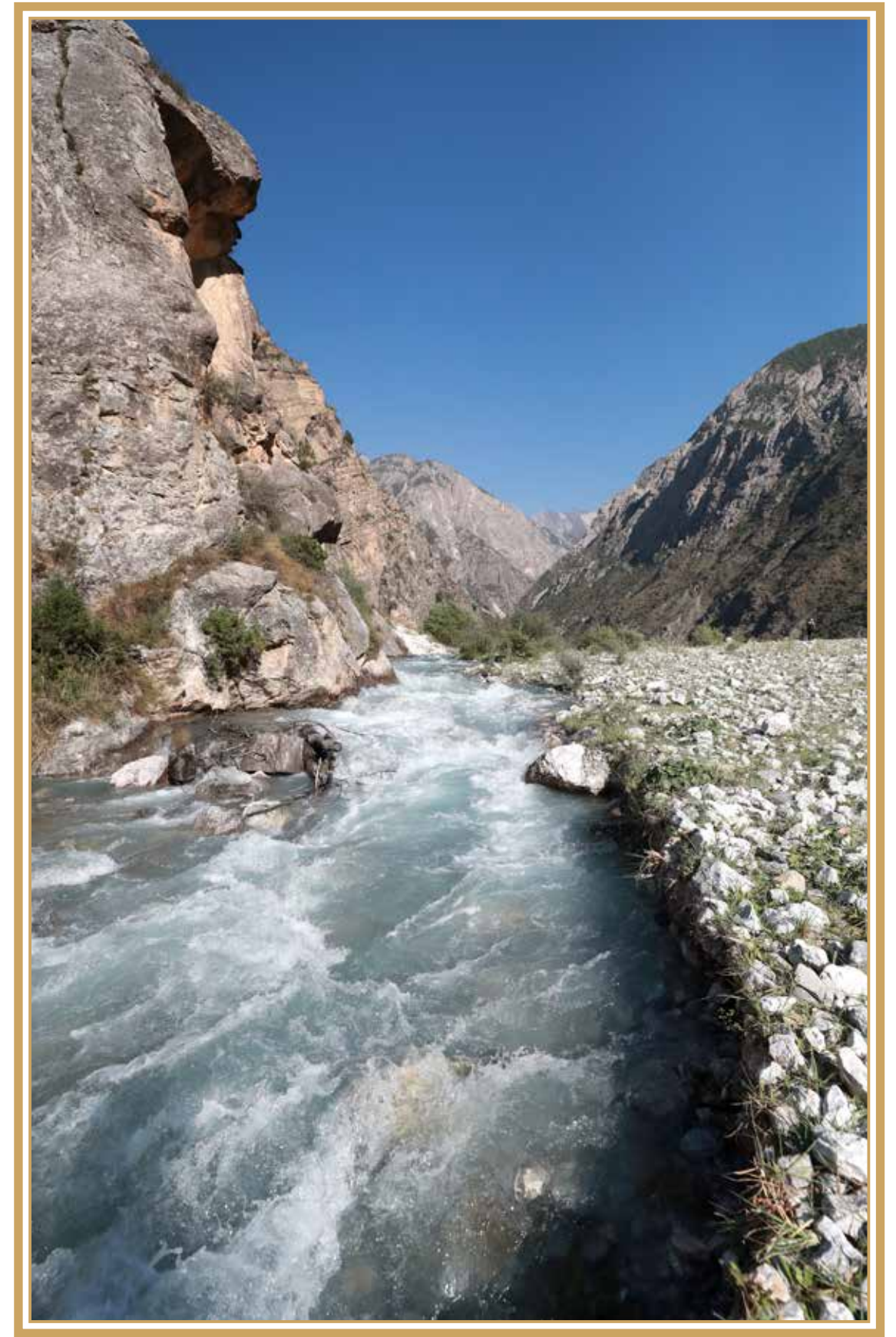




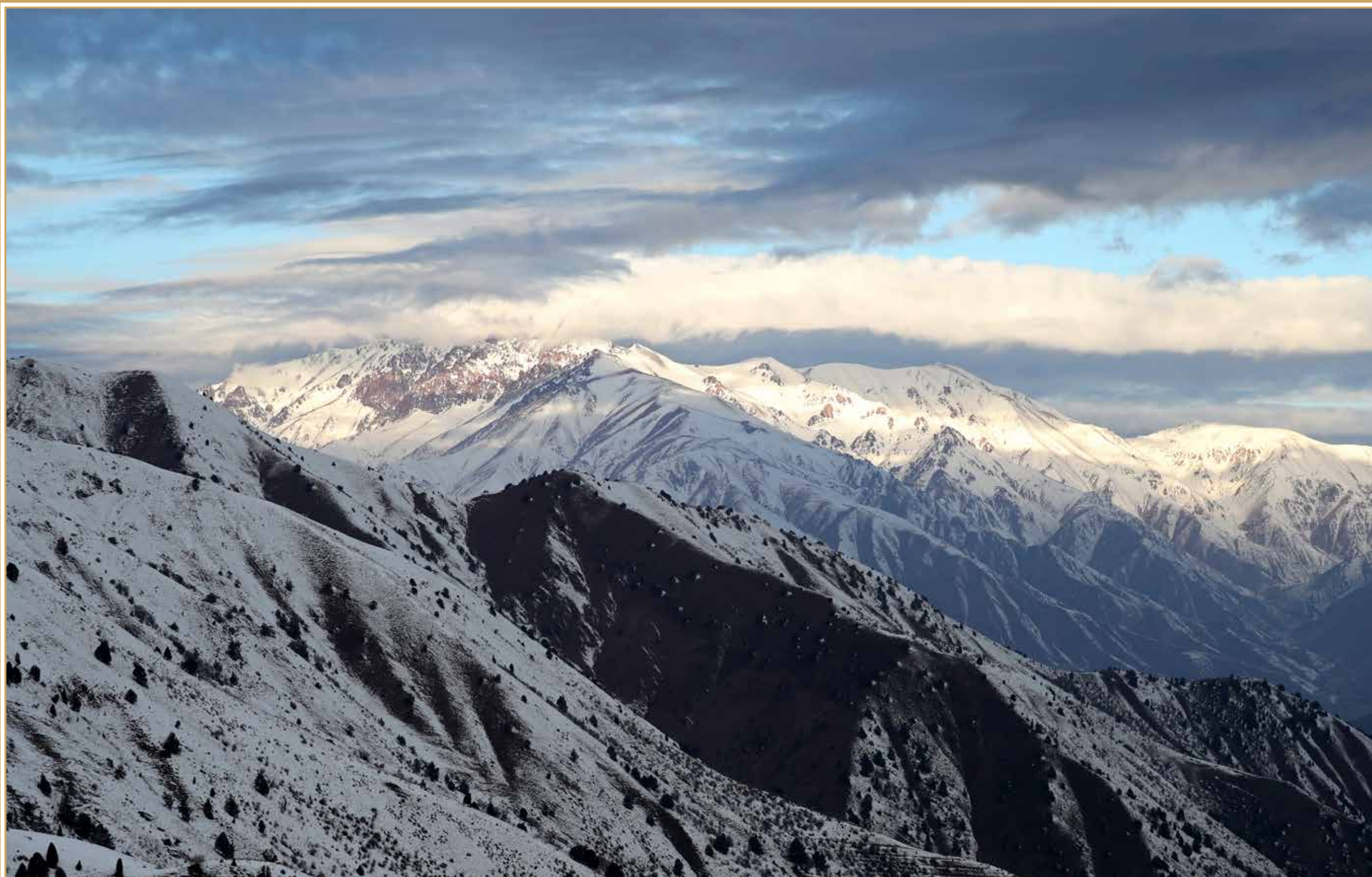
Ferghana Valley - a fertile land with a magnificent climate and alluring oases fed by waters of Syrdarya river and its tributaries.



*The purest air filled with the scent of flowers
and herbs growing here have beneficial effects
on the health of everyone in the valley.*



*Crystalline waters of the Naryn and Karadarya
rivers, flowing through the valley,
merging, form the Syr Darya.*



The snowcapped mountains surrounding the Ferghana Valley, have an impressive majestic and unique landscape.



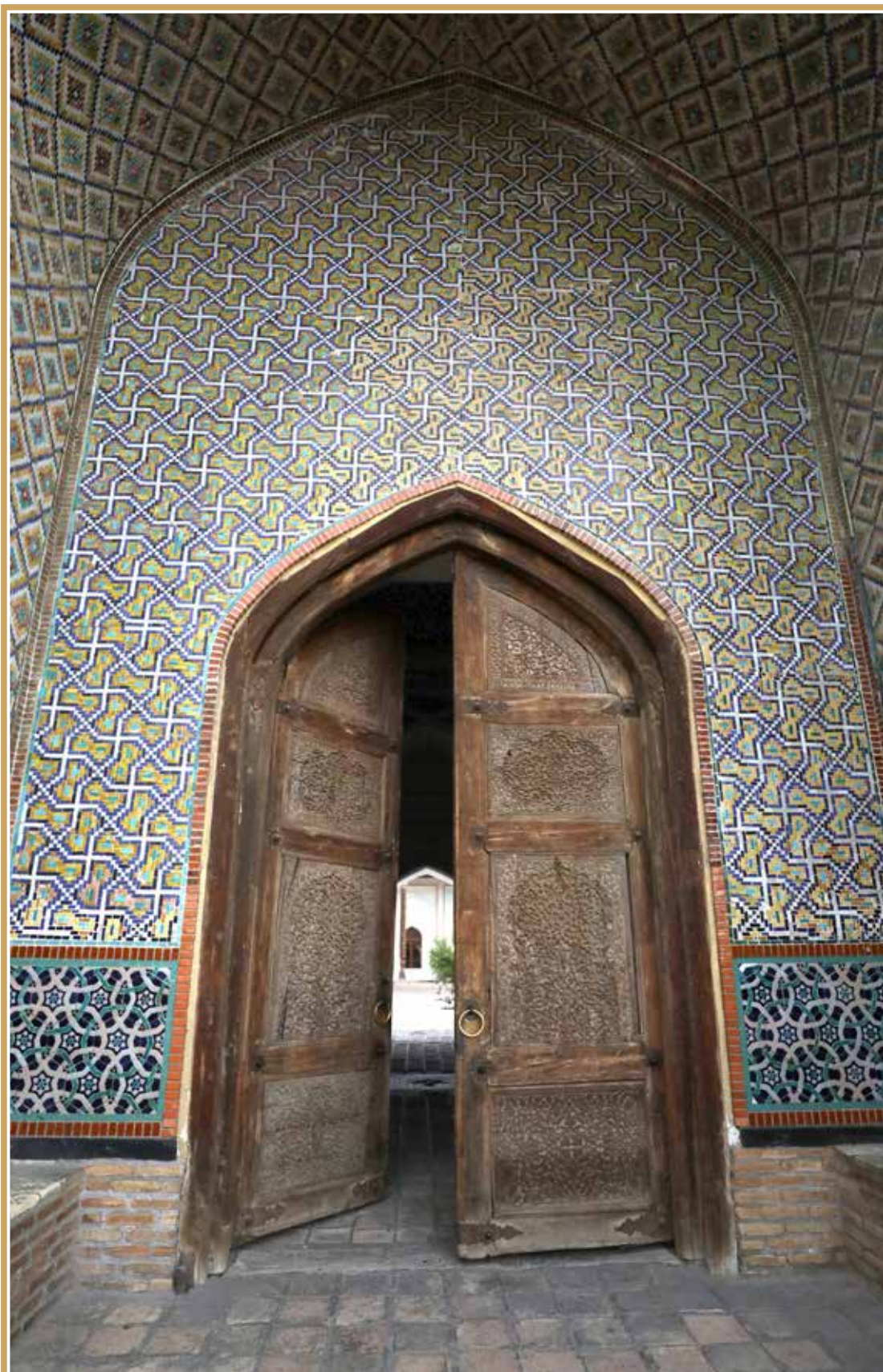


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*Ferghana
Valley*

UNIQUE
ARCHITECTURE





*The main entrance of the Khudoyar Khan Palace –
the residence of the last ruler of the Kokand Khanate.*

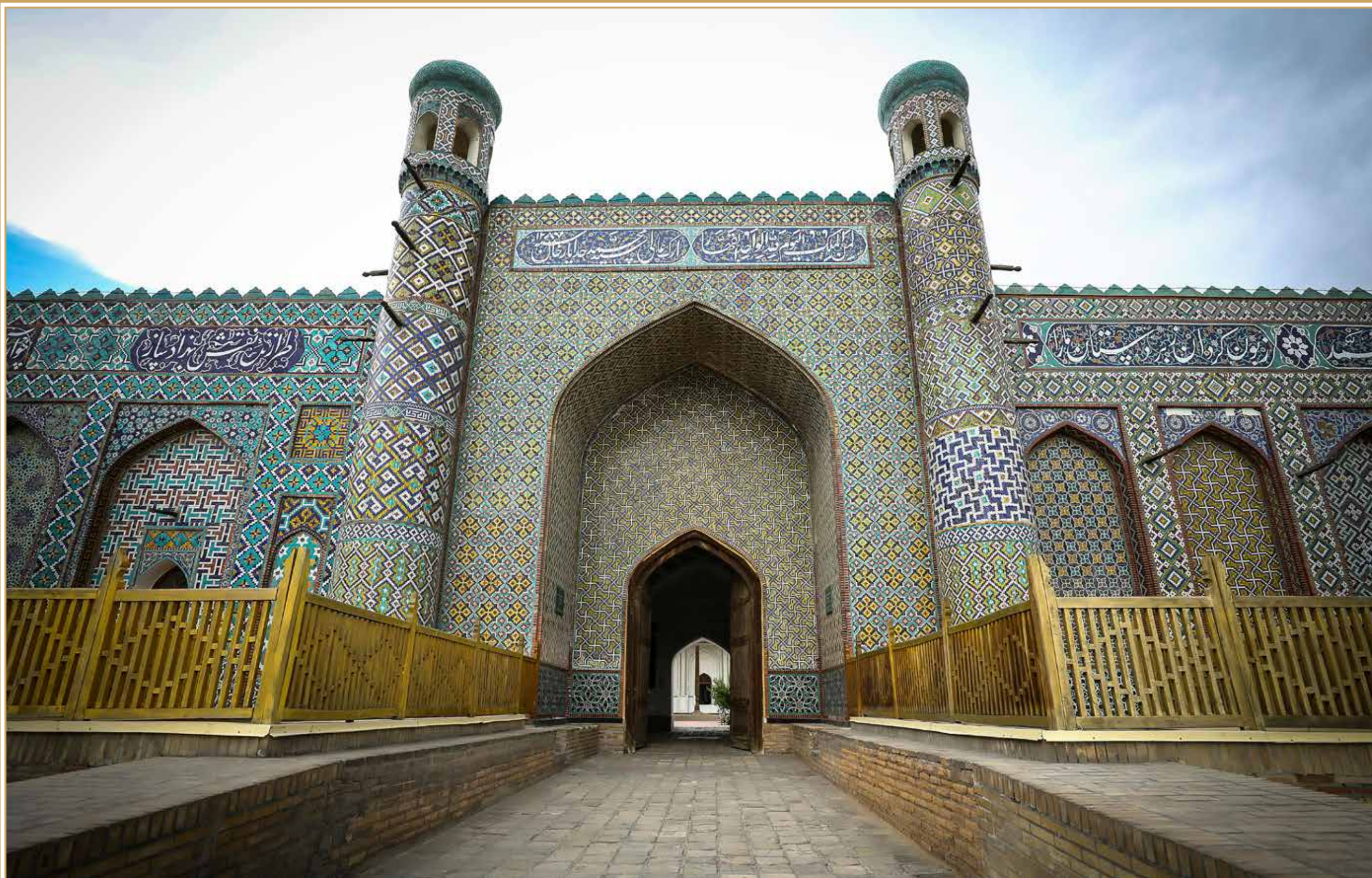


Every historical monument, located in Ferghana Valley has a rich history and unique architecture.

Architectural monuments of ancient cities of the valley are unique and inimitable. They occupy a worthy place among the attractions of Central Asia.

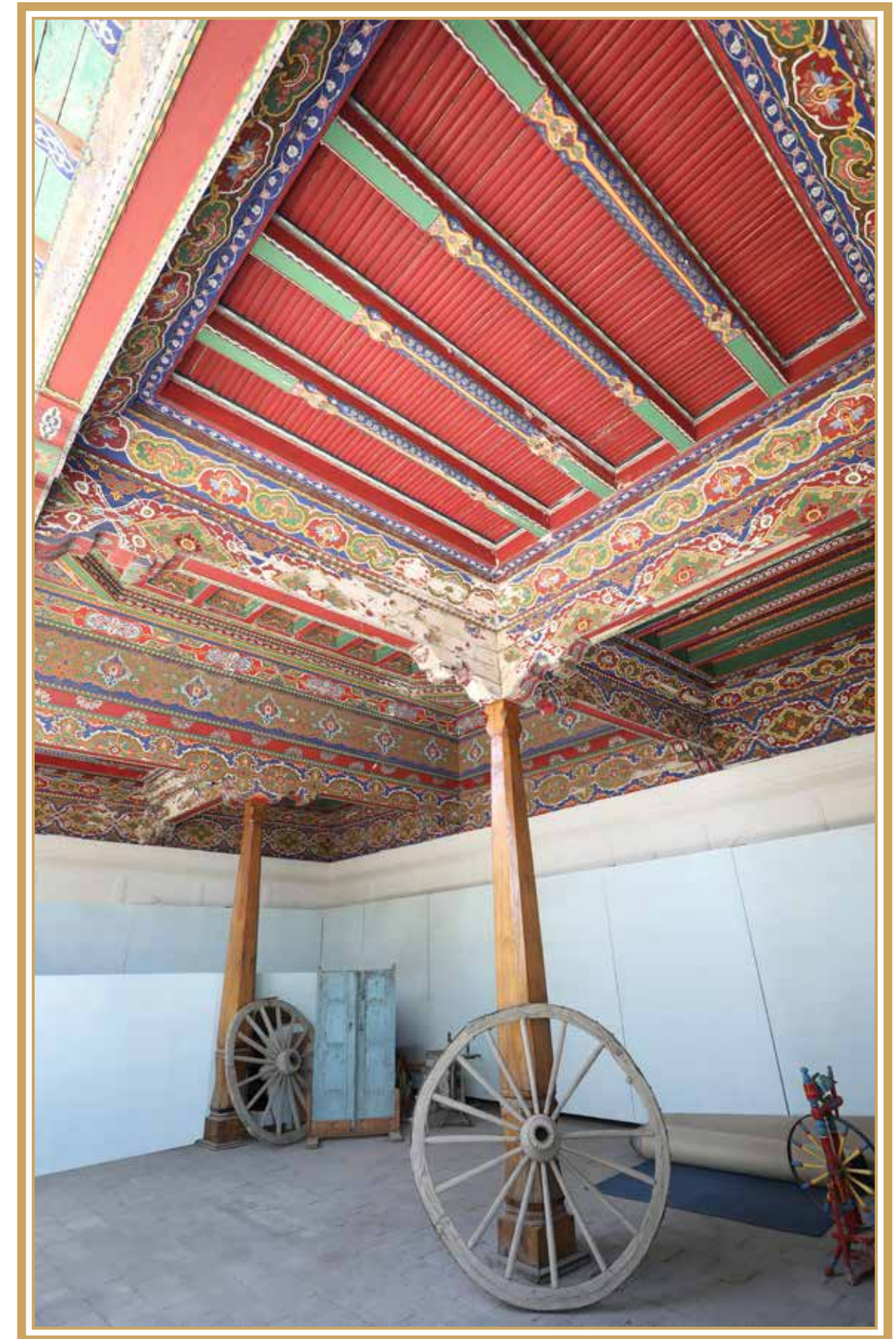
The magnificent Palace of Khudoyar Khan in Kokand, historical Hanakah mosque in Margilan, a majestic architectural Jami complex in Andijan and much more can be seen in Ferghana valley.

Despite the fact that these attractions are scattered in different cities of the Ferghana valley, all of them are located on enough a small distance from each other. Behold all this splendor can be seen in a short time, however impressions will last for a lifetime.



Khudoyar Khan Palace, surrounded by carved stone fence, originally consisted of seven small courtyards and 119 rooms.





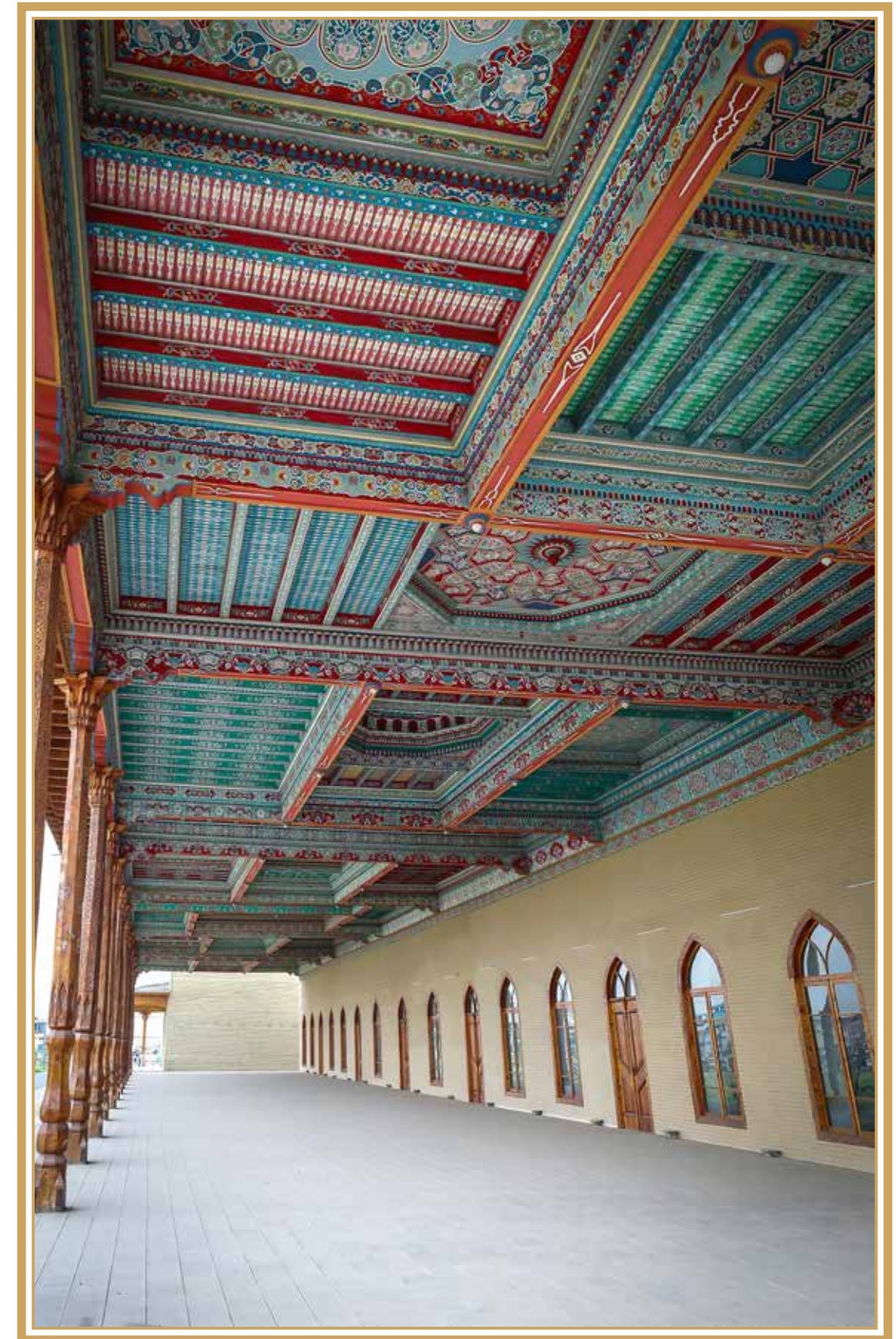
*Now the Palace is a Museum of local lore,
where exhibits tell about the past
and present of Kokand.*



The Museum has about 30 thousand exhibits reflecting the history of the city, its distinctive culture.



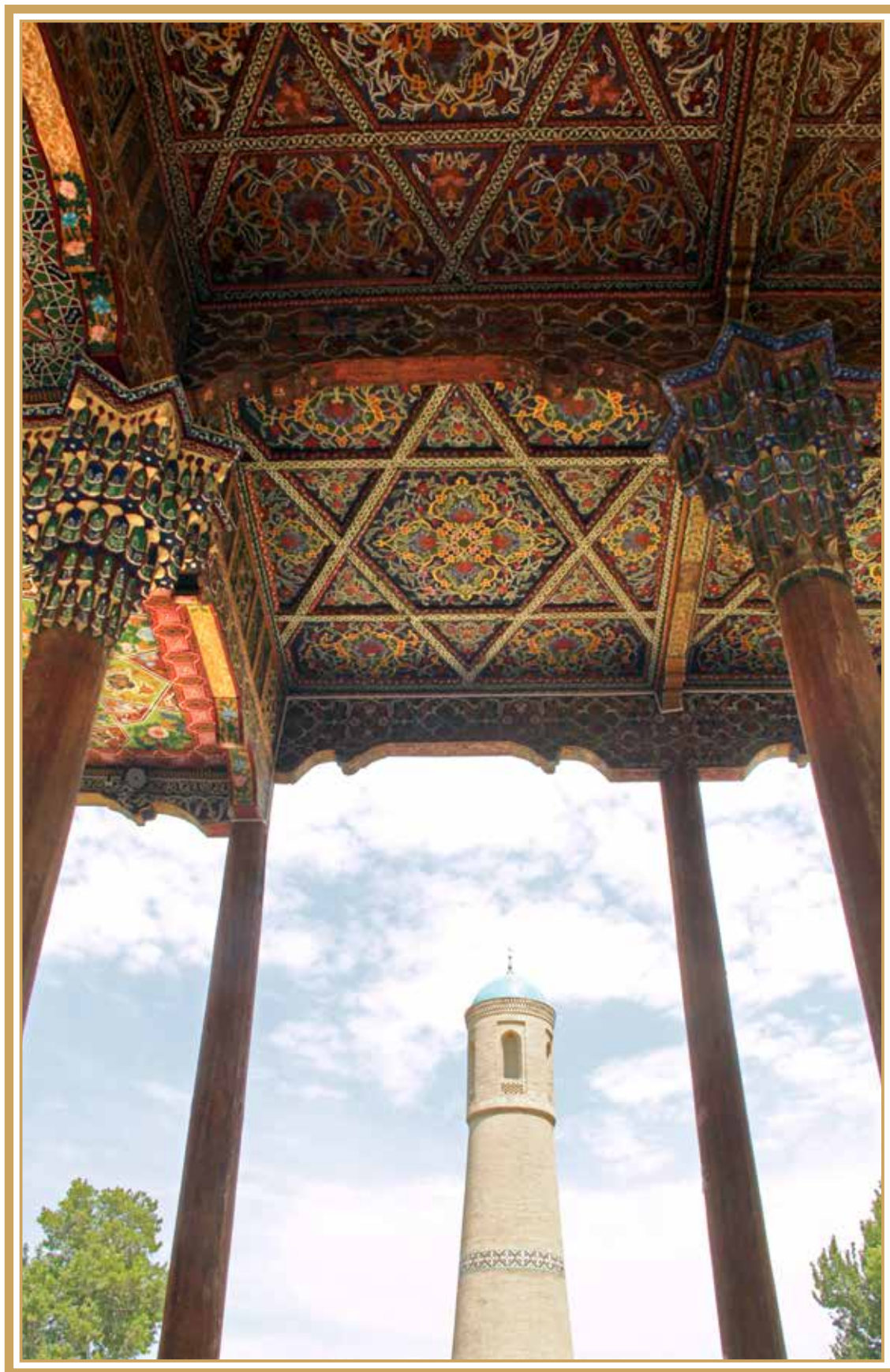
One of the oldest buildings in the region of the few survivors of devastating earthquakes – Hanakah mosque, Ferghana region, city of Margilan.



One of the main historical and architectural monuments of Andijan – the Jami complex includes a mosque, a minaret and a madrassah. Andijan region.



The buildings of the complex are recognized as the largest in the Ferghana Valley and one of the most grandiose in Central Asia.



The ceilings of the Jami mosque are painted with various patterns, combining traditional geometric and plant ornaments.



*Ferghana
Valley*

FOLKLORE AND TRADITIONS – THE SOUL OF THE NATION



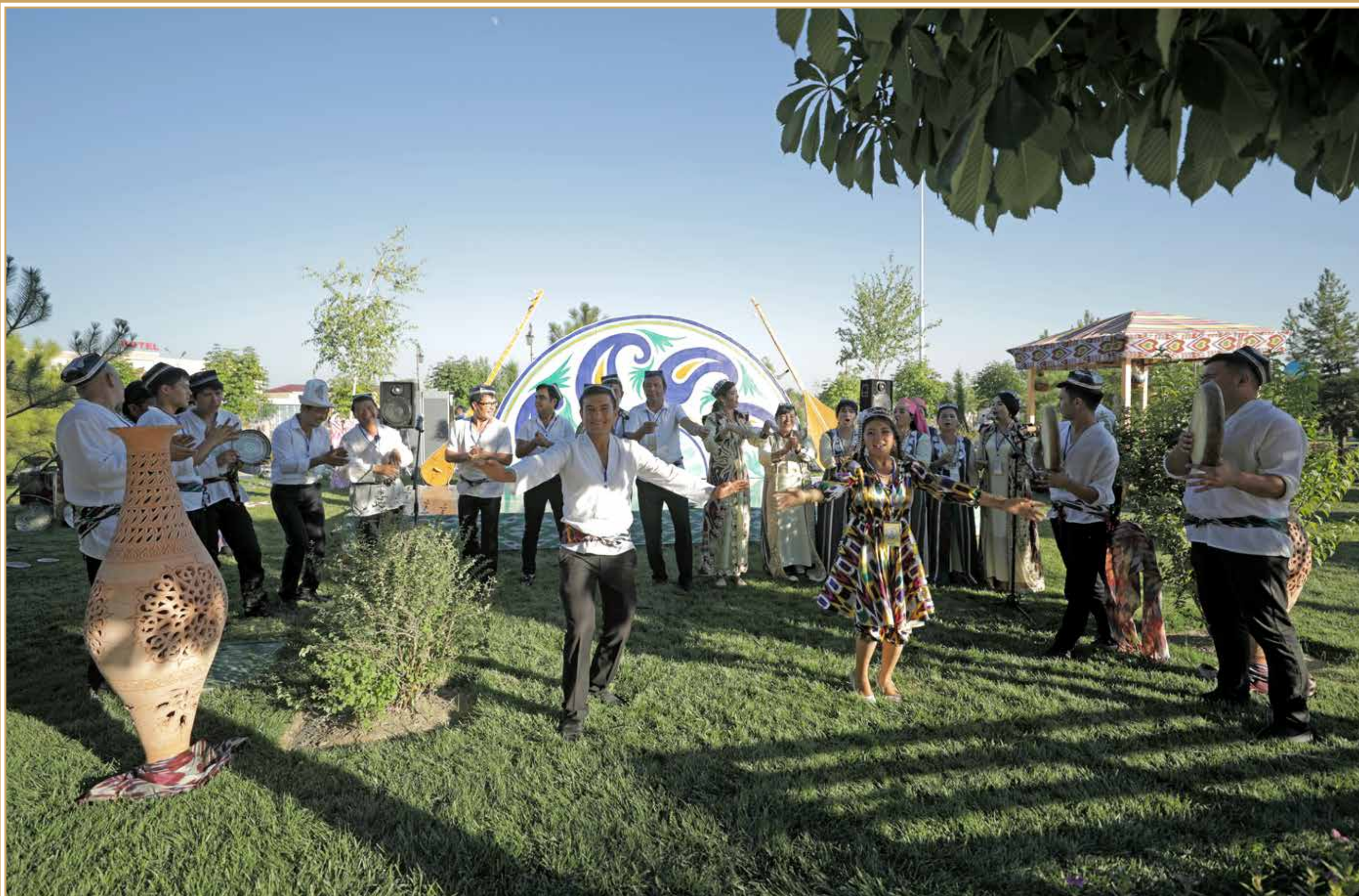


Folklore is the precious heritage of nation. It depicts great history, traditions, religion and the flawless beauty of the nation.

Since ancient times, folk oral creations have been a way of preservation and transmission from generation to generation of the ancients' legends, fairy tales and sayings. Folklore is a centuries-old experience, from which, as from an endless fount, take the subjects for his works by composers, artists, storytellers and masters of folk craft.

Uzbek folklore is very rich and presented diversity of genres. Traditions are sung in it, the peculiar way of life, multifaceted culture of the people, inherent benevolence, love of freedom, patriotism, and courage.

Through the centuries, folklore, like an invisible connecting thread, which unites, unites, ensures continuity of the past with the modern.



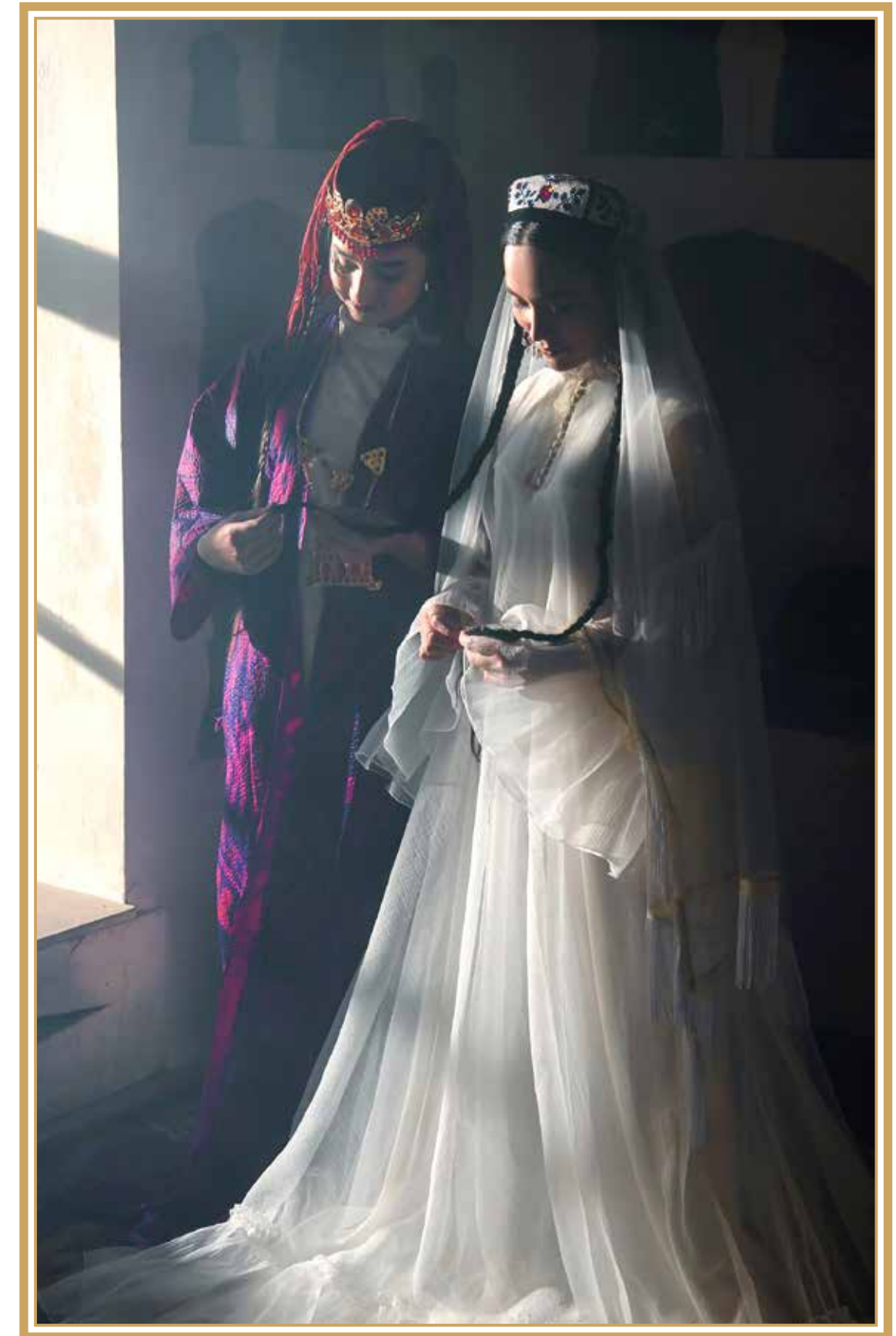


Flexible, slender camp, easy gait, expressive hand movements are the basis of women's national dance. Bold movements dominate in men's dances, women's dances are graceful and expressive.





Two large layers can be distinguished in the musical heritage of the Uzbek people; those are folklore and oral folk art (maqoms, epics, dastans).



*All the beauty and richness of folk art are revealed
in traditions and custom of the national
wedding ceremonies.*



*Preparation for marriage in the East –
a long and exciting process consisting of a complex
of rituals rooted by the distant past.*



Rites that have not changed for centuries, national costumes, melodies and a festive atmosphere make an Uzbek wedding a unique and distinctive celebration.



*Ferghana
Valley*

MASTERPIECES OF CRAFTSMEN





*Master of painting at work.
Ferghana region, Margilan.*

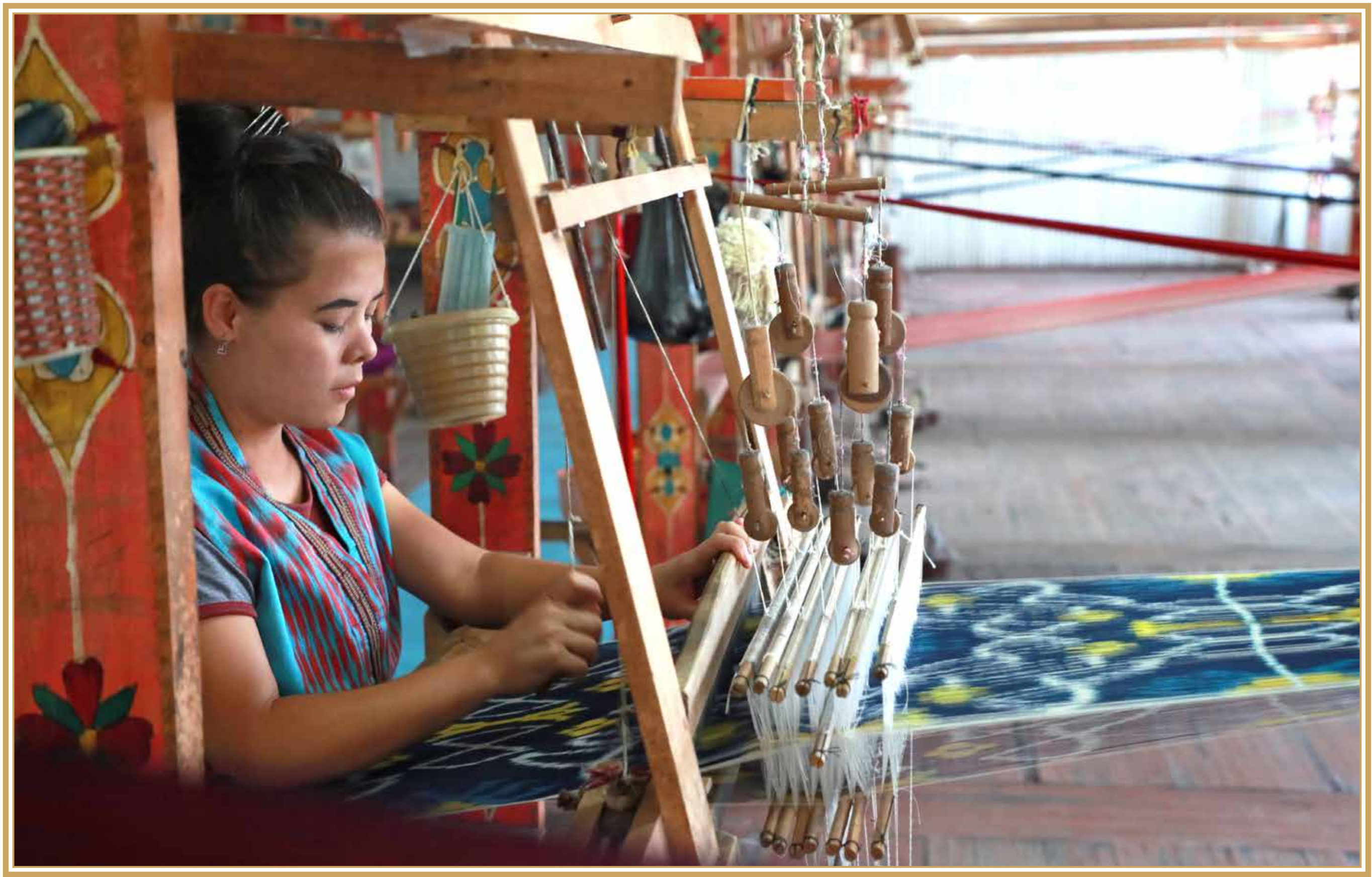


Ferghana Valley for good reason is considered as the native land of the original Uzbek national crafts.

Caravan road connecting East Asia with the Mediterranean passed through the territory of the Ferghana Valley in ancient times and in the Middle Ages. Along the Great Silk Road, due to which the valley's free trade flourished, and merchants of all ranks were provided with caravanserais, warehouses, workshops for production a variety of goods, products of unique crafts.

Since those days and until today the skilled artisans of Ferghana Valley are engaged in weaving and embroidery, ceramics, stone carving, wood and ganch, ornamental paintings, chiselled copper and bronze, jewelry art, carpet-making, production of knives and agricultural implements.

Since time immemorial, the cities of this region are famous all over the world for their unique handicraft products. Margilan is known for its silk products, many are familiar with its iridescent Khan-atlases, adras, bekasams, ikats and many other national types of silk fabrics. One more famous city of artisans is Rishtan, it is called the "main pottery workshop" of Uzbekistan. It is one of the oldest centers of the Ferghana Valley for creation of unique ceramics. For centuries, from generation to generation craftsmen pass their secrets of ceramic goods production.



*The famous Khan Atlas is created by the hands of a skilled craftswoman.
Ferghana region, Margilan. "Yodgorlik" Silk factory.*

- THIS IS HOW THE SILK IS BORN -



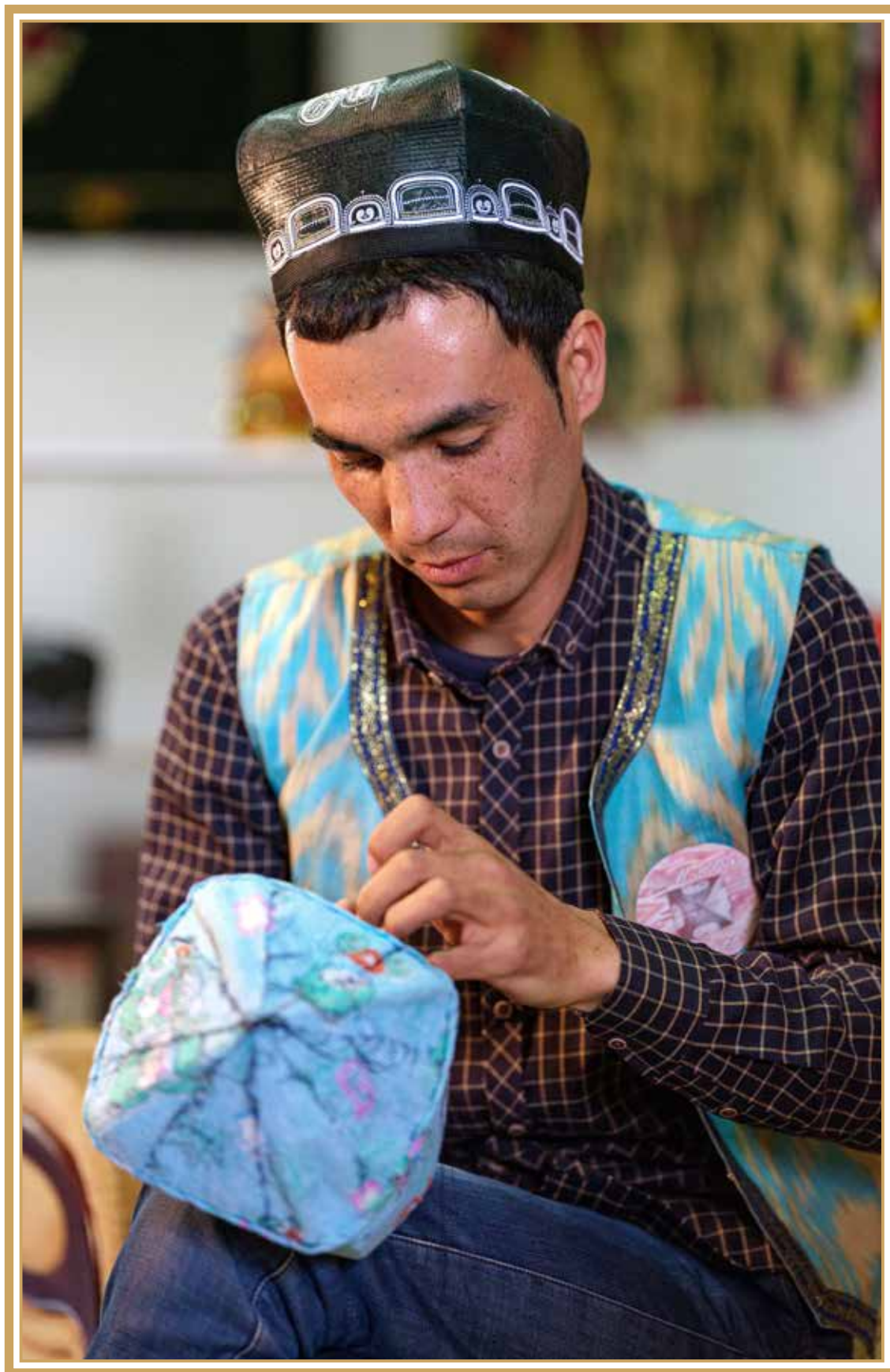
*The city of Margilan is considered the main center
of Uzbek silk traditions of the
Ferghana region.*



*Craftswoman skillfully make a drawing on the silk fabric.
Ferghana region, Margilan.*



*The traditional national souvenirs –
the dolls of the craftsmen can serve not only as toys,
but also to decorate the interior of any home.*

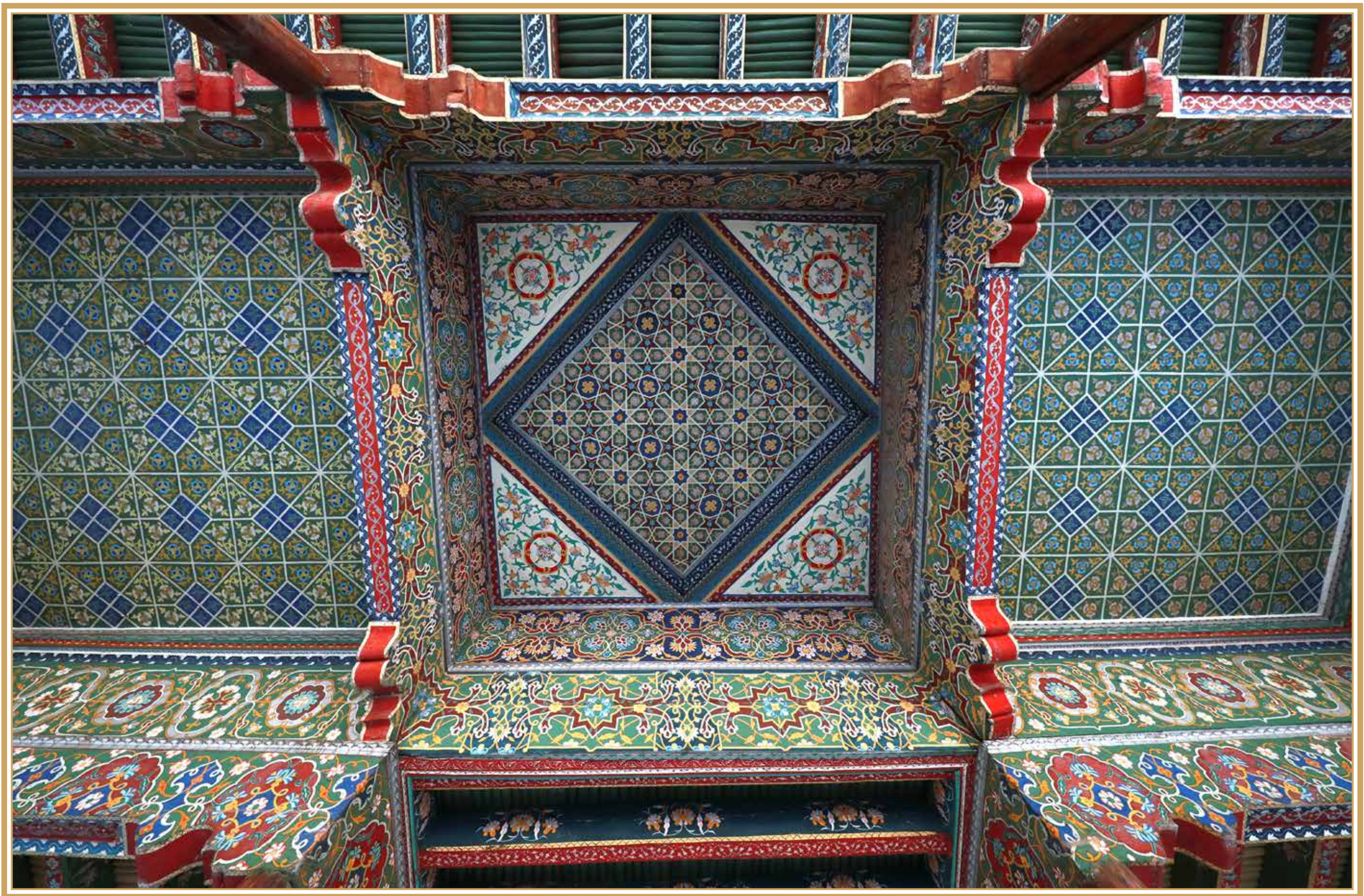


*Artisan is embroidering women's skullcaps.
Namangan region, Chust.*





*Carved columns and painted vaults –
an integral element of traditional Oriental architecture.
Ferghana region.*



- POTTERY ART -



Variety of ceramics of the valley is great: dishes for pilaf – lagans, tureens – kosas and shokosas, huge jars for storing grain – khums, vessels for storage of sour milk – koshkul is only a small part of what you can see here.





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*Ferghana
Valley*

UNIQUE CERAMICS OF RISHTAN ARTISANS





*Molding of the product is one of the initial stages of making the future masterpiece.
At this point, the craftsmen determines the shape and volume of his product,
and its purpose. Ferghana region, Rishtan.*

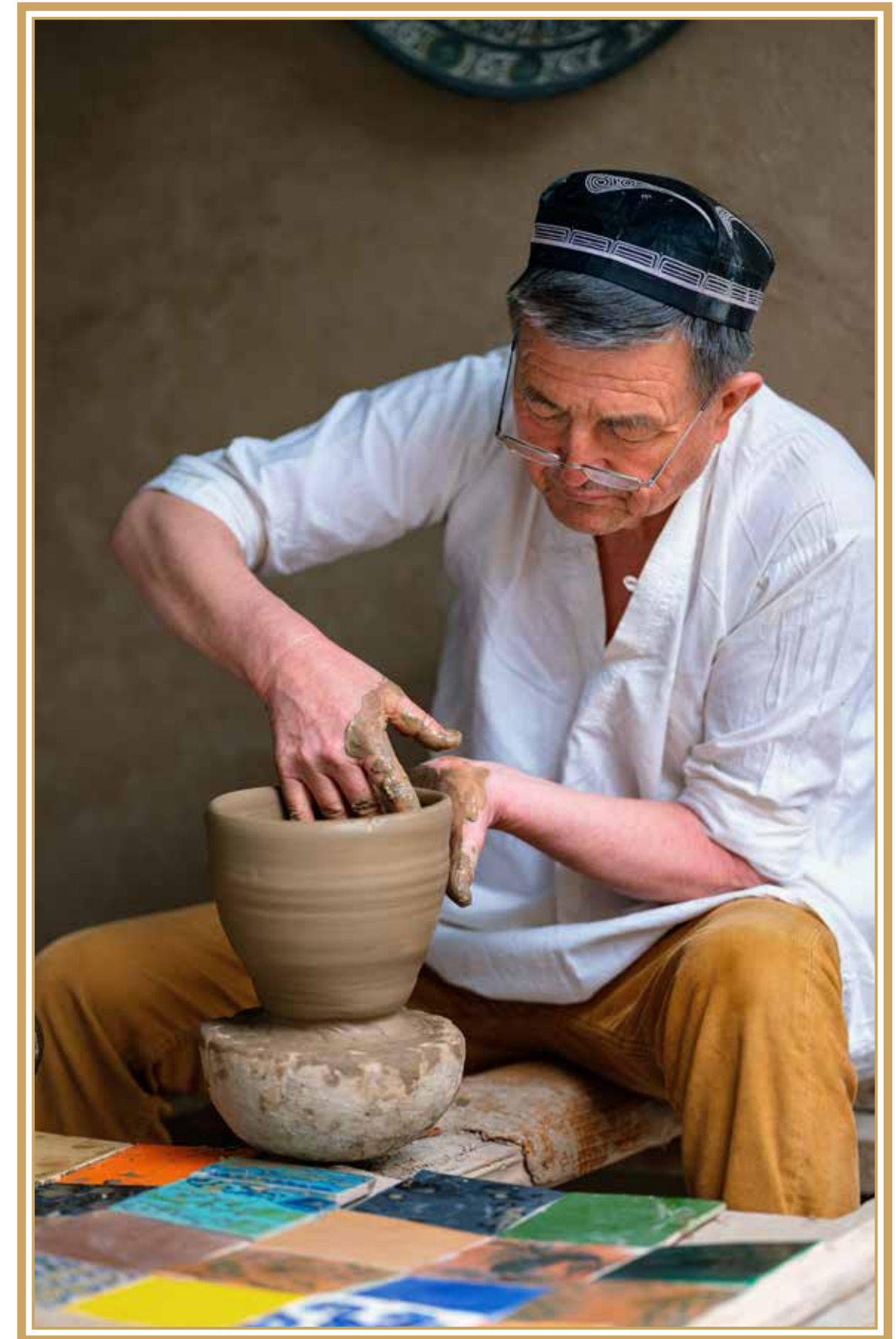


In the south of the Ferghana Valley, between Ferghana and Kokand, there is a small town Rishtan, which is an internationally recognized center for the manufacture of unique ceramic products.

Rishtan ceramics is distinguished by the fact that the craftsmen in the process of its manufacturing use a special pattern and a certain color range, combining it with a unique glaze, which gives the products perfect charm and uniqueness.

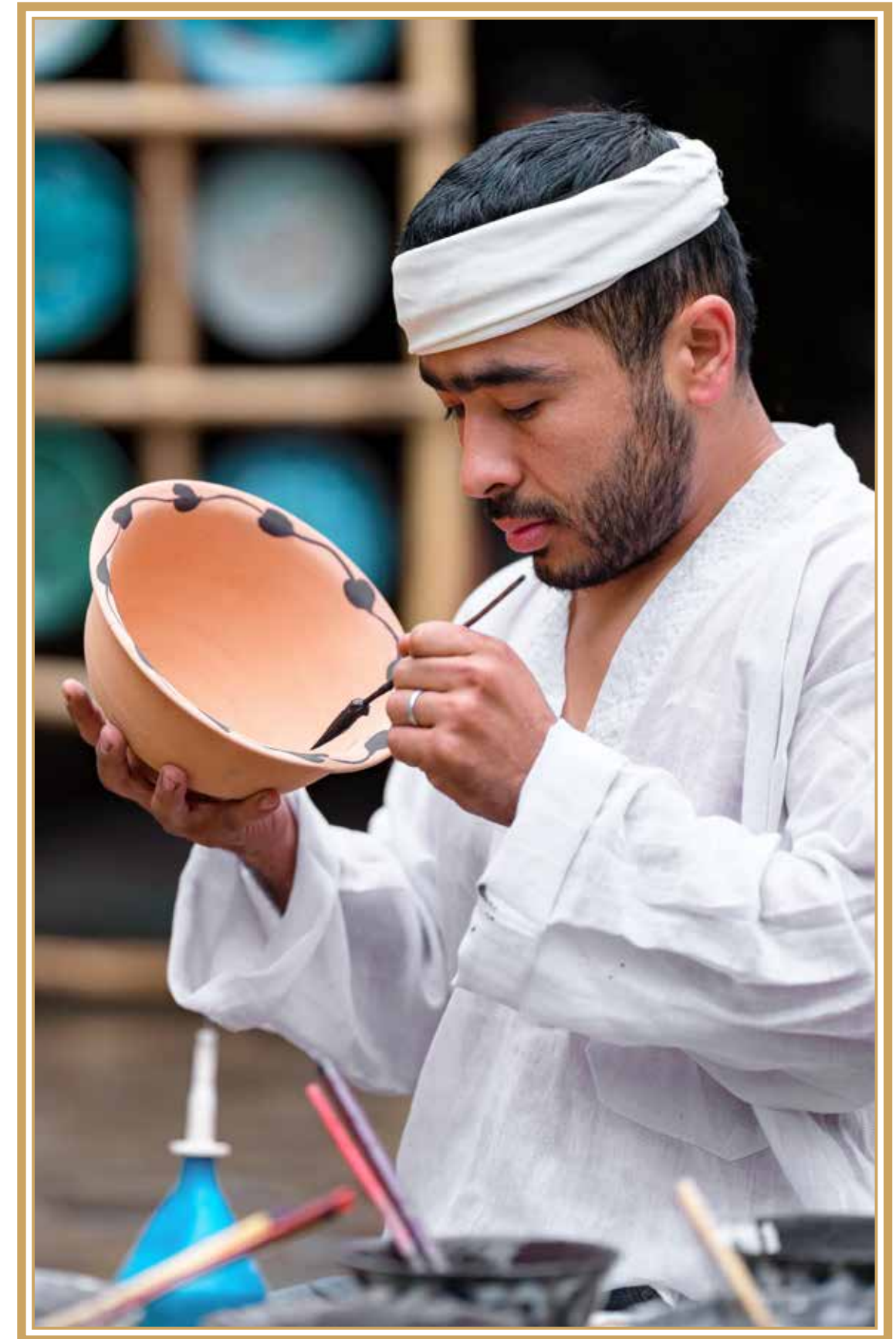
The variety of ceramics of the valley is great: dishes for pilaf – lagans, tureens – kosas and shokosas, huge jars for storing grain – khums, vessels for storage of sour milk – koshtkul, vessels for ablution before prayer – oftoba, jugs of kuzacha and urdak, kettles and pialas. This is only a small part of what you can see in this town. Since ancient times, a unique technology for creating ceramic products has been developed in these places. Local ceramists – the kuzagars are considered as descendants of the founders of pottery and keepers of old traditions. Rishtan ceramics has always been differed with high technological and artistic quality.





*Artisan gently works with the clay,
bringing the future product to perfection.
Ferghana region, Rishtan.*





*Inspiring process of painting the folk
applied art product ceramic artist.
Ferghana region, Rishtan.*





- FIRING -



Manufacturing of handicrafts is a complex and multifaceted process. The most important and energy-consuming step is firing the product. After firing, the porosity of the products decreases, the strength and the water resistance increases, the color changes, and a decorative coating appears.
Ferghana region, Rishtan .





*Ferghana
Valley*

IKAT –
THE ORNAMENT THAT
CONQUERED THE WORLD





Khan-Atlas, Adras, Suzane, Bahmal, Ikat won the hearts of millions of people all over the world.

A special place in the life of the Uzbek people is occupied by traditional fabrics made by ancient technology which is called

IKAT in the west. This sophisticated weaving technique is performed exclusively manually: the threads of the fabric are tied in bundles and dyed in certain colors. As a result, when the fabric is woven, a pattern emerges on it. In Uzbekistan, this technique is called “abrband”, which means “tied cloud”. The ikat technique is also used in other regions, but it is in this area that the situation is special. The fabrics here are the brightest, the colors resemble precious stones, with very clear drawings.





Ferghana craftsmen invented their own unique technology of cocoon thread extraction and fibers dyeing, which is about 4 thousand years old.



The ornament of the Khan-Atlas consists of bright stripes and patterns with its own unique color palette.



- IKAT – THE LEGACY OF ANCESTORS -



*Gorgeous patterns and bright colors of Ikat
are the symbols of status of the
19th century Central Asia.*



*Rainbow silk is an integral part of Uzbek culture.
Margilan silk is famous for its unique patterns
in the East and West.*



The process of handmade fabrics is very time consuming, it includes up to 40 different technological stages.



- ROYAL SILK -



*Royal silk pleases with its beauty everyone who looks at it;
envelops with the tenderness and coolness of those who wear it.*



*Ferghana
Valley*

LAND OF KNIVES
MANUFACTURING
CRAFTSMEN





*Outstanding masters
of folk and applied arts of Uzbekistan.*



SHAKHRIKHAN

In the town of Shakhrikhan there is a small and cozy market called Pichak Bazar – a row of shopping stalls that sell only knives.

The workshops of local artisans produce more than one and a half dozens of different types of knives for various purposes: butcher's tool – "Kassab- pichak", knife for cutting dough – "Norin-pichak", gift knife – "bol-pichak", folding knife for elders – "Chol-pichak".

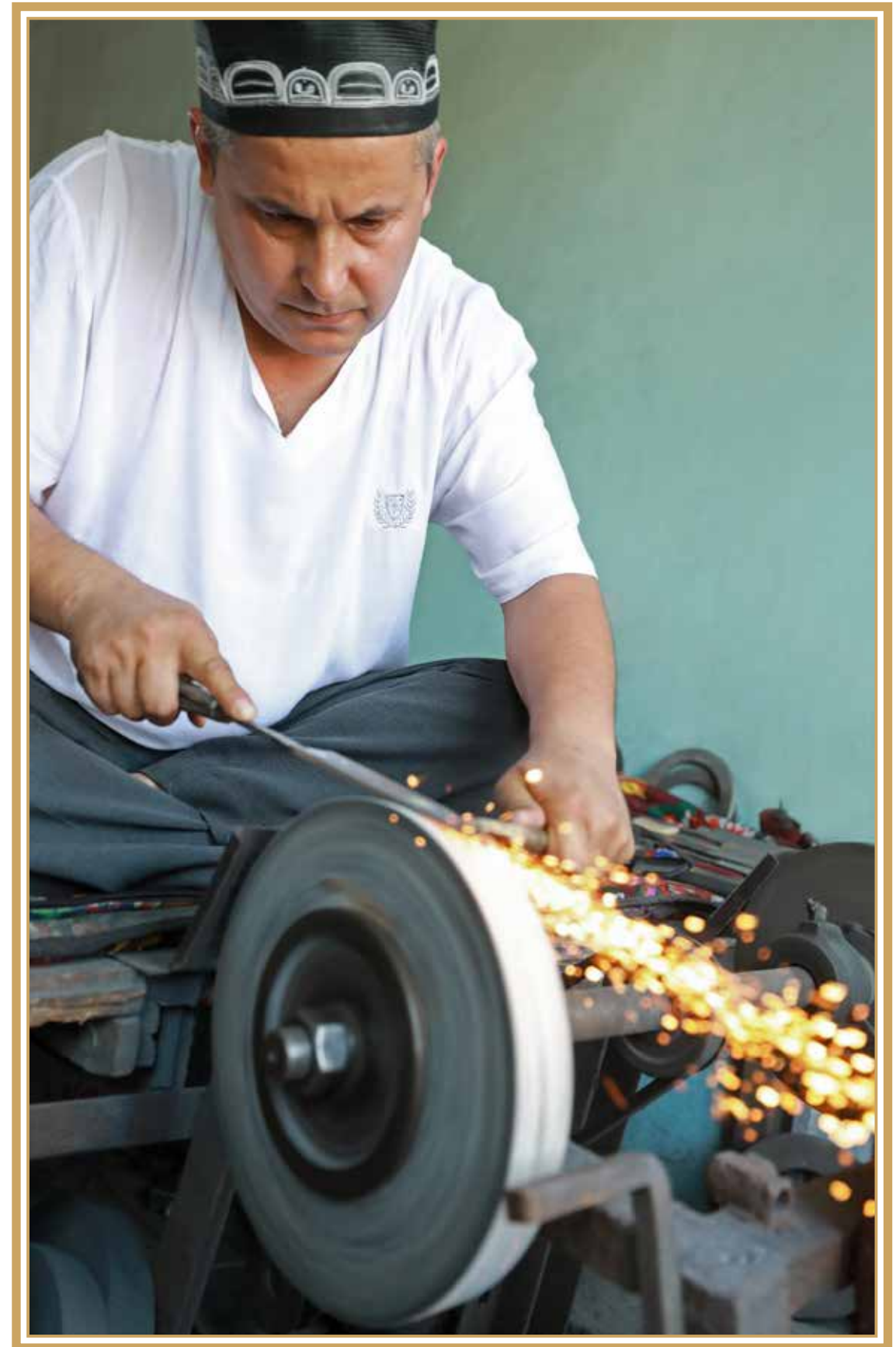
Of course, all the knives in Shakhrikhan are exclusively handmade, and the cost of the product depends on the material of the handle, the decoration of "gulband" (a metal detail connecting the blade to the handle), the method of tempering, the name of the craftsman and, the most importantly, the used metal.

A distinctive feature of the Shakhrikhan knives manufacturing is the existence of two operations that are mandatorily performed after sharpening the blade: the first is the application of a shallow longitudinal groove at the top of the left side of blade by chisel, and the second operation combines etching and blueing of the blade.

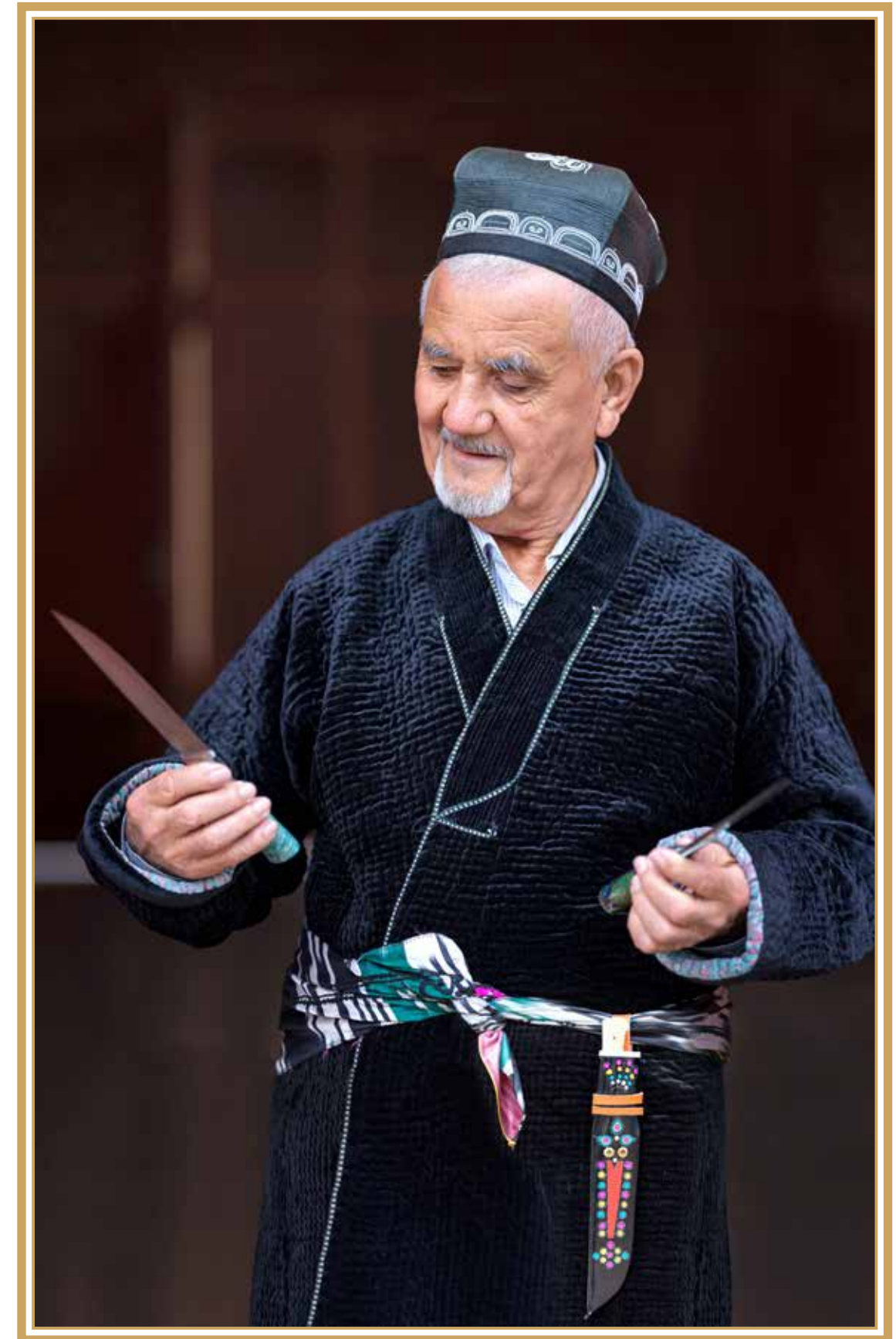


*Creative ideas in Uzbekistan are born
over a traditional piala of tea.*

- THIS IS HOW THE STEEL IS TEMPERED -



The main criteria, affecting the quality of the product, is the hardening of steel.



Shakhri Khan knives are wide knives with black-violet or gray tint blade.





There are many Centers for manual production of knives in Uzbekistan, however the Pichaks are always associated only with the city of Chust.



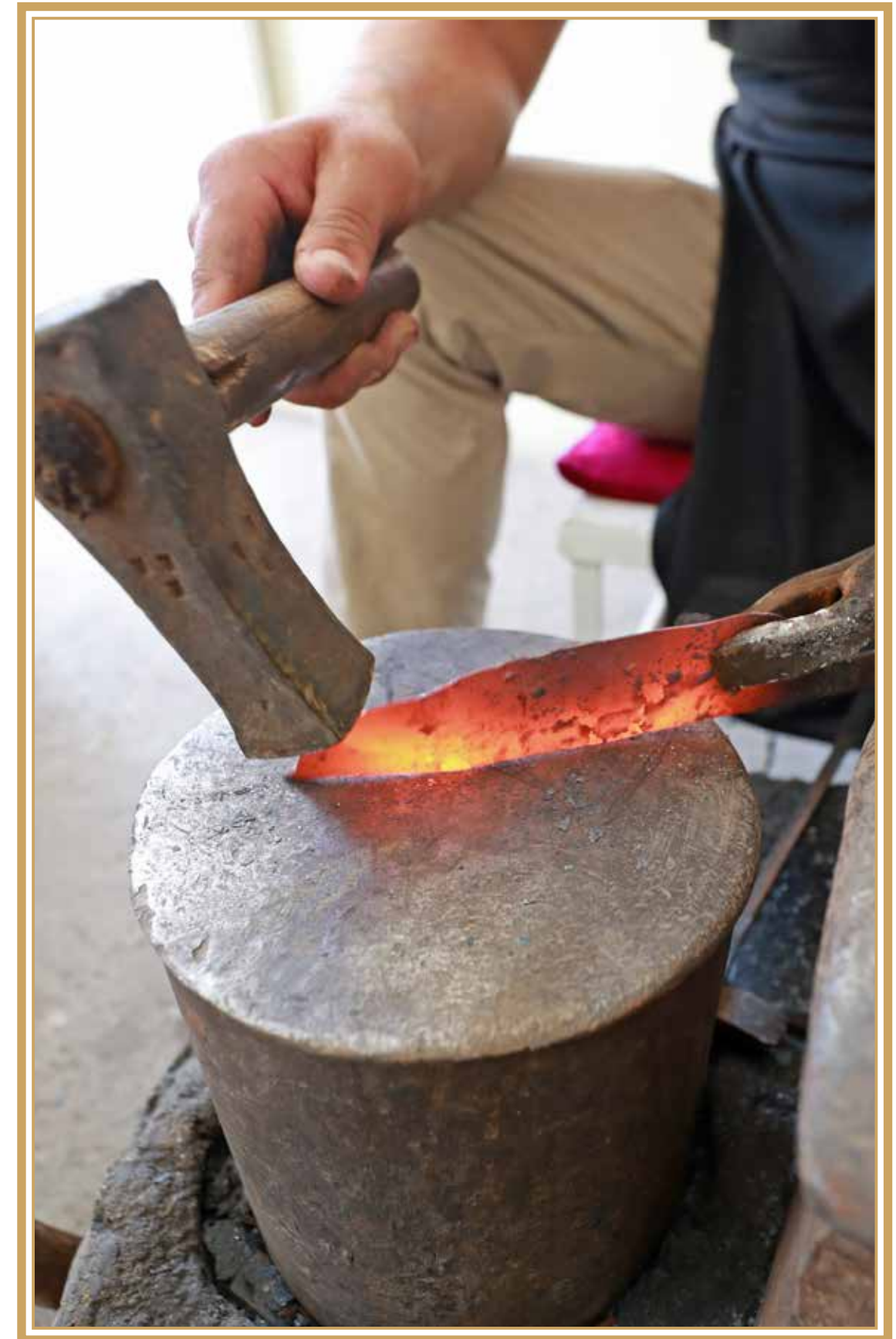
CHUST

Since time immemorial, in the very center of Chust in the Namangan region there has been a whole block of blacksmiths engaged in manufacturing knives, it is called "Suzangaron" (blacksmiths).

In small workshops equipped with everything necessary, craftsmen create unique knives. Dozens of operations are required for the manufacture of the product; shapeless piece of metal passes many stages from virtuoso forging to hardening in the hands of experienced craftsman before it turns into a ringing steel. The artisan (Suzangar) hammers in his stamp over the almost ready blade while it is still hot after forging. According to this stamp, an experienced eye of the connoisseur will always be able to determine not only the place of production but also the name the master who made the pichak.

A true Chust knife always combines external beauty with extraordinary functionality. Usually, its blade, called "tyg", is straight, 3-4 cm wide and from 10 to 20 cm long.

The source of particular pride for Chust knives is the handle, which the master creates with a special inspiration. Turned handles in elephant, saiga or deer bones inlaid with mother of pearl, silver or colored stones catch the eye, while the metal ones, richly decorated with chasing and engraving, cause lively delight.



*Chust knives are distinguished by their lightness and elegance,
the tip of the blade is curved upwards,
and the tip of the handle is slightly lowered down.*



In the process of production of the knife it given a traditional coracoid shape and gets a common Chust stamp with the image of a star imprinted.





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Valley*

UNIQUE
COUSINE





Uzbekistan is the best destination for gastronomic tourism!

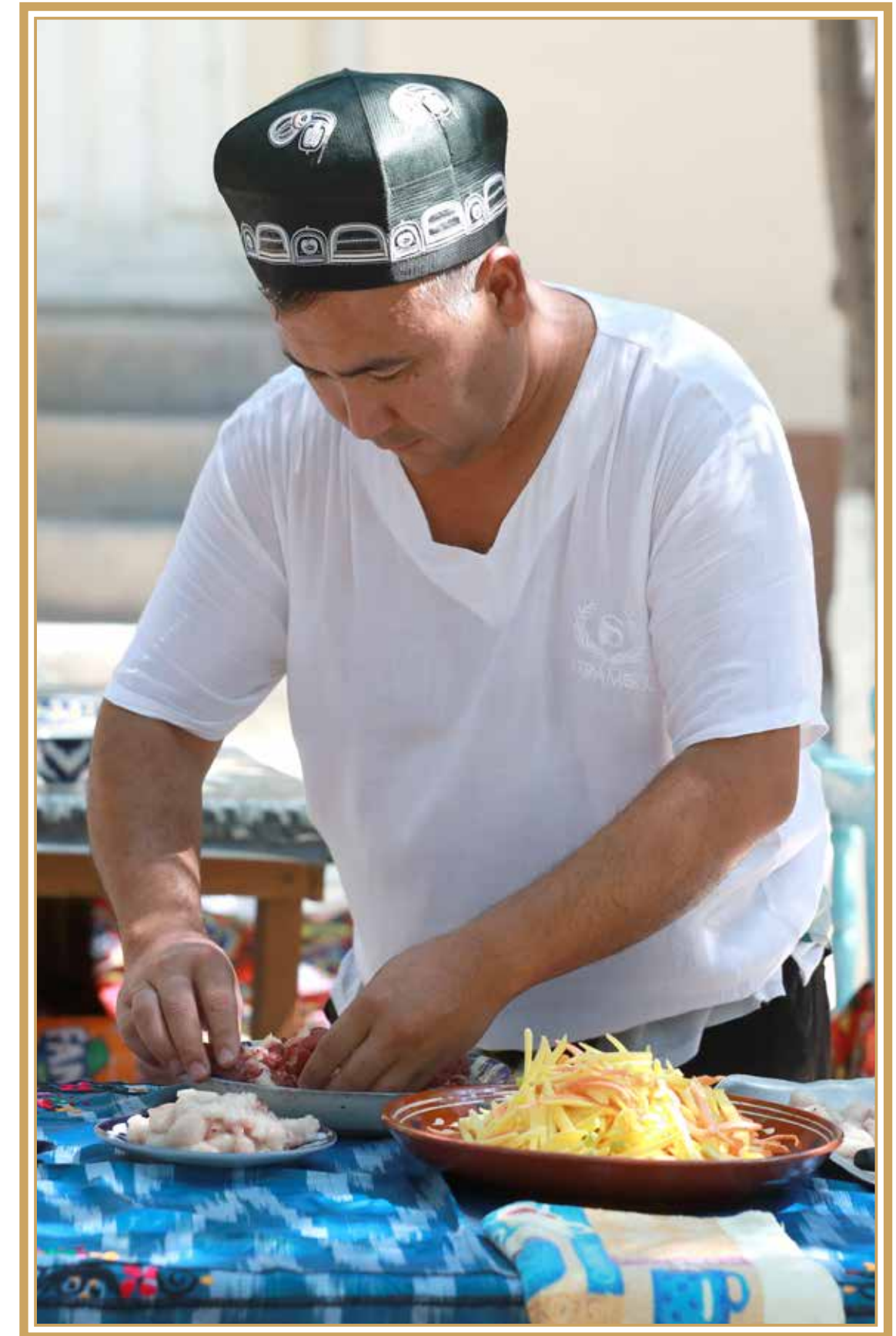
Uzbek national cuisine is one of the richest and most colorful ones in the East. Some recipes have a long history.

Gastronomic tour along Uzbekistan, along any of its regions, will give a lot of impressions and unforgettable emotions. The cuisine of this region can not exist outside its climatic, cultural and ethnographic features and includes more than one hundred types of pilaf, about 30 kinds of barbecue, 70-80 kinds of soups, large number of types of bread, samsa and confectionery.

Gastronomic delights of the Ferghana valley have their own distinctive features: Kokand is famous for its fragrant cakes and melting in the mouth samsa "Parmuda", Ferghana is famous for steamed meat – Ajabsanda, as well as fragrant "Lady fingers" grape, in Namangan there is a special way of cooking kebabs and Shawly (steamed pilaf) with green dill, and the Kuva apples and pomegranates are well-known far beyond the country.

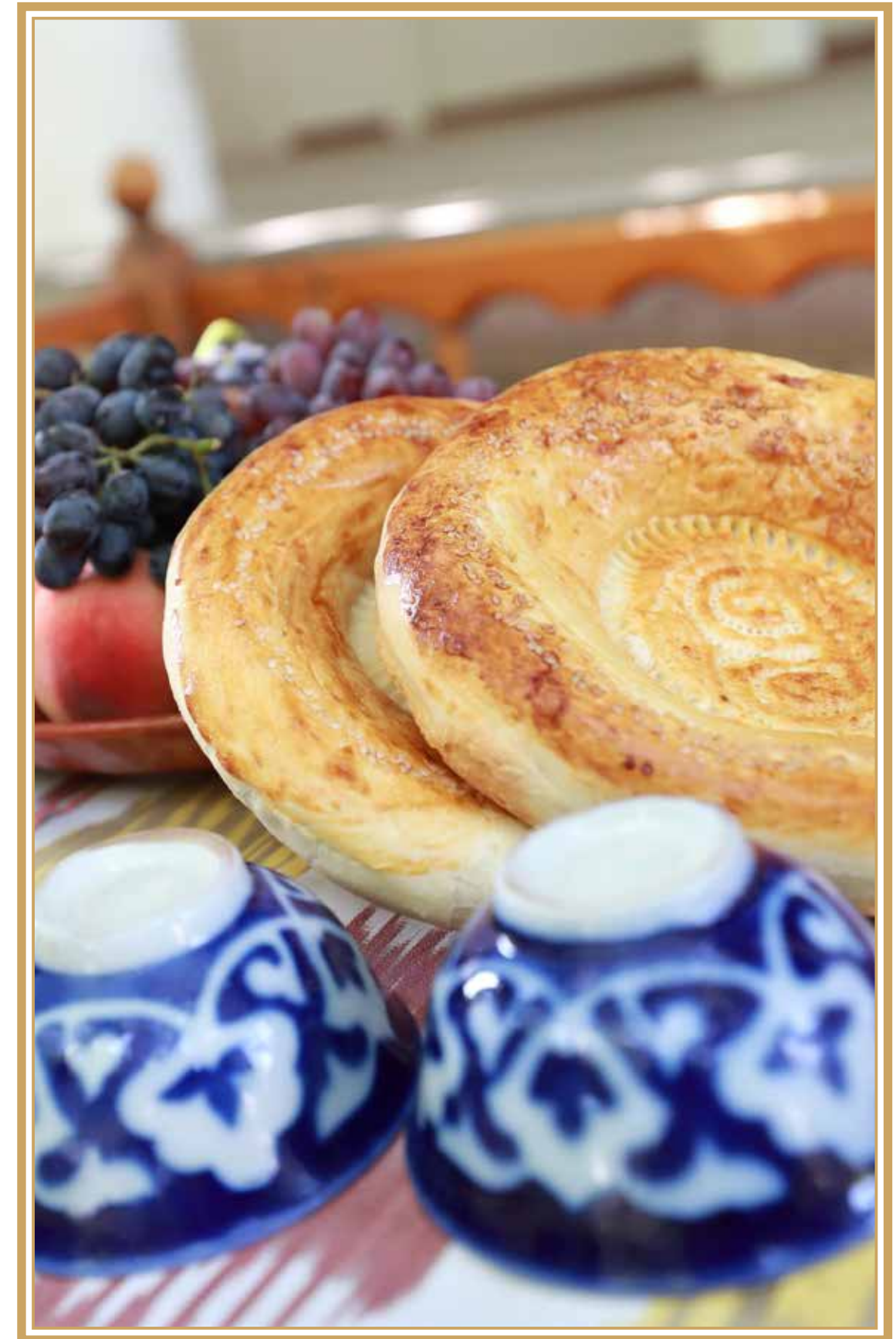


Ferghana pilaf differs from its other types due to the use of a special rice called "devzira" during its cooking.



*The real pilaf is a combination of flavors,
juicy meat and healthy vegetables.*





In the Ferghana Valley people cherish the traditions of the Uzbek bread baking. Bakery masters from Kokand are especially famous. However, each city in this region boasts its own special kind of bread.



It is impossible to imagine Uzbek national dish without traditional spices-Zira, Zirka(barberry), Black pepper, Coriander (coriander seeds), laurel leaf, cinnamon, badyan, and etc.





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*Ferghana
Valley*

GIFTS OF
NATURE





The uniqueness of the Ferghana Valley is in the fertility of its lands and extraordinary beauty of its nature: local farmers love their land and trying to keep this paradise in its original form.

The natural conditions of this region are diverse. Due to the fact that the flat territory is surrounded by rather high mountains, various climatic conditions are observed here at an insignificant distance from each other. The variety of landscapes of the region allows local farmers get a good harvest of crops, fruits and

vegetables, as well as to manage their farms and expand their boundaries. Peach, cherry and apple orchards bloom here, pouring everything around with its dizzying aroma; grapes of different varieties fill with juice under warm sunshine, attracting bees and wasps by their large ripening berries.



On the fertile lands of the valley farmers grow vegetables, fruits, melons, potatoes and other crops.



- VALLEY OF VINES -



*The grapes here are sweet as honey:
"Andijan black", "Kara-Kaltack", "Sahibi", "Altyaryk".
These are just a few varieties that are cultivated in the valley.*



Watermelons and melons – the main treat on the table!



- GIFTS OF THE GENEROUS NATURE -



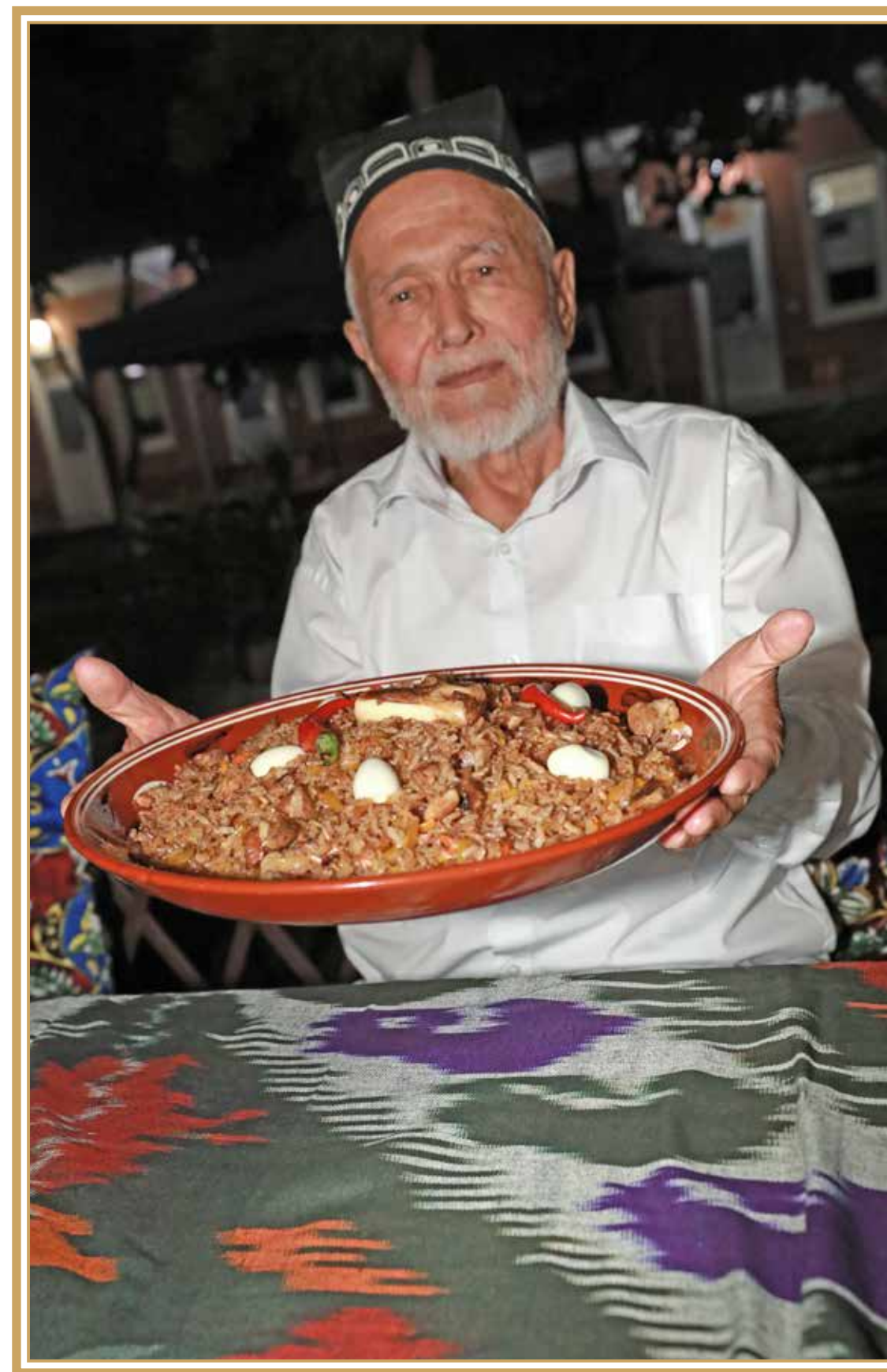
*Juicy apples, sweet pears, fragrant peaches and apricots –
the generosity of this land's nature is endless!*



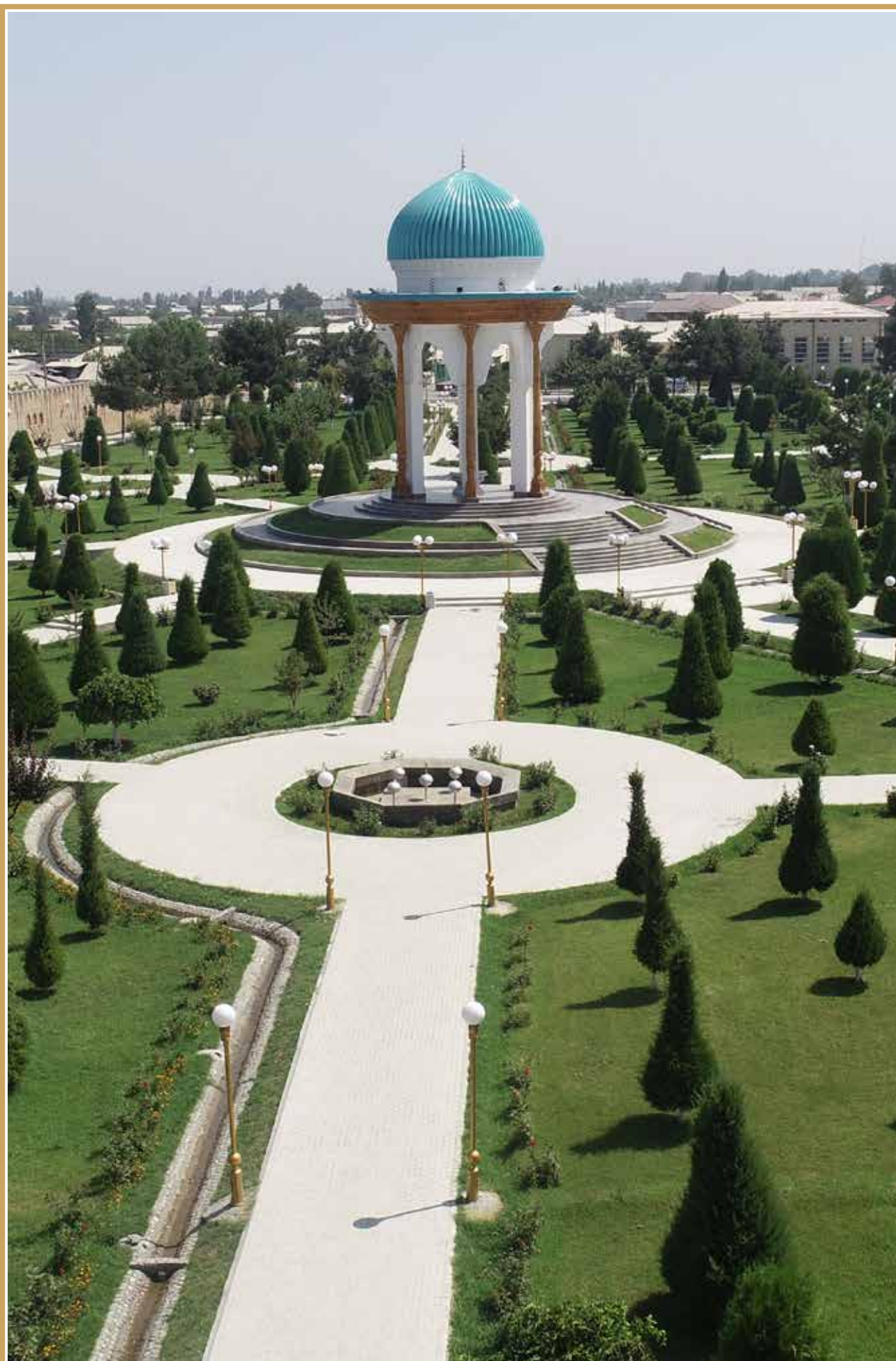
Special taste of local bread is achieved due to the rays of the hot sun, in which the endless fields of wheat are buried.



- DEVZIRA -



Saffron, cumin, zira, barberry, paprika and, most importantly, the “devzira” rice are the ingredients used for the preparation of a special Ferghana Valley pilaf.



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*Gerghana
Valley*

PARADISE
CORNERS FOR
REST AND LEISURE





Today, the Ferghana Valley is the most densely populated territory of Uzbekistan.

The Ferghana Valley is one of the most beautiful oasis regions with an area of 22 thousand km and a population of 7 million people. The region is famous for such cities as Andijan, Ferghana, Margilan, Kokand, Shahimardan, Kuva and others, in which, besides historical attractions, there are also a large number of places intended for a pleasant pastime.

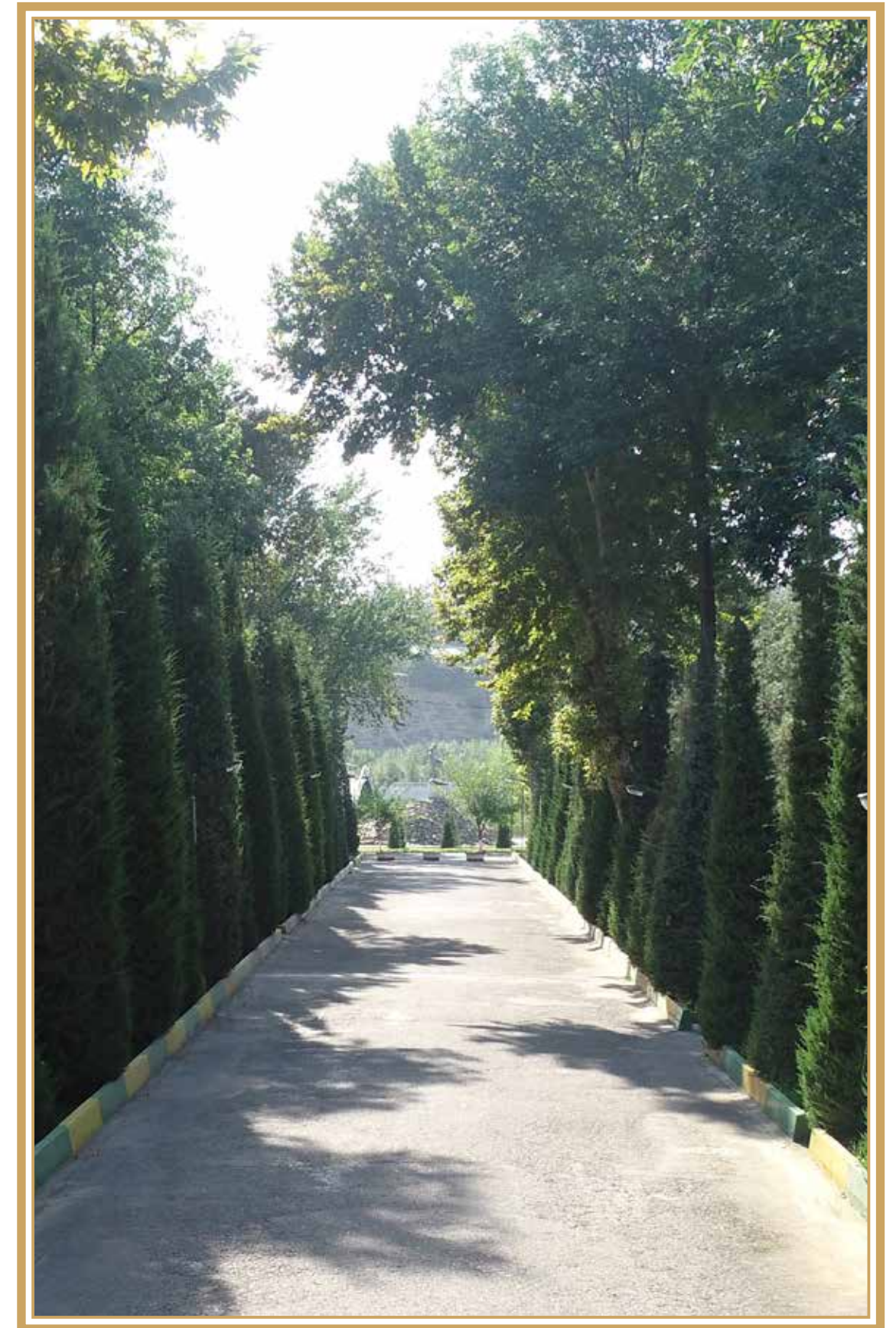
Culture and leisure parks, historical museums and theaters, central streets and avenues - we endlessly list places where you can spent pleasant time together with family, guests, and friends.



In the cities of the valley, there are a fairly large number of places where you can enjoy the quiet and calm rhythm of life.



Burhanuddin al-Marginani complex is a place for leisurely walks and long conversations. Ferghana region, Margilan city.

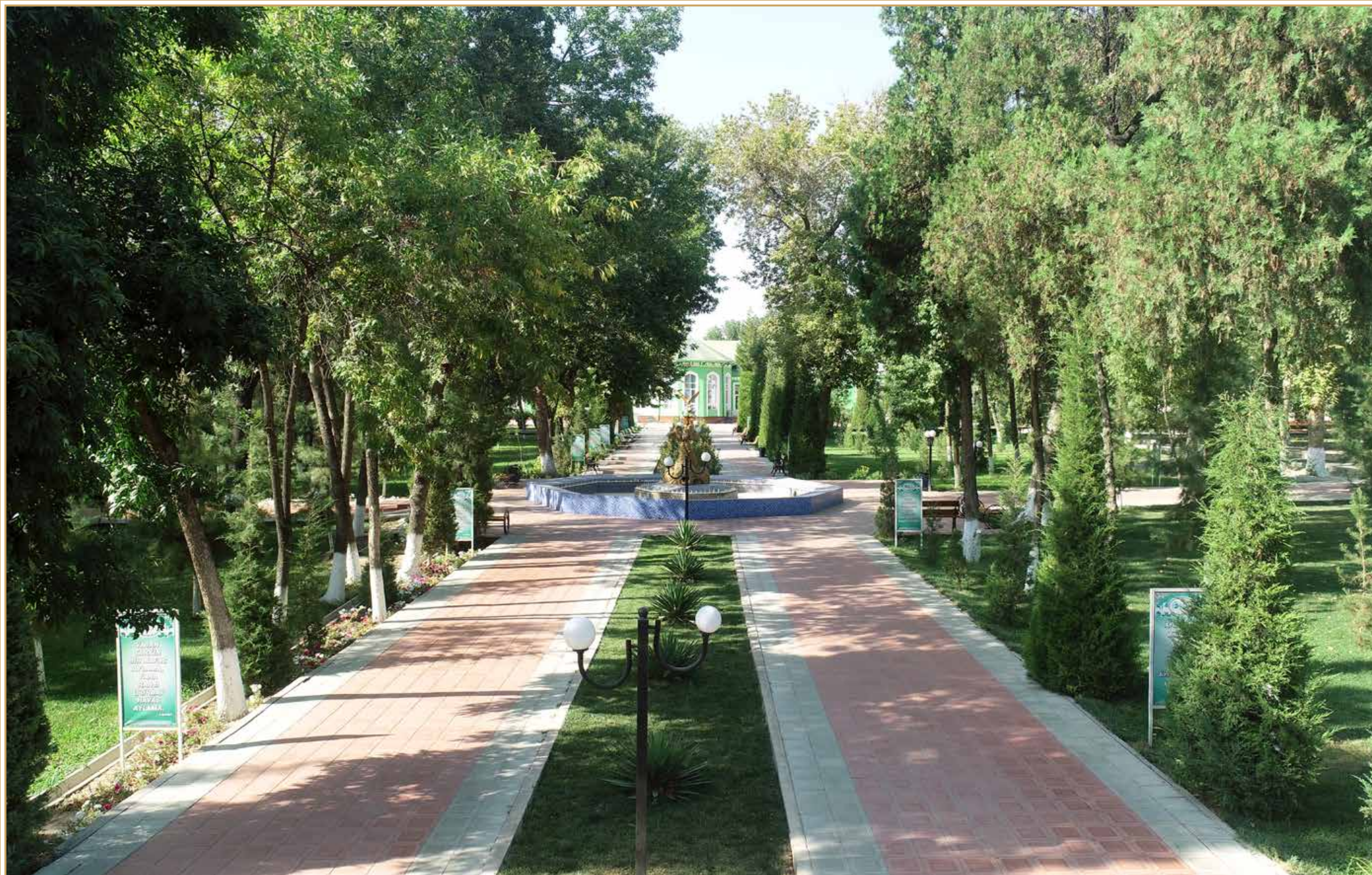


Park named after Babur is a great vacation spot for guests and residents. The city of Andijan.



*A magnificent park of writers named after Erkin Vakhidov.
Ferghana region, Margilan city*

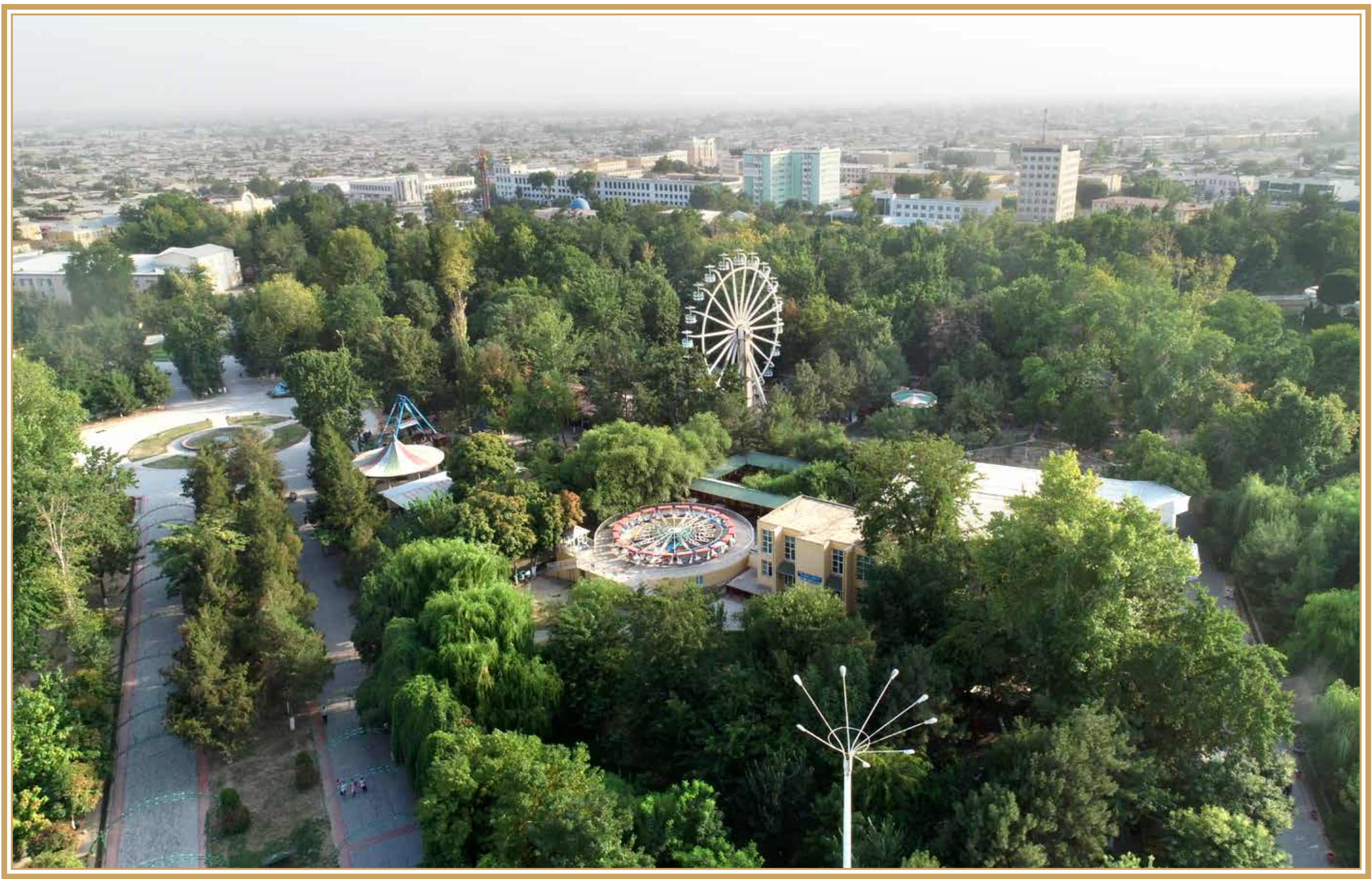




The central park, covering an area of more than 13 hectares, has on its territory Namangan Historical Museum. The city of Namangan.



Central Street attracts tourists and locals with an abundance of fountains and invigorating coolness, Namangan region, Chust.



Namangan from a bird's eye view impresses with the beauty of the city and the abundance of green spaces.

*Ferghana
Valley*

MODERN TYPES OF CITIES





*Park of Culture and Rest
named after Alisher Navoi.
Ferghana city.*

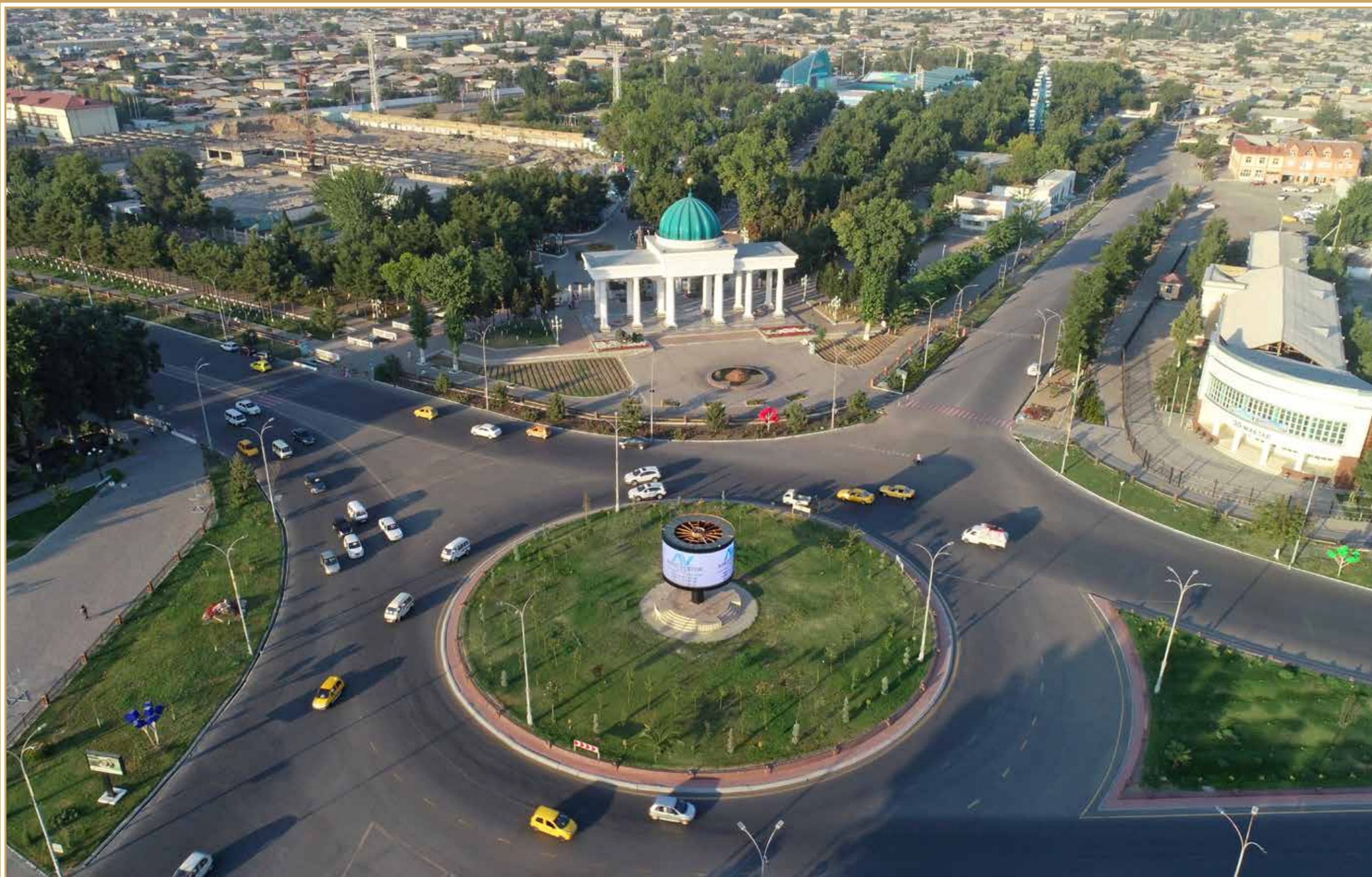


Today the Ferghana Valley is one of the most blooming regions of Uzbekistan.

It includes three regions on a geopolitical map of the country: Ferghana, Andijan and Namangan. Large cities such as Ferghana, Kokand, Andijan, Namangan and others are located here. In the south of the Ferghana Valley, at a height of 580 m above sea level, there is a wonderful city - Ferghana, and a little to the south, at an altitude of 1,500 m above sea level there is the resort town of Shakhimardan. This is a place of fabulous beauty, lost among the mountains of the Alai Range. One of the most iconic cities in the country - Kokand is located in the southeastern part of the Ferghana Valley, it is full of monuments of architecture, culture and antiquity.



Welcome to Ferghana!



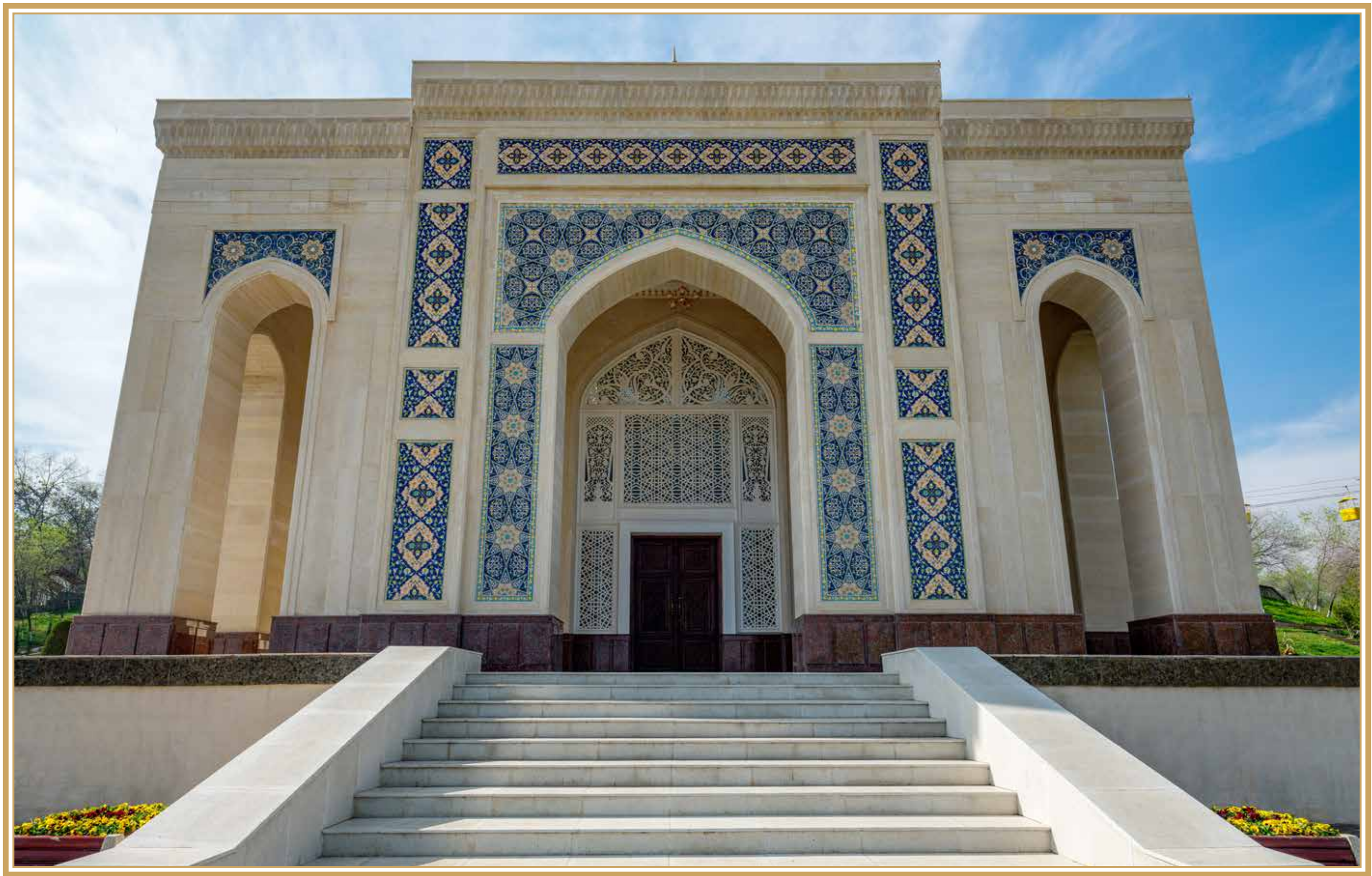
*Today's Ferghana is a modern industrial city,
the third-largest in the Ferghana Valley.*



Modern Namangan is a large regional center located in the north of the Ferghana Valley, the third most populated city in Uzbekistan.



*Burhanuddin al-Marginani Complex,
Ferghana region, Margilan city.*



*Literary Museum named after Zakhiriddin Babur.
The city of Andijan.*



*Ferghana
Valley*

MONUMENTS





*Monument to the symbol of peace and good -
Storks soaring into the sky.
The city of Namangan.*



Monuments are
symbols of a great past
and a worthy future.

In the cities of the Ferghana Valley, there are a lot of monuments erected in the memory of historical events and outstanding personalities.

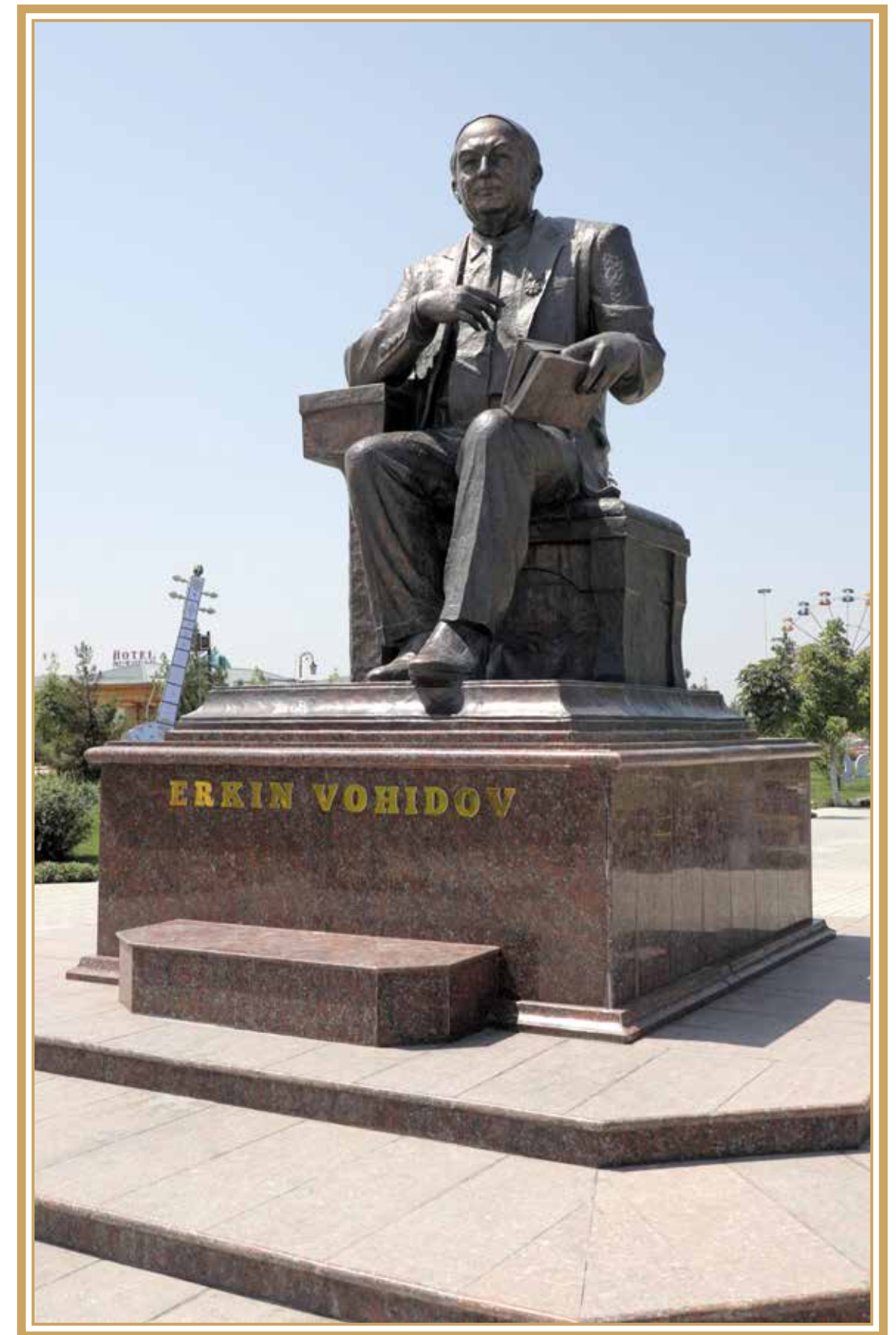
It is known that memorials, monuments, sculptures have always been erected in honor of historical figures, for the memory of an extraordinary life, for special events. Sculptures and monuments rarely leave anyone indifferent.

With their grandeur, beauty and cold equanimity, they sometimes astonish us. First seeing any monumental masterpiece, we can peer at it for hours, holding our breath.

Some of them are created over the years, requiring tremendous material and physical costs. To create others, a little time and effort is enough, but this does not reduce their significance, both in history, and perhaps in our minds and life.



*Monument to the great Uzbek poet,
philosopher and statesman Alisher Navoi,
Ferghana city.*



*Monument erected to the outstanding representative
of modern Uzbek poetry Erkin Vohidov.
Ferghana region, Margilan city.*



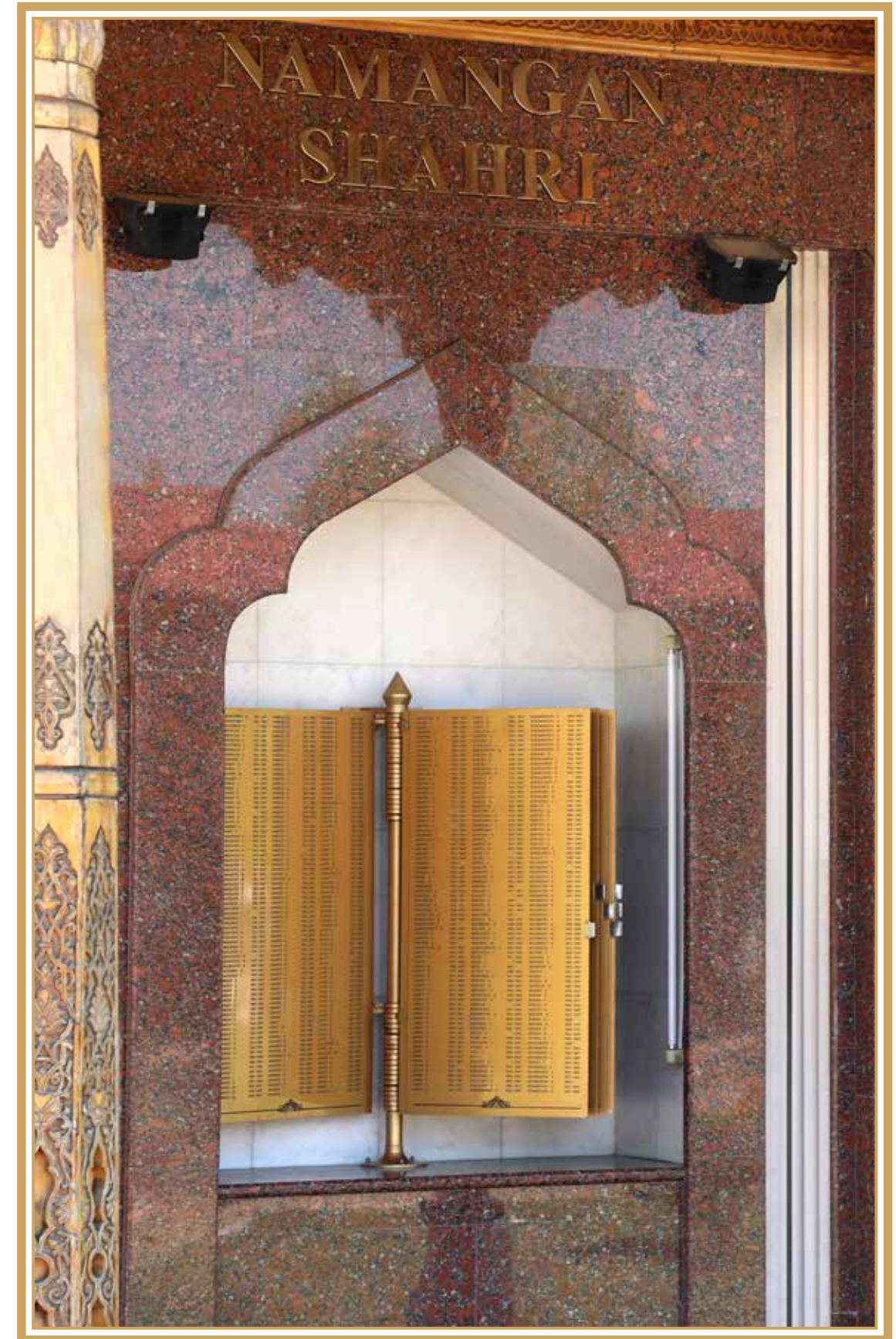
- BURHANUDDIN AL - MARGINANI -



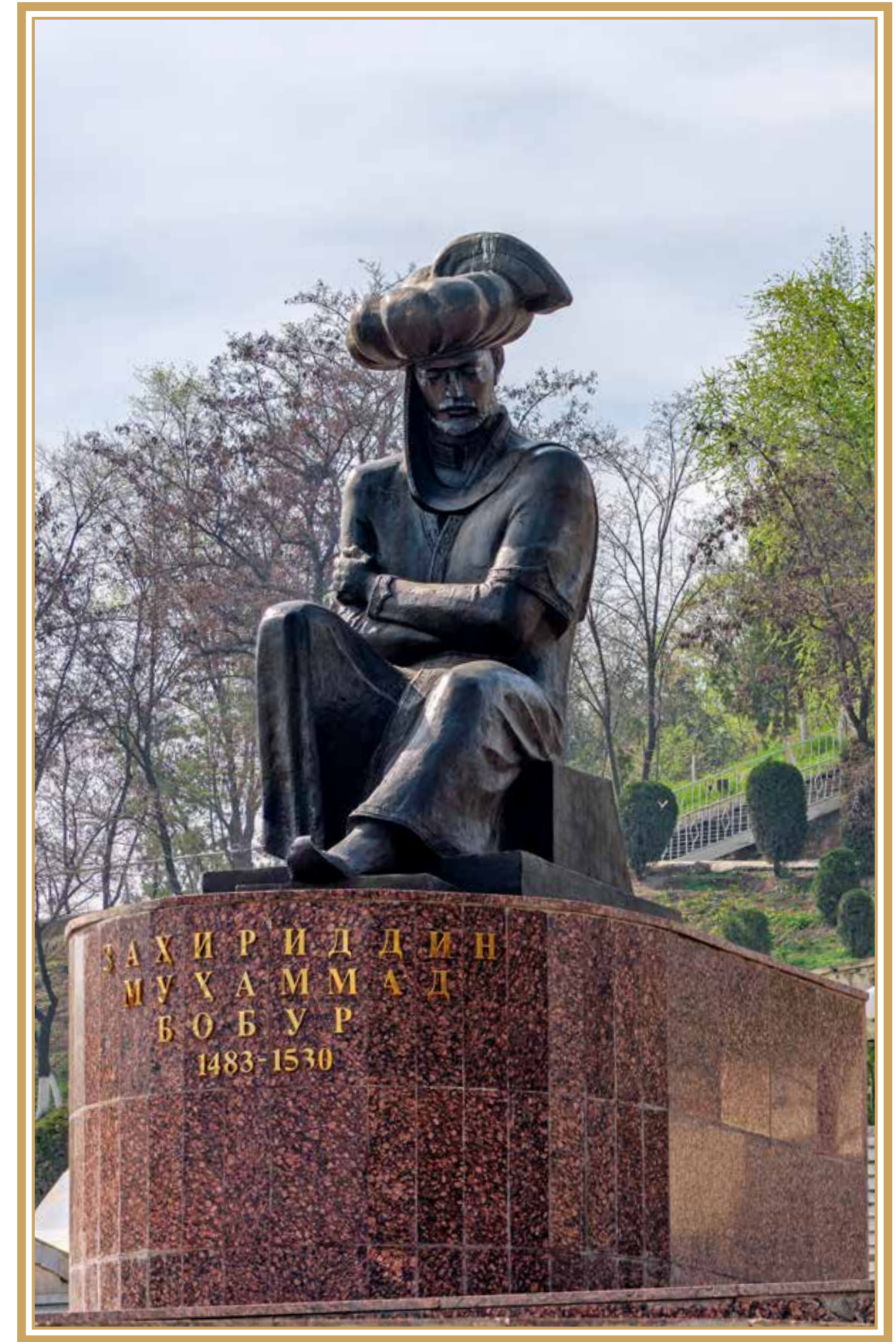
*Burhanuddin al-Marginani Complex,
Ferghana region, Margilan city.*



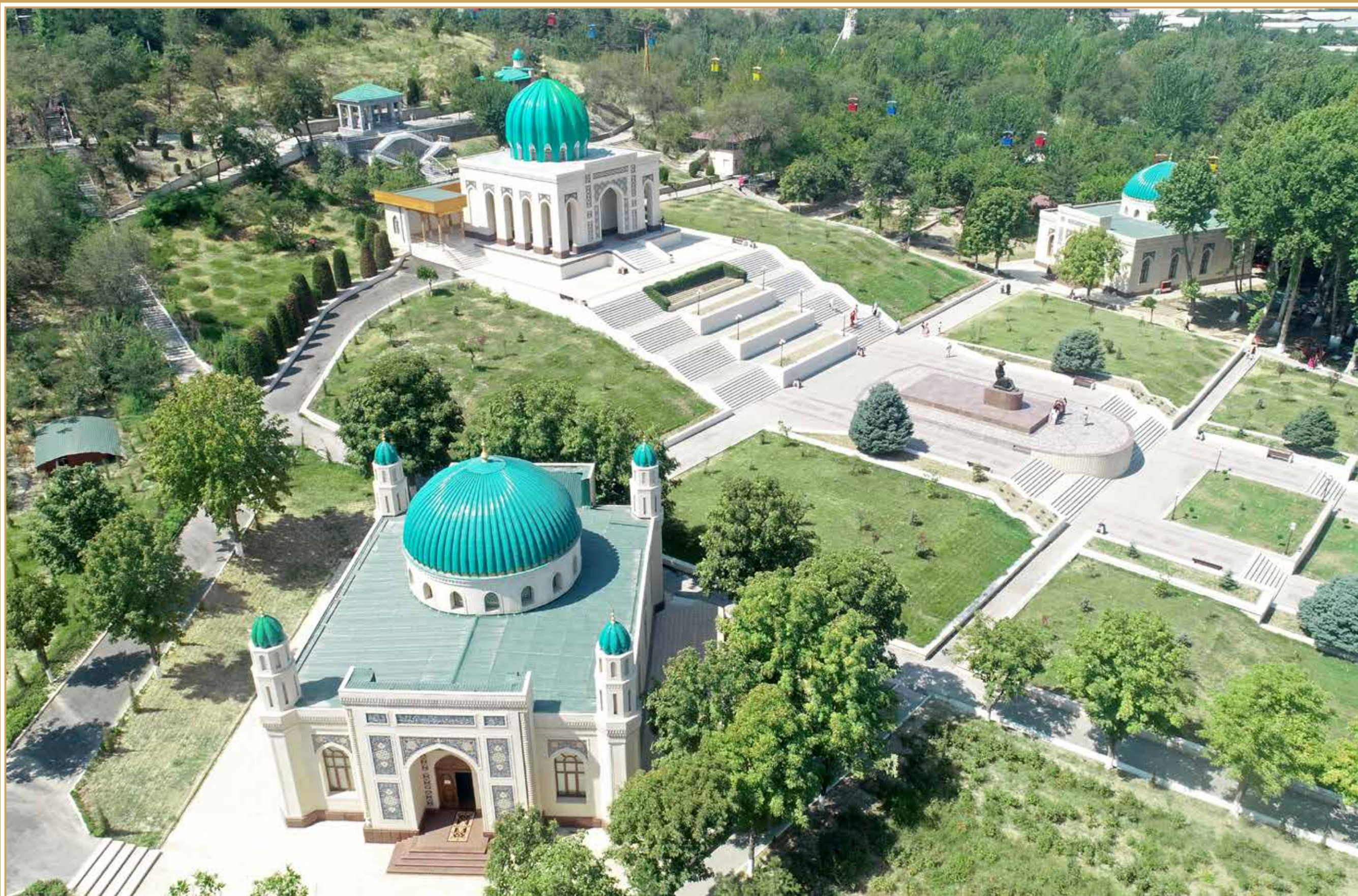
*Monument to the soldiers who died
during the World War II. Ferghana city.*



*The "Grieving Mother" Memorial - a symbol of memory and sorrow
for those killed in World War II.
The city of Namangan.*



Monument to the outstanding writer, poet and founder of the dynasty of Great Mughals, Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur; established in the park of culture and rest named after Babur, Andijan city.





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*Ferghana
Valley*

ACCOMMODATION PLACES





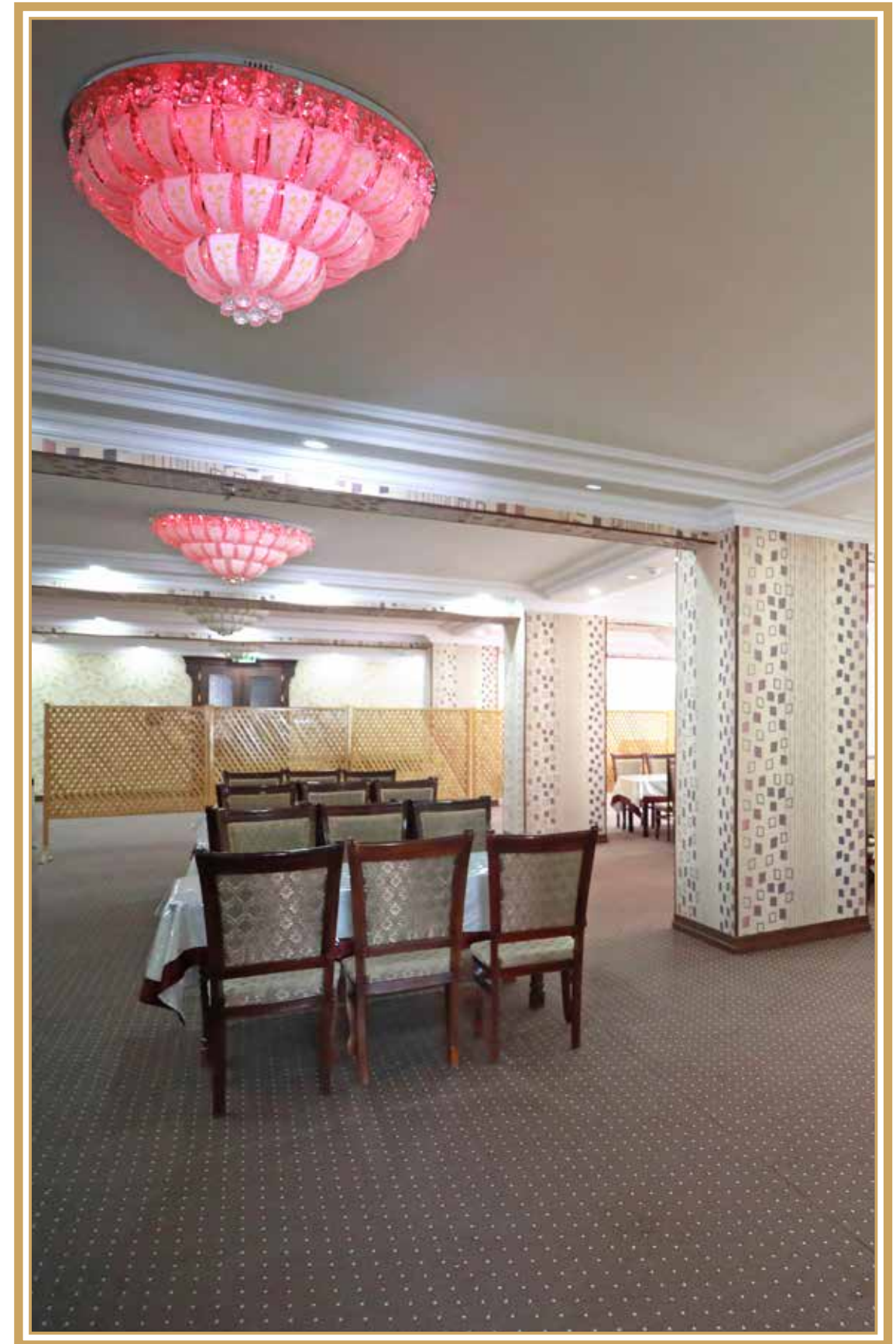
Today the number of accommodations in the territory of the Ferghana Valley is constantly growing.

Hotels are equipped with modern facilities, while retaining their own special style and design inherent in the region.

A distinctive feature of guest houses is not only that guests can live with the owners in them, but also in a cozy home environment created by them. Living in a guest house will provide an opportunity to study the culture and traditions of the Uzbek people from the inside, get to know more about national cuisine and take part in cooking.



Hotels in the region are always open for guests from any country in the world.



*Almost every hotel in the region
has a restaurant.*



In the region, there is a “Mehriqiyo” enterprise specializing in the cultivation and production of biologically active additives.



Teas and medicinal preparations, extracts, and oils produced from plant seeds grown on the fertile soil of the Ferghana Valley, carefully treat and prevent ailments.





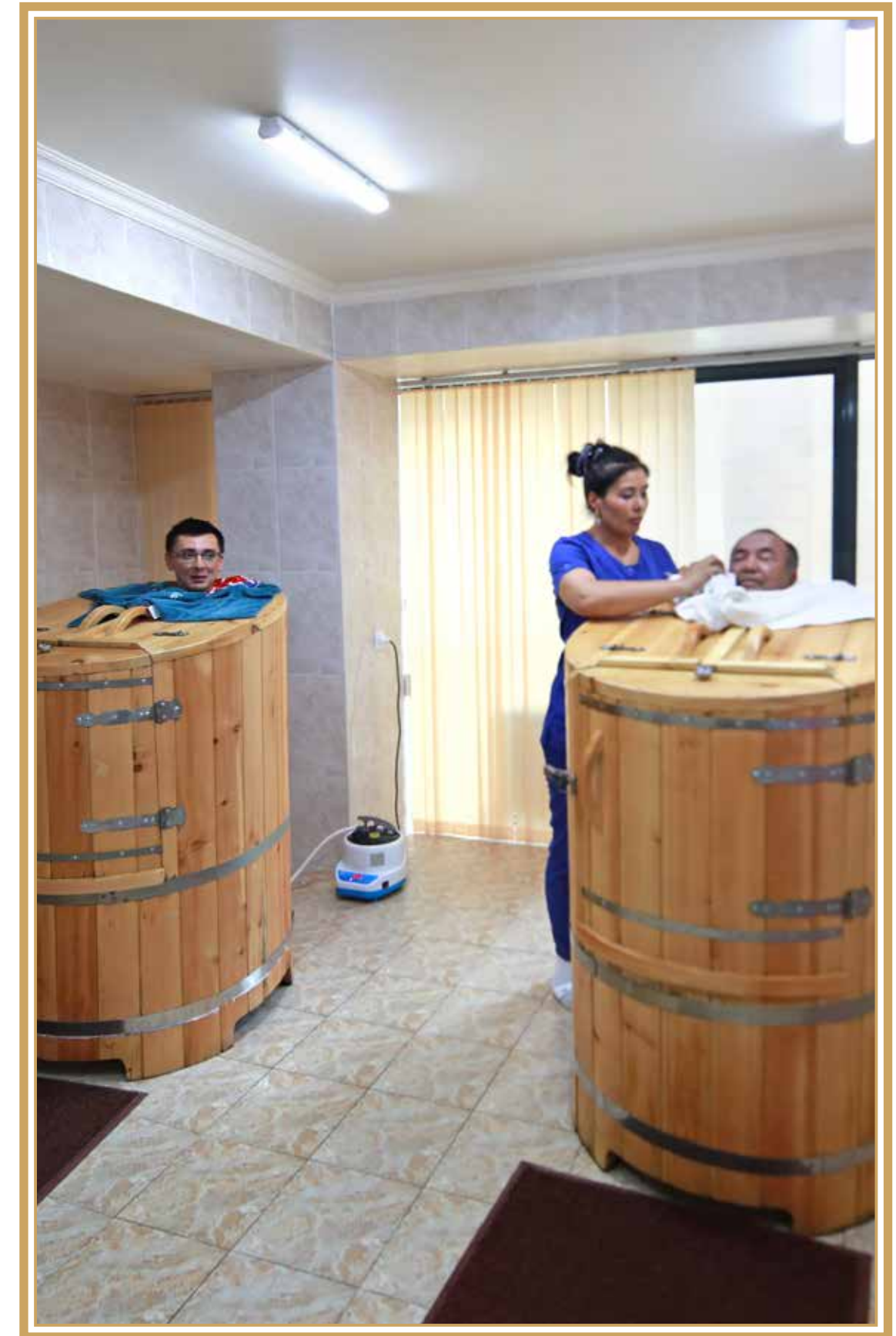
- EVERYTHING FOR YOU, DEAR GUESTS -



*Hotels in the region offer
the decent level of comfort
for the average cost.*



*Hotels in the region are equipped up-to-date,
and still retain their own special style
and distinctive design.*



Modern hotels in the region have summer and winter pools, and also offer their guests a variety of spa treatments.



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*Ferghana
Valley*

FOOD &
BEVERAGES



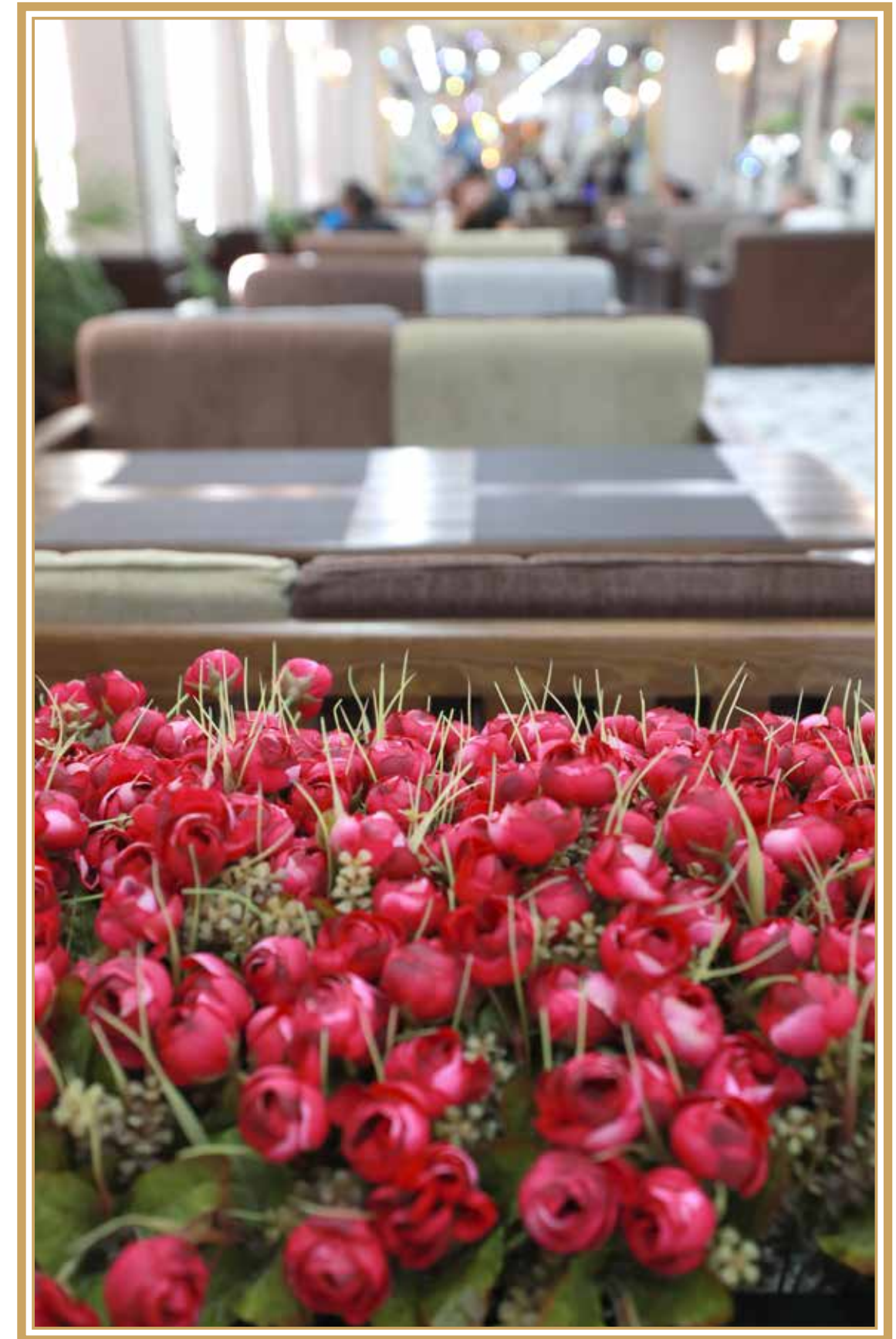


The system of trade and catering in Ferghana Valley as an independent industry began to develop since 20s of the last century.

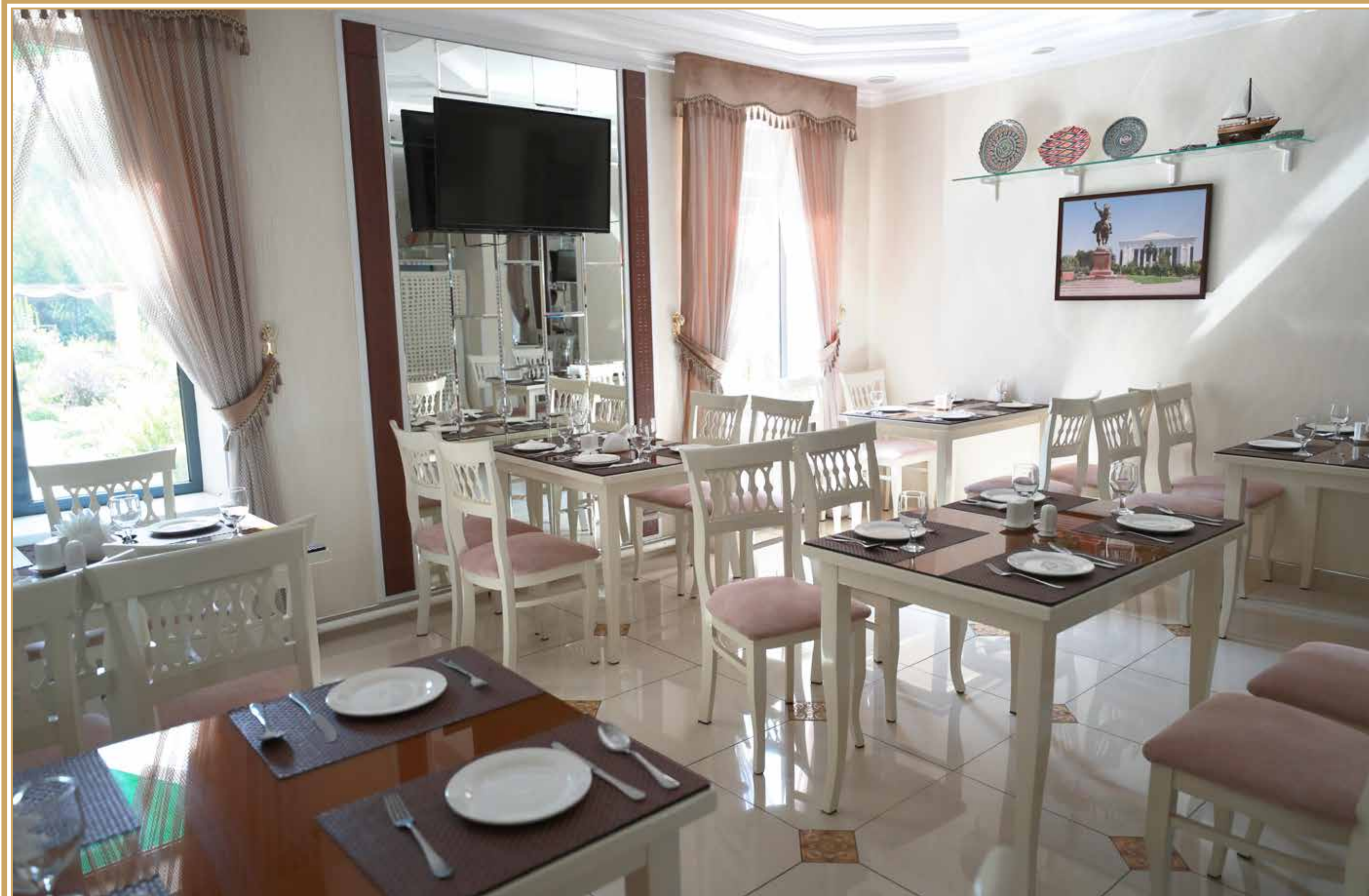
The region has a large number of restaurants, cafes and other catering places that will pleasantly surprise with high level of service and variety of dishes on offer. The most popular establishments in the Ferghana Valley are in national style. Guests can have a good time with family or with friends, try various national and foreign cuisine.

The best cafes and restaurants in the region feature national, European, Middle Eastern, and Russian cuisine. In addition to firstclass caterings, in the cities there are also public caterings like Milliy Taomlar (National Foods), where you can eat tasty and inexpensive. There are also private Uzbek houses available everywhere, in which one can try National dishes.

Catering places will pleasantly surprise with the European level of comfort and quality of food. In any of them, you can not only eat well, but also get aesthetic pleasure from stylish interiors, food design and good service.



*Restaurants in the region offer their guests
national and foreign dishes
in a comfortable surrounding.*

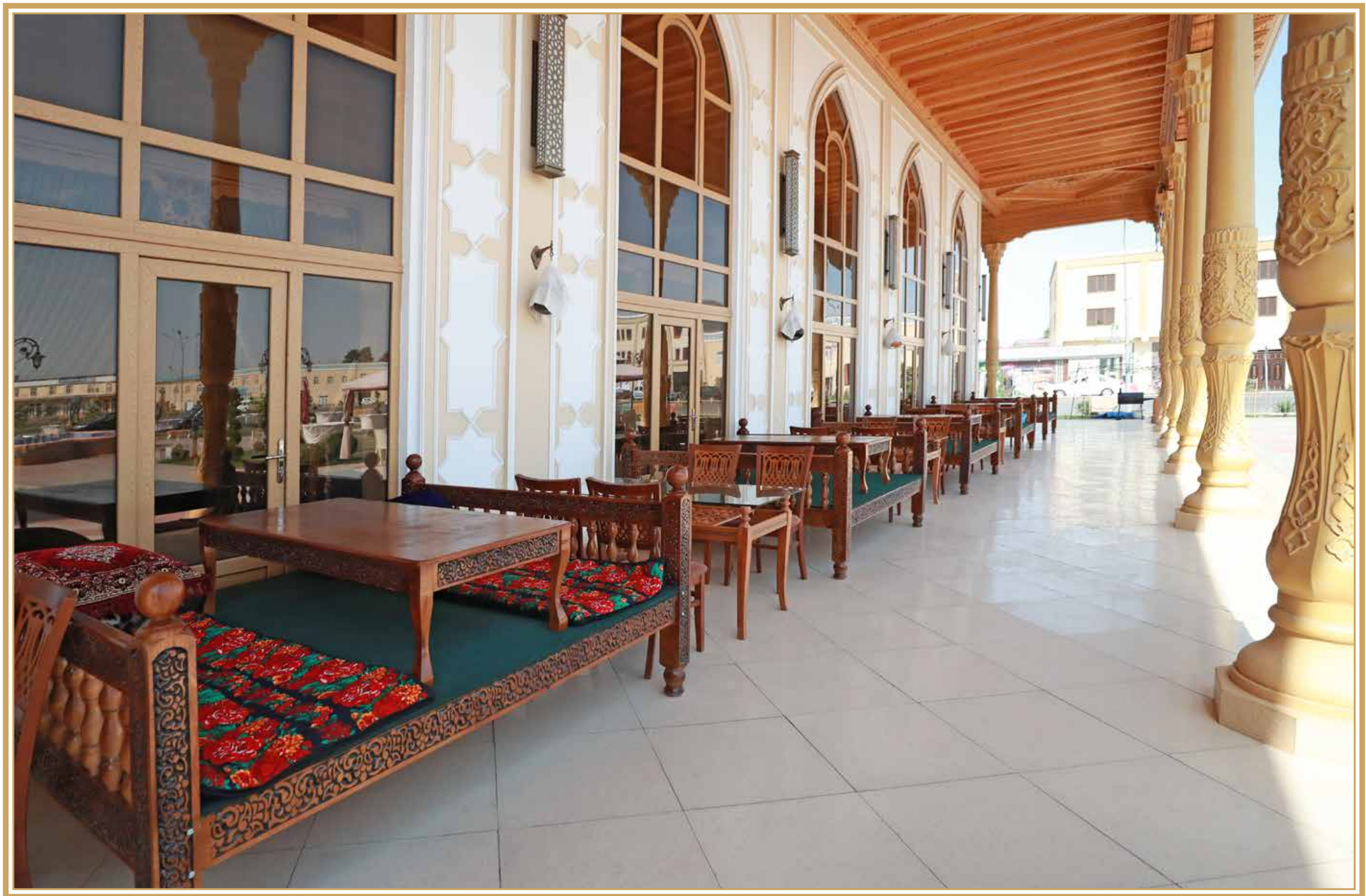


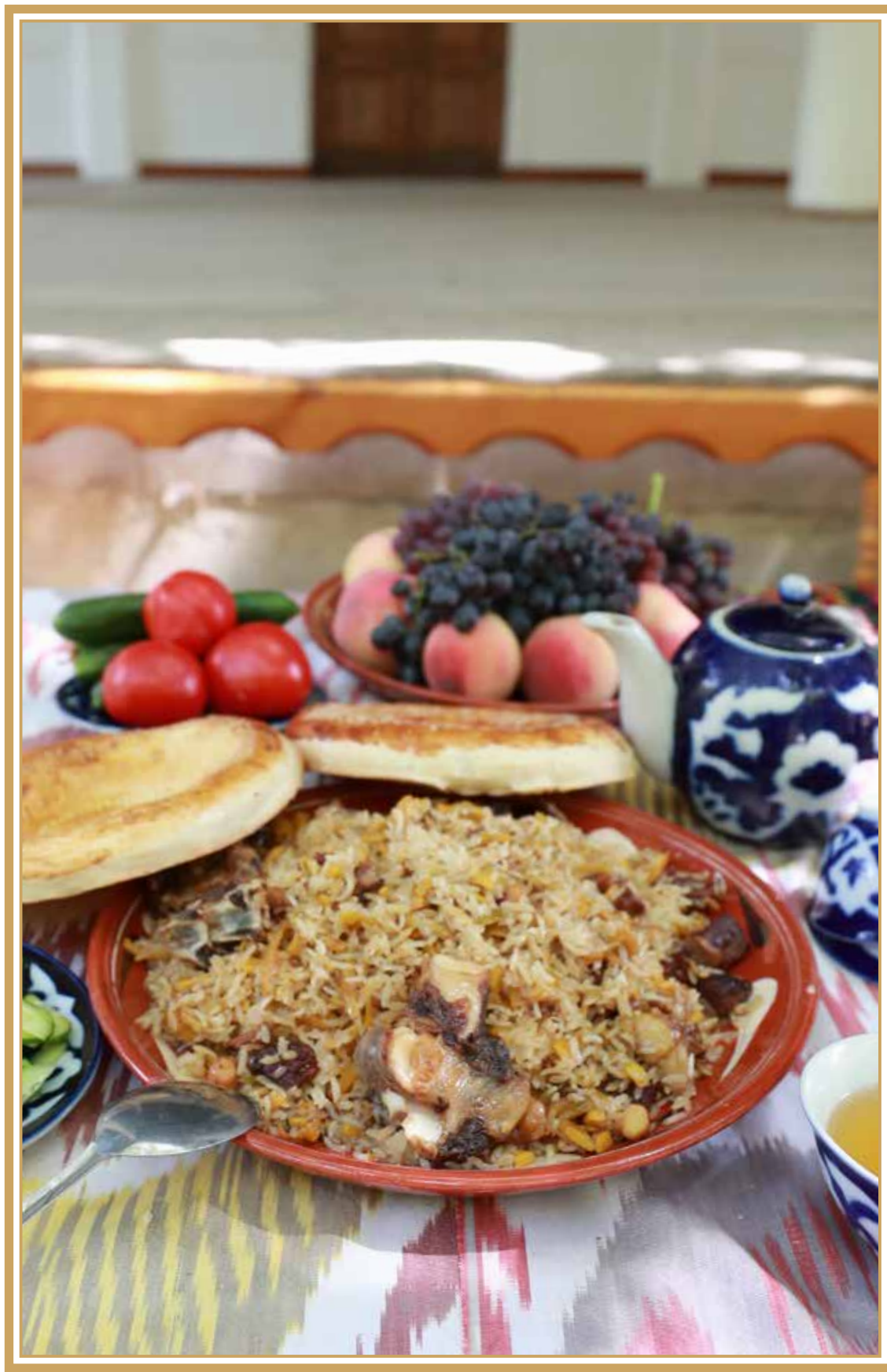


- CAFES -

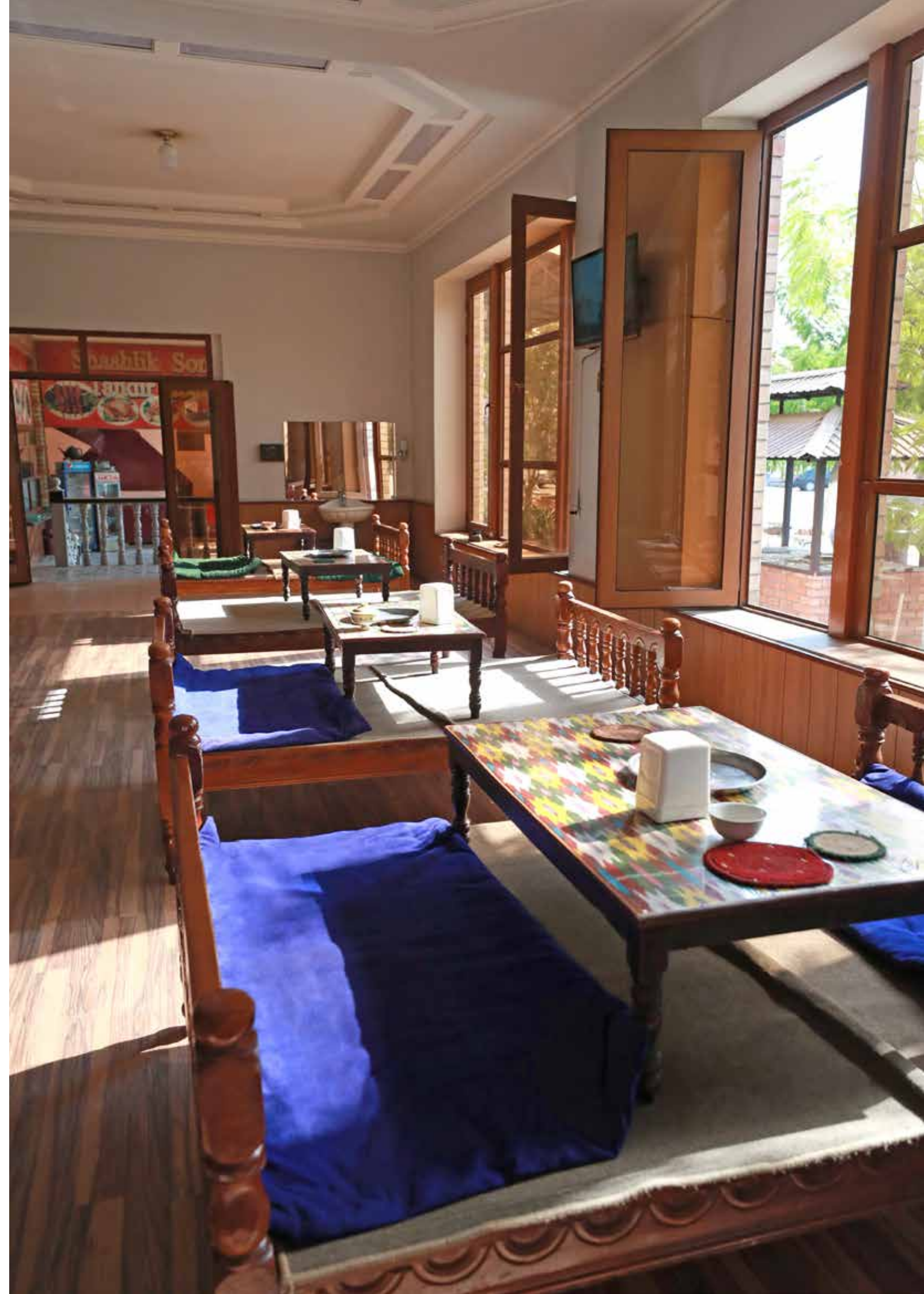


*Comfortable surrounding, pleasant atmosphere
and varied cuisine in the region's restaurants
give guests an unforgettable vacation!*





Experienced chefs offer guests a great variety of dishes including world-famous Uzbek pilaf.





A favorite place of rest and enjoyment of every Uzbek is a traditional teahouse.

*Ferghana
Valley*

TYPES





Today the Ferghana Valley - the most densely populated area of Uzbekistan. About a third of the country's population lives here.

In the valley are cities that all together shape the historically formed community of Uzbekistan and characterize its distinctive culture. People live in the valley for many centuries. Therefore the history of the region is rich in various events. Zahiriddin Muhammad Babur - founder of the Mughal Empire, that existed in the territory of modern India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and southeastern Afghanistan until the middle of the XVIII th century was born and raised here.

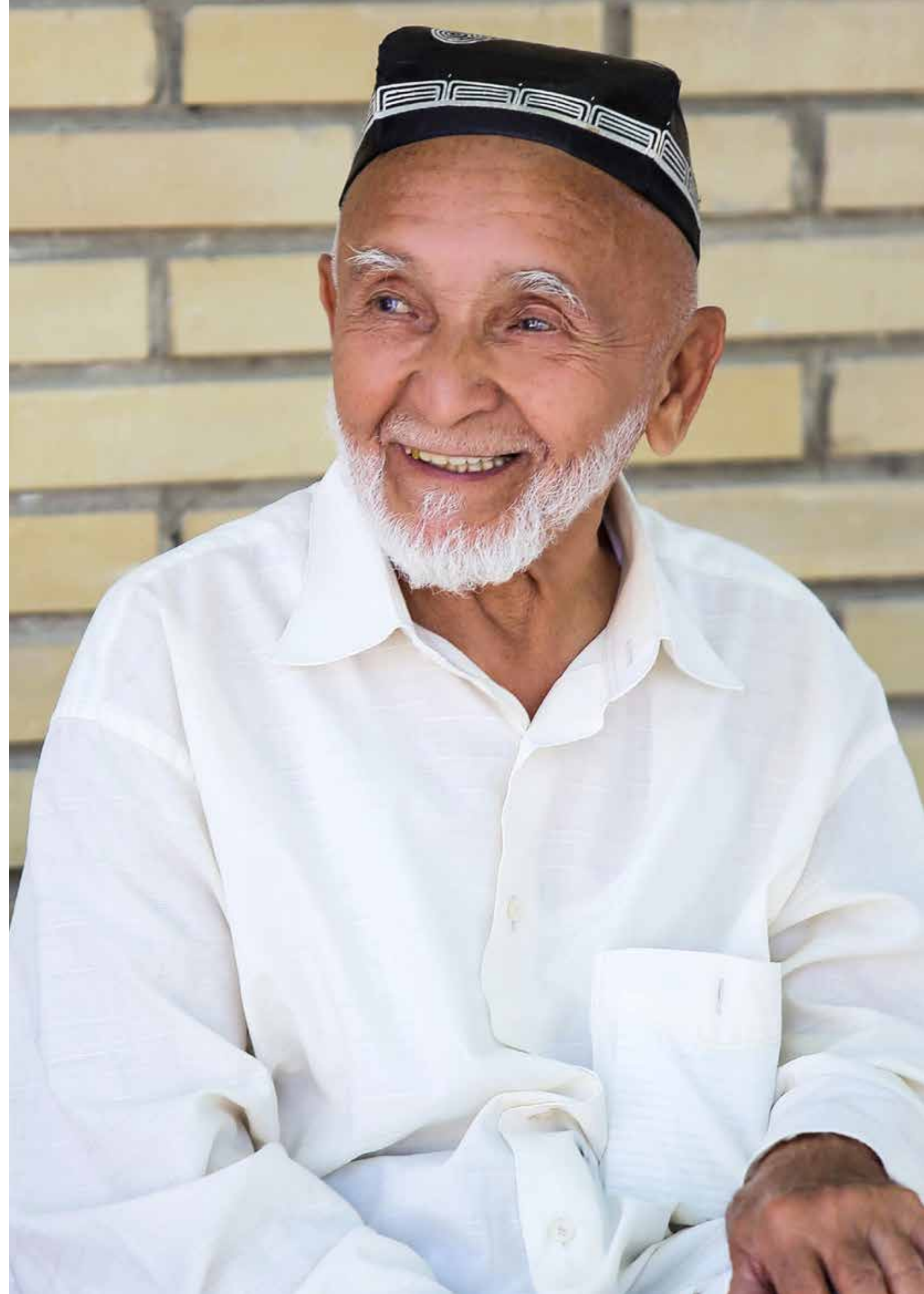
The valley has preserved the traditions of ancient craftsmen: ceramists, blacksmiths, jewelers, and Ferghana remained the largest manufacturer of natural silk fabrics.

The customs and traditions of the Uzbek people are extremely unusual and interesting. The formation of traditions took place over the centuries. Representatives of the older generation are treated with special respect in the country. Guests are always given proper hospitality and respect. It is customary to greet every person who met on the ways, and kindly to accept any guest in the house.





*From generation to generation carefully passed
traditions and customs of the Uzbek nation.*





The inhabitants of the valley are famous for their friendliness and hospitality.



The ability to host guests is valued by the local population above the wealth of the table or the wealth of the family.



- TYPES -



*Among the virtues of the Uzbek people,
diligence and parenting occupy
an important place.*



CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION.....	5
UNIQUE NATURE OF THE REGION	17
UNIQUE ARCHITECTURE	33
FOLKLORE AND TRADITIONS – THE SOUL OF THE NATION	53
MASTERPIECES OF CRAFTSMEN	73
UNIQUE CERAMICS OF RISHTAN ARTISANS.....	93
IKAT – THE ORNAMENT THAT CONQUERED THE WORLD	113
LAND OF KNIVES MANUFACTURING CRAFTSMEN	133
UNIQUE COUSINE	153
GIFTS OF NATURE.....	169
PARADISE CORNERS FOR REST AND LEISURE.....	185
MODERN TYPES OF CITIES	205
MONUMENTS	221
ACCOMMODATION PLACES	237
FOOD & BEVERAGES	257
TYPES	273



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