

Travel program for Ziyarah tourism in Tashkent city

Route: across the city of Tashkent

Duration: 3 days

Transport: Travelers come by plane.

Transportation for an ecotour in Tashkent: Bus

Placement facility: Hotel

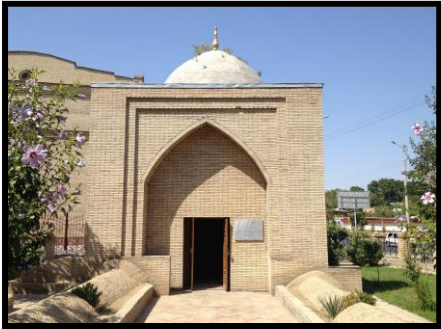
Summary: During the tour program, travelers can visit the holy shrines of Tashkent city.

		<i>List of objects</i>
		- By plane: arriving in Tashkent (Guests will be picked up in Tashkent depending on their chosen transport)
		Accommodation of guests in the hotel (location to be determined)
		1st day
1	1 hour	“Hazrati Imam Complex” Hazrati Imam Square is located in the old neighborhood of Tashkent, Sebzor, which consists of a complete complex of historical and architectural monuments that have been built over the centuries. According to scientists, it used to be the center of the city called Shosh. An ensemble of historical buildings began to appear around the tomb of Kaffol al-Shoshi, the first imam and propagator of Islam in Tashkent, and the square was named "Hazrati Imam". Abubakr Muhammad ibn Ali Ismail al-Kaffol al-Shashi was born in 903 in Tashkent. He was considered a spiritual follower of Imam al-Bukhari and Muhammad al-Tirmizi, who are the pillars of Islamic theology. Kaffal al-Shashi made pilgrimage to Mecca several times, visited Damascus, Baghdad and Hejaz. His reputation was so high that he was called "Great Imam" in the Arab world. His contemporaries believed that there was no equal among the scholars of Movarounnahr. After returning to his homeland, he devoted all his energy to promoting Islam and strengthening the foundations of Sharia.



2	1 hour	"Suzuk Ota" Complex At the entrance of the complex, a parking lot, a museum, a shop, a library, "Suzuk Ota" mausoleum and a mosque were built inside. At the entrance to the complex, on both sides of the road, thirty-four two-story model houses were built for craftsmen. Suzuk, whose original name was Mustafaqul, was the youngest child of Gavhari Khushtoj (Khushtari), the only daughter of Khoja Ahmed Yassavi. When Mustafaqul, who was born in the village of Karachuk, Turkestan, went to his grandfather's service in 1140, Ahmed Yassavi caressed him saying, "You are welcome, my love!". That's why first his relatives and then others started calling him Suzuk 
		Lunch time - 13:00-14:00
3	1 hour	"Minor Mosque" The name "Minor" is given because it is located in the neighborhood of the same name. "Minor" is actually derived from the Arabic word "manor", which means "beacon", "height". The mosque has all modern facilities and amenities. The mosque room, the room on the lower floor, the imam and viceroys and all other staff rooms are also equipped with modern heating and cooling systems. The fact that the mosque is completely covered with white marble gives it a special beauty, grandeur and luxury. Combining ancient and modern architecture, this structure captivates visitors with its charm. 
4	1 hour	"Khoja Ahror Vali Mosque" Khoja Ahror Vali Juma Mosque is the basis of the Registan ensemble located in Chorsu Square. This is the only example of a Juma mosque in Tashkent, a courtyard type that was a tradition in Central Asia at the end of the Middle Ages. The mosque is rectangular in shape, located at the end of the east-west transversal axis, and it is the third largest Juma mosque in Uzbekistan. Two mosques of this standing - Bibi Khanim in Samarkand and Kalyongina in Bukhara leave him on the way 
2nd day		

5	1 hour	“Kokaldosh madrasa” Kokaldosh” madrasa is one of the historical monuments of Tashkent city. Muhammad Salih Karakhoja of Tashkent writes in his book "Tarihi jadayi Tashkand" that "Kokaldosh" madrasa was built by Darvesh Khan, and in some places of this book he also calls the madrasa Darvesh Khan madrasa. The madrasa was built and put into operation between 1551-1575. Historians cite a foundation document written in 1569-1570 as proof of this. According to him, it was said that the governor of Tashkent, Sultan Darveshkhkan, donated a caravanserai to the madrasa. Ko‘kaldosh madrasasi”	
6	1 hour	“Sheikh Khavandi Tohur” consists of the mausoleum of Sheikh Khavandi Tohur, a shrine and a tomb. The existing monument was built in the 18th-19th centuries on the foundation of the old mausoleum of the 15th century; in Movarounnahr, a two-room longitudinal mausoleum-complex developed from the end of the 14th century has been preserved. The rooms are covered with domes; The dome of the cave is double-sided and is placed on a 12-sided base.	
Lunch time - 13:00-14:00			
7	1 hour	“Khoja Allambardar” complex is located inside the cemetery in Komolon neighborhood. The complex currently consists of a mausoleum, a shrine, old and new mosque buildings and a large courtyard. The mausoleum was built in honor of Khoja Abdulaziz Alambardar, one of the first propagators of Islam in Central Asia, the great-grandfather of Imam Abu Bakr Muhammad ibn Ali ibn Ismail al-Qaffol Shoshi.	
8	1 hour	“Sheikh Muhammad Sadiq Muhammad Yusuf” Small domes are placed on top of the two minarets that decorate the complex. The decoration work inside the mosque has been completed, and today a huge complex has been built on an area of more than 2 hectares.	
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9	1 hour	The mausoleum of “Shaykh Zainiddin Baba” Shaykh Zainiddin Baba was born in 1164 in the city of Baghdad. The fathers of Sheikh Zainuddin are Sheikh Shahabuddin Abu Khafs Umar Suhrawardi. He was a famous scientist and public figure, who created the "Suhrawardiyya" mysticism. He is the author of the famous book “Avoruf ul-maarif”	
10	1 hour	“Muin Halfa Baba” mausoleum. The mausoleum of grandfather Muin Halfa is an architectural monument of the 19th century in Tashkent, and the mausoleum was built for himself by Muin Khalfa (master builder) from Samarkand. The mausoleum is one-room, with a dome on top, and the roof protrudes slightly forward. There are graves of grandfather Muin and his son Omar Khan.	
Lunch time - 13:00-14:00			
11	1 hour	“Abulqasim madrasah” The madrasa founded by Sheikh Abulqasim in Beshyogoch district of Tashkent dates back to the 19th century. After Abul Qasim Khan Eshon died in 1892 due to cholera spread in Tashkent, his son Hashim Khan Eshon became the head of the madrasa. Abdulla Qadiri, Ghulam Zafari, Munavvar Qari Abdurashidkhanov were educated in this madrasa. During the years of independence, the madrasa was renovated.	
12	1 hour	Islam Ata Mosque is one of the oldest mosques in Uzbekistan. Islam Ata Mosque has a 300 year history. Previously, it was called "Jorabek", but now it was renamed in honor of the first President of Uzbekistan, Islam Karimov. In 2015, the mosque was destroyed by fire, after which reconstruction works were carried out, the complex was built for 10 thousand people, and the area doubled. There is also a library with rare publications and original manuscripts.	