

About
Namangan

Namangan region is an ancient corner of the republic, which is confirmed by various archaeological finds and architectural monuments that tell about the primitive way of life of the local population, as well as monuments of the Bronze and Stone ages.

In the city of Chust, entire once-residential areas were found, which were attributed to the culture of the first Millennium BC. The city was the capital of the Kushan Kingdom in the 4th-3rd centuries BC with a developed economy and handicrafts.

In the coastal region of the Syr Darya in the 3rd century BC was built a large city of Shahristan-Ashikent with huge fortresses. In the 17th century, the city was destroyed by an earthquake, and the population migrated to Namangan, which had a good impact on the development of this amazing city.

Namangan region is home to many historical sites and shrines, such as the mausoleum of Khoja Amin, the Muvlon-buva complex and others.Namangan is a city of flowers, at the same time the Namangan region is a place of the best gardeners and winegrowers, and the city of Chust - the center of handicrafts is famous for making knives, which are popular not only in Uzbekistan, but also abroad.

Geography

Namangan region is one of the most fertile lands of Uzbekistan, located in the Fergana valley, bordered in the west by the Tashkent Region, in the south and east by the Fergana and Andijan regions.

Namangan regional museum of local studies is situated in Namangan city. This museum was established in order to research local studies in 1920. First of all, this museum served as a museum of nations.

In 1941, the museum was given its current name. The museum has departments of nature, history, art, spirituality and style, literature and manuscripts, and treasury.

The museum has more than 60,000 exhibits (including archeological finds, works of applied art, works of art, etc.) that reflect the history of the nature, material and spiritual culture of the region. The museum included the House of Remembrance and Honor, the Mashrab House Museum, and other museums in the cities and districts of Namangan region.

This manuscript of the Holy Quran is the second largest in the world after the Ottoman copy of the Qur'an in Kufic script, which is kept in the book treasury of the Muslim Board of Uzbekistan. The manuscript is 74 cm wide, 51 cm wide, thickness is 12 cm and weighs 21.5 kilograms. The book consists of 426 pages. Each page of the book contains 13 lines of verses.

Manuscripts of the Holy Quran are kept in a special vacuum box in the museum of the Sultan Uveys Qaroni shrine in Chartak district of Namangan region

Medical
tourism

Healing factors of Chartak resort:
Hot water rich in iodine-bromine, chloride-sodium-calcium minerals, mineral water containing 2.6-3.0 g per liter of medicinal salts of chloride-sulfate-sodium, as well as sulfide mud, climate and others.

The number of foreign visitors to the sanatorium is growing from year to year. At present, in order to further develop tourism, favorable conditions are being created for foreign tourists. In order to eliminate unnecessary hassle for foreigners, they visit the sanatorium through the website "uzbektourism.uz".

Kosonsoy sanatorium

"NIKHOI" is a European type sanatorium equipped with laboratory and medical diagnostic equipment, located in a natural area rich in healing factors. Each vacationer is offered a full range of high-level wellness services and optimal conditions for a comfortable and useful rest and treatment.

On the territory of the sanatorium there is a thermal spring flowing from a depth of more than 2245 meters, enriched with iodine-bromine and other microelements useful for the human body, the mineral waters of which are used for therapeutic baths, mud applications and galvanic mud procedures.

Ecotourism

Nanay village

You've probably heard of such a mountainous place as Nanai. Only few people know that on the map of Uzbekistan you can see two villages with this name.

The first village is located in Bostanlyk district of Tashkent region and is located in the south-eastern part of the Chirchik reservoir. The second one is located not far from Namangan in the Yangikurgan region.

There is still no consensus why the two villages have the same name. According to one of the legends, part of the population of Namangan Nalai left their native places. Wandering in the mountains, people settled in a valley on the left bank of the Pskem River.

Big changes are expected in Namangan Nanai in the near future. Soon the urban settlement will be rebuilt into a modern tourist resort. Recreation areas have already operated on this territory, but the facilities have been empty for several decades. In this regard, a resolution was adopted in which it was decided to turn the village into a tourist eco-center. Camping sites, camps, guest houses, entertainment facilities and much more will be created here.

Z.M. Bobur Culture and Recreation Park

Valley of Legends

A theme park "Afonalar vodiysi" ("Valley of Legends") is located in Namangan city, which includes the largest 3-story artisan center, a mosque for 15,000 people, a shopping center, a hotel, villas, modern attractions and fountains. The State Committee for Tourism Development organized an information tour for journalists of various media outlets and bloggers to familiarize themselves with this object in Namangan region.

During this period, a large-scale creative work was carried out here. If the partially commissioned culture and recreation park is fully operational, it will be able to serve 600,000 people a year.

Z.M. Babur Park of Culture and Leisure was founded in 1884. Until 1990, it was named after A.S. Pushkin.

Today, the park has 6 teahouses and kitchens, 9 ice cream pavilions, facilities. There is 1 modern fountain. An open stage and an amphitheater for 400 spectators are being built in the park. There are 175 seats and 160 night lights in the area for cultural recreation of the population. Crowded and quiet areas have been established.

Currently, there are 16 types of theme parks, amphitheater for 2400 seats, 7 types of water attractions and 16 water parks, 2 modern waterfalls and musical fountains, 3 restaurants, 2 parking lots for 1800 seats. By March 2022, the National Crafts Center, a mosque, a 400-bed hotel and 110 villas are planned to be commissioned.

Craftsmanship

Craftsmanship

Chust doppi

The city is also famous for its skullcaps. They go well with any other type of doppi. These skullcaps have unique patterns and ornaments. The masters sew the skullcaps by hand and add their own unique features.

In Uzbekistan, the skullcap is not just an element of clothing, but also the part of the people's culture. Nowadays, the skullcap on the heads of citizens can only be seen on special occasions: family celebrations, funerals or holidays. However, a few decades ago, the skullcap was the main type of headwear in Central Asia. Men and women, children and old people used it. Moreover, skullcaps have their own differences in each region. Doppi (skullcaps) are divided into several groups: Tashkent, Bukhara, Samarkand, Fergana, Khorezm-Karakalpak and Kashkadarya – Surkhandarya, as well as skullcaps are festive, religious and for every day. These national headpieces are made of soft or hard fabric, decorated with embroidery or beads, round or square-shaped.

Four flowers at the top of the men's skullcap, according to the legend, protect the men's health on four sides, and sixteen flowers on the edge of the skullcap express the desire to have a large and friendly family (have sixteen children). These skullcaps have a strict, modest and at the same time very decorative appearance. The contrasting combination of white pattern of four peppers "kalanpir" with a black background is typical for these skullcaps. Embroidered white silk flowers on a dark background served as an expression of the purity of the soul and man's heart.

Thus, all the design elements of the Uzbek skullcap – color, line, ornament – carry an important semantic load, often associated with such universal concepts as light, dark, light and darkness, earth and sky, good and evil. Uzbek skullcaps are deservedly in demand all over the world. Foreign tourists tend to buy these hats as an unusual souvenir, many even decorate their homes with them. You can buy a skullcap for personal use at any Bazaar and in special souvenir shops in tourist centres.

Knives are considered to be a brand of Chust district. This ancient practice has been passed down from generation to generation. Rakhimjon Ubaydullayev is the successor of one such generation, working on the creation of knives created by several generations. His workshop includes manual metalworking and casting techniques. The workshop usually produces simple black-and-purple knives, unique decorative and souvenir knives, swords, as well as Japanese katana swords for masters of oriental martial arts.

Kosonsoy

Chodak village

Chadakh village is located in Pap district of Namangan region and has more than four thousand years of history. A distinctive feature of this region is the large number of springs. It is no accident in ancient times here were military roads that did not allow taking water supplies.

Chodakh village is located among the mountains in Namangan's Pap district and is known for its unique nature, crystal clear air and beautiful landscapes.

Chartak

Hiking recently around Chartak in Uzbekistan's Namangan Region, anyone can be struck by the area's natural beauty and literally (and figuratively) got my second breath. At 650 meters above sea level, this modest town in the Fergana Valley enjoys evergreen alpine pastures and rocky panoramas, and is permeated by a constant supply of high-altitude fresh air and crystal-clear, mineral-rich waters.

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Chust doppi

Chust knives

Chust is one of the oldest cities in the Fergana Valley, famous for its unique knives, as well as its traditional hat - doppi. Knives made by city craftsmen rightly deserve the title of the best in the country. Chust is one of the oldest metalworking cities in Central Asia. In the heart of the city is the blacksmith's shop, the heart of Chust. In small blacksmith's shops, ancient blacksmiths make Uzbek knives by hand. Each knife has its own purpose. Chust knives are extremely sharp and beautiful. Their blade will serve its owner for a long time and will remain sharp.

National pottery

In the modern world, craft has long given way to industrial production. Despite this, there are still countries where folk crafts still flourish. One of them is Uzbekistan! Here you can see the blacksmith and jewelry shops, and even the tandoors (ovens). And this is not surprising, because the Uzbek people have always treated the historical heritage and cultural values of their country with reverence!

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Namangan, a city in the Fergana valley, is famous for its skilled potters and "signature" red clay. According to legend, the production of ceramics originated here more than a thousand years ago. Namangan ceramics are very diverse and picturesque. Graceful forms, smooth lines of jugs and vases, a variety of floral ornaments, color scheme, manifested in all shades of azure – these are the distinctive features of dishes of incredible beauty. Namangan ceramics will not only decorate your home, but also serve as a talisman. Seeing these extremely beautiful patterns, you will be immersed in the world of the East!

Namangan region is famous for its rich history and sacred places of worship. The Bibi Ona monument is the prelude to all the shrines here. Here is the Late Bronze Age archaeological site Bibionamozor. The monument is located in Chust district and covers an area of 4.5 hectares. In the territory of the ancient monument, there is a sacred lodge "Bibi Ona-kaynar bulak". Near the fountain, there are many finds confirming the ancient history of the monument.

The Bibi Ona monument is the prelude to all the springs in Chust. Legend has it that the water, which is named after Bibi Ana Malik, has healing properties. People from all over the country come to the spring for treatment of eye diseases and even infertility. The villagers say that if a person is completely immersed in the spring water, he will get rid of all bad thoughts and achieve peace.

Ziyarat
tourism

Uwais Ibn Amir al-Karani is a highly respected figure in Islam and Sufism. He lived in the time of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW). Throughout his life, this saint traveled a lot and was engaged in the spread of Islam. The life and even death of Uwais Karani gave rise to many legends. It is believed that after his death in the battle of Siffin, the seven sultans could not decide who would bury al-Karani. Each Sultan prepared a coffin, and it turned out that the Saint was in each of them.

Mazar on this site was erected in the 12-13 centuries and over time there was a large architectural complex, including a mosque, mausoleum and Museum. And in recent years, a large-scale reconstruction has been carried out here. The territory of the complex and the surrounding area were landscaped, a library and even a hotel were built. Today, all conditions for performing pilgrimage rites are created on the territory of the complex. The main entrance is decorated with symbolic gates. In the Central part there is a reservoir, and the erected buildings of the mosque and mausoleum are so artfully decorated that they look like toys from a bird's eye view.

There are several places in the Muslim world where al-Karani is buried. And one of these places is located in the Chartak district of Namangan region. According to legend, he came to these lands to promote Islam. Karani's mother is also believed to be buried here. When she died, the saint could not find water for her ablution for a long time, and then al-Karani turned to the Allah with a request for water. Then he hit the dry ground with his hand and the Holy spring scored at the same time.

Madrassah of Mullah-Kyrgyz

This Madrasah was built in the downtown in the early XX century under the leadership of a talented architect named Usto Kyrgyz. Among the local population there is a lot of legends connected with the talent of the architect who built such a Madrasah.

Akhsikent appeared in the 3rd century BC and was the capital of ancient Fergana, one of the main transit points of the Great Silk Road. It had its own underground water source and was convenient for defense. It consisted of an arch, inner and outer city. Glass, pottery, blacksmith, weapons production and other crafts had been rapidly developed at that time. By 1620, the city was destroyed by an earthquake. Part of the ruins with an area of 60 hectares has been preserved, which makes this the largest archaeological monument of Fergana valley. The blacksmith's workshop, remains of a bath dating from X-XIII centuries, barracks, mosque, fortress walls, underground irrigation networks, artisans' makhallah, Palace of Ruler – Ark are excavated and studied by archeologists.

Isxokhon Tura Ibrat

Goybnazar Qazi madrasah located in the center of Turakurgan city. On the front facade of the madrasa, above the entrance door, it was written that Mulla Kyrgyz, a leading architect of that time, built the madrasa.

Mausoleum of Nodim Namangoniy

Mausoleum of Khoja Amin

Nodim Namangani mausoleum is located at the intersection of Nodira Street and Turakurgan Street in Namangan. Nodim Namangoni, a well-known Uzbek poet, was born in the city's Jome makhalla. He studied Arabic and Persian.

He visited Kokand and Tashkent, got acquainted with scientific and technical news, Russian culture, literary and cultural circles. He traveled to Bukhara, Samarkand (1899), Turkey, Egypt, Arabia (1902-03). He learned from Navoi, wrote poems and poems in his poems. He was a close friend and creative collaborator with poets such as Muqimi, Muhiy, Furqat, Zavqi, Muhayyir, Shavqi, and they connected muhammas to his poems.

Namangan is home to the most interesting monument of the past – the mausoleum of Khoja Amin. According to the legends, Amin Khoja, the heir of one of the most famous Tashkent Shaikhzadatur, is buried in the mausoleum. The facade and dome of the mausoleum were built around the second half of the XVIII century. To create it, the masters used traditional styles of Central Asian architecture. After a while the mosque was completed, but, unfortunately, only parts of the mosque and the mausoleum have survived to our days. The fragment from the Koran (22:55) is carved on the pylon of the portal. On the portal towers there are five belts of inscriptions of the formula (recede of faith), as well as the fragments from Koran in the following order: starting from the top:

The Shrine of Bibiona

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Hotels		
Name	Address	Phone number
BUYUK IPAK YULI S-NAMANGAN	Namangan city, I. Karimov str. 17 A	+99869228555
TURKISTON	Namangan city, I. Karimov str. 2	+998692329951
ISTIQLOL	Namangan city, I. Karimov str. 36	+998692327733
CHUST	Chust city, Namangan street	+99864537222
MUSAVIR	Namangan city, A. Temur str. a, 109	+998692332828
ORKU TUR GRAND	Namangan city, Uychi str, 10	+998692230600
SAVKEIN	Namangan city, Margilan str. 14	+998692230585
OROMOGKH KAPITAL	Chartak district, Oromogkh makhalla	+998941557343
CHORSU	Namangan city, Uychi str, 10	+998692273501
UYCHI	Uychi city, S. Kakhimov str. 14	+99864820062
ONAKHONPOSHISHA	Chartak city, Oromogkh makhalla	+99878126000
KVARTS	Pop district, Chodak makhalla	+998733733823
TENNIS KORT	Namangan city, I. Karimov str, 22	+998692342355
VOYDI	Chust city, Namangan street, 6	+998692221139
DIYOR	Namangan city, 6-micro district	+998692320055
SHEDVEYR PLAZA	Namangan city, Boburshokh str, 8	+998692393333
SHOX HOTEL	Pop city, Khazratiboy makhalla, 7	+998941510030
GRAND-SHERDOR	Namangan city, A. Temur street, 1	+99899760002
SULTON	Namangan city, I. Karimov street, 6	+998692342703
OVYDN PLAZA	Namangan city, Amir Temur street, 97	+998975718888
FAZZ	Chust city, Zarafshan makhalla	+998902221139
RAMZ	Pop district, Dostik street, 46	+998643075511
AKHSIKENT HOTEL	Namangan city, Northern circle way	+99883230001

Touroperators		
Name		Phone Number
NAMANGAN TURIZM		+998692272300
KOK SAROY SAYYOH		+998934077170
ZAVRAH TRAVEL		+99893245463
UNTRAVEL EDUCATION		+99893700030
SHARO YILDIZI		+998934084494
YANGI ASR TRAVEL		+99893454454
ORKU TRAVEL		+998692230032
SAFO AVTO SERVIS		+998972533022
RISOLA TRAVEL LUX		+998972537006
PLEASANT TRAVEL		+99897750055
SMART BUILDINGS		+998692753785
ZAM ZAM TRAVEL		+998972507770
ANXIENET D TRAVEL		+998913476003
CHIST TOUR		+998972509444
MOXIDA GULBAHOR		+99893950550
SAFA HALAL TRAVEL		+998902153003
UNLIMITED DREAMS		+998941595690
ZAMIN TOURISM		+998909541996
DON AVIA TOUR		+998692105376
JAZEERA TRAVEL TOUR		+998945037272
FIRDAVS TRAVEL LUX		+998913430505
AKRAMON AKMALXON		+998902790909
KINGDOM TRAVEL		+998996064348
MUJASSAM TRAVEL		+99895077878
ZARXAL ZARKENT		+998972507718

Sanatoriums		
Name	Address	Phone Number
Kosonsoy sanatorium	Kosonsoy district, Obod makhalla	+998696521229
Kosonsoy War and Labour Veterans sanatorium	Kosonsoy district, Olmozor makhalla	+998696521796
Nodirahojim-Mukhammad sanatorium	Kosonsoy district, A.Navoiy makhalla	+998696525848
Solim Obi Khayot sanatorium	Kosonsoy district, Olmozor makhalla	+998982710877
"Secret Wolf" recreation area	Mingbulak district, Kushkiblak	+998939479000
"Parda Tursun" sanatorium	Pop district, Imon Ota makhalla	+998999754084
"Nikhof" sanatorium	Uchkguran district, Sokhil makhalla	+998953008885
Chartak sanatorium	Chartak district, Oromogkh makhalla	+998694126602
Gulshan sanatorium	Chartak district, Oromogkh makhalla	+998936757324
Chartak sanatorium of kids	Chartak district, Oromogkh makhalla	+998936721207
Izzat sanatorium	Chartak district, Oromogkh makhalla	+998943093700
Ogasaroy sanatorium	Chust district, Ogasaroy makhalla	+998941740146
Shakhband sanatorium	Turakurgan district, Bozorbohi	+998939478322

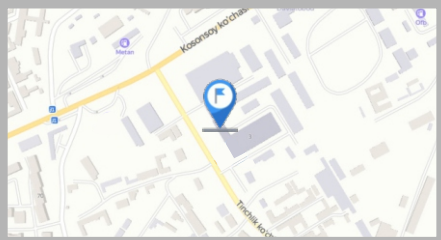
Private Hospitals		
Name	Address	Phone Number
ANAMED	Namangan city, Ibrat street, 21	+998692117777
OYDIN SHIFO	Namangan city, Chartak street, 9	+998972530003
SAYDANA	Namangan city, Nodira street, 1	+998782231111
NERVEKS	Namangan city, Boburshokh street, 149	+998692286232
DILBAROY MALKHAM SHIFO SERVIS	Namangan city, A. Temur, 99	+998692330753
DOCTOR-A	Namangan city, Boburshokh, 2	+998692260000
RANO	Namangan city, Shifokor street, 1	+998692329009
Namangan diagnostic center	Namangan city, N. Namangoniy street, 12	+998692277703

TOP-30		
1. Ataulokhon Tura Mosque		
2. Mosque of Mulla Kyrgyz		
3. The Shrine of Khoja Amin		
4. Mulla Bozor Olmozor		
5. Valley of Legends		
6. Home museum named after Akhbarali Askarov		
7. Home museum named after Kodirkoja Eshon		
8. Namangoniy Memorial complex		
9. Scientific manuscript find of Akhmad Ubaydullayev		
10. Chust garden		
11. Chust bazaar - Chust scullcaps school, Chust kich school		
12. Yangikurgan – Zarkent Mulberry tree of which the age is 15 500 year		
13. Akhsikent – museum under the sky		
14. Akhis which belongs to Temurid period		
15. Ishokhon Tura Ibrat complex		
16. Chodak ecotourism area		
17. Mughlona		
18. Parda Tursun, Burgut mountain		
19. Arshanbulak		
20. Munchoktep – Reed sacrophagi		
21. Gurnasoroy pottery school		
22. Kosonsoy Jome Mosque		
23. Kosonsoy sanatorium		
24. Mugltpa		
25. Complex of Makhdumi Azam		
26. The Shrine of Devona Buva		
27. The Shrine of Sultan Uveys Karaniy		
28. Chartak Resort sanatorium		
29. Shakhband sanatorium		
30. Parda Tursun sanatorium		



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NAMANGAN

Tourist map

NAMANGANTOURISM.UZ



Department of Namangan region of the
Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the
Republic of Uzbekistan



