



**PROGRAM
OF A ONE-DAY PILGRIMAGE TOUR IN ANDIJAN REGION**

JOME MEMORIAL COMPLEX



 09:00-09:30

The object is located in the center of Andijan city. Originally, the complex functioned as a religious educational institution, later it was used as a market. During the war years it served as residential housing, and afterwards as a warehouse. Between 1989 and 1995, here operated a madrasah, followed by the Museum of Literature and Art from 1995 to 2016. After, country gained independence between 1990 and 1993 the khanaka was fully restored. Today, the complex features traditional craft stalls and viewing terraces for visitors.

 Andijan city 40.7891469813251, 72.34583532051063

STATE MUSEUM OF HISTORY AND CULTURE OF ANDIJAN REGION

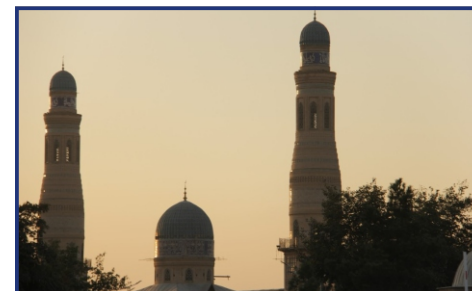
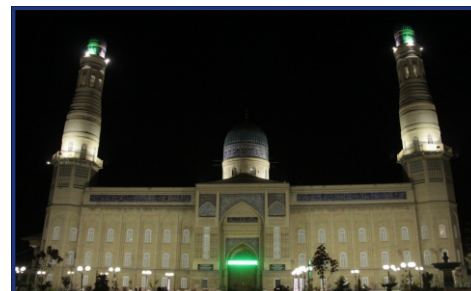


 10:15-11:00

State Museum of History and Culture of Andijan Region is a unification of museums in Andijan city. It was founded in 1934 and is located in the building of a former madrasah next to the Jami Mosque.

 Andijan city 40.78887071096918, 72.34654319051418

MAIN FRIDAY MOSQUE



 10:15-11:00

The first mosque on this site was built in 1870. Construction of the current mosque began in 2018 and was completed in May of this year. The new building was designed in the traditional “four-iwan” and “four-gate” architectural style. On both sides, raised minarets to a height of 54 meters, while the main prayer hall is crowned with an 18-meter-diameter dome. Previously, the mosque could accommodate up to 5,000 worshippers. Today, it can host more than 15,000 visitors.

 Andijan city 40.788459953282945, 72.33976615966537

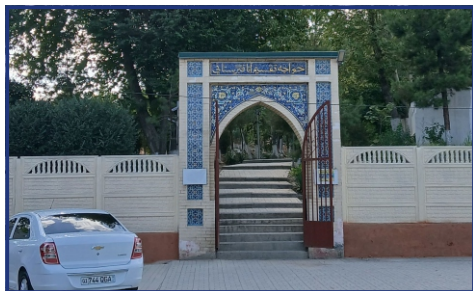
KHOVUSKON OTA SHRINE



The Khovuskon Ota Shrine has long been known as a local landmark and place of reverence. According to legend, its history is connected with the arrival of the Arabs in Central Asia in the late 7th – early 8th centuries. Khovuskon Ota have arrived with Arab horsemen and descended into the Fergana Valley. After traveling through the valley's scenic areas and gardens, he settled and founded an entire district named after him. The place where he lived and was later buried became a sacred site.

 Pakhtaabad district 40°57'26.2"N 72°25'30.3"E

KHODJA TAKSIM OTA SHRINE



 12:15-13:00

The Khodja Taksim Ota Mausoleum attracts visitors' attention upon arrival. It is located on the edge of a cemetery along the main road. The structure is simple and rectangular, built of fired bricks. The entrance features finely carved wooden doors, while the dome is covered with white galvanized iron. Inside the mausoleum is the burial site. The total area of the complex is 15,000 square meters.

 Pakhtaabad district 41°02'07.0"N 72°20'36.2"E

 13:00-14:00 LUNCH

TESHIKTASH OTA SHRINE



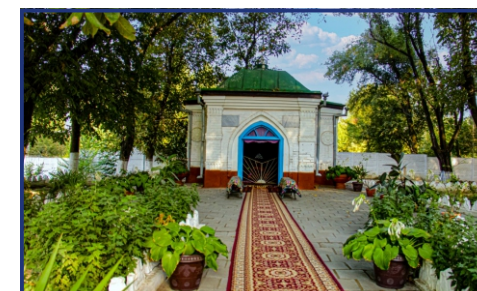
 14:30-15:00

Teshiktash ("Pierced Stone") is a sacred place for local people, and lies several dozen kilometers from Andijan. Over centuries, natural forces have shaped one of the rocks into a large, round opening.

Local elders say that if a person passes through this natural opening and asks for relief from illness, they will recover from their condition.

 Djalakuduk district 40.847158, 72.609544

MAUSOLEUM OF KUTAYBA IBN MUSLIM



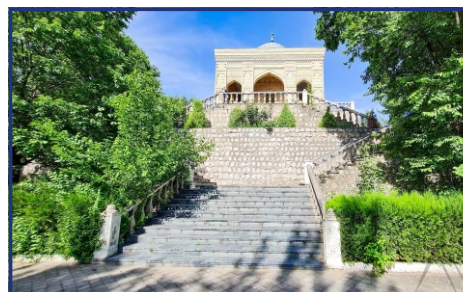
 15:30-16:00

The Mausoleum of Kutayba ibn Muslim is located in the Kilikmozor makhalla of Djalakuduk district in Andijan Region, about 28 km from Andijan city.

According to local older members sayings, the Arab military commander Kutayba ibn Muslim al-Bakhili was buried here in 715. He was reportedly killed by rebels who refused to recognize the authority of the newly elected Caliph Sulayman.

 Djalakuduk district 40.7355902,72.6086624

BIBI-SESHANBA SHRINE



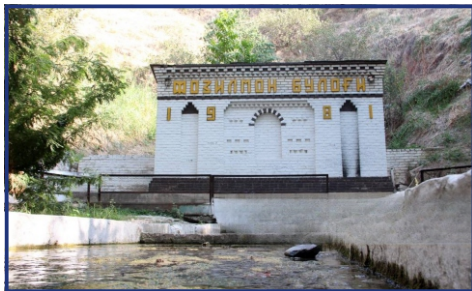
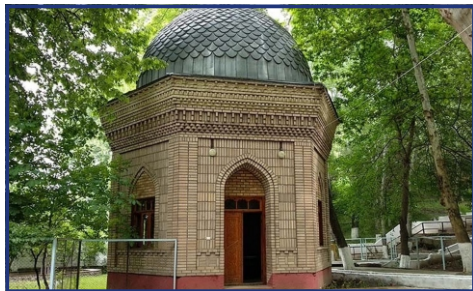
 16:15-17:00

The sacred site "Bibi Seshanba" was established around 200 years ago. Today, it attracts both local and international pilgrims who come seeking healing through its spring water. Around the shrine are several springs, including "Kuk Bulak," "Sungal Bulak," and "Yara Chaka Bulak," which are believed to have healing properties. The site is considered as "kadamjo" which means holy place.

Every Wednesday, young women come here to cut their hair as a symbolic ritual, while childless women pray for the blessing of having children.

 Kurgantepa district 40°44'51.2"N 72°55'46.8"E

FOZILMON OTA SHRINE



 17:00-17:30

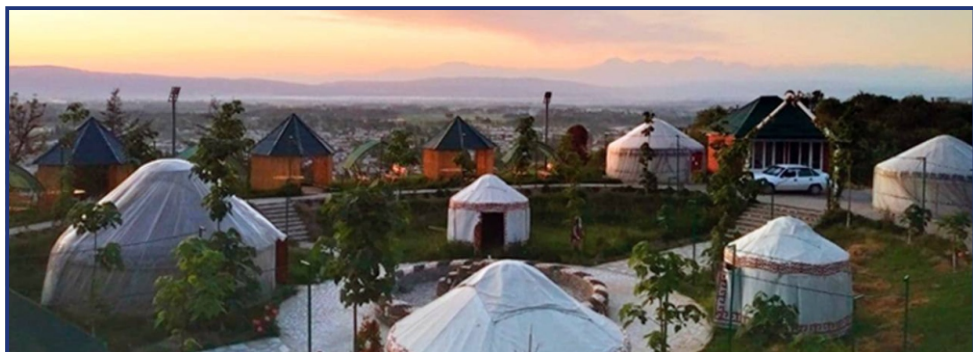
For centuries, people have come to the healing spring waters of this site, which are believed to cure “a thousand and one diseases.”

The shrine is associated with the 13th-century religious figure Sayid Fazilman Dekhlavi, who was buried here after his death. In the late 16th century, a powerful mudflow destroyed the Fazilman Ota mausoleum, burying it under layers of soil.

In 1805, the burial site was rediscovered, and the mausoleum was restored by Kholmukhammad-Eshon ibn Khuvaydo, the son of the poet Khuvaydo (Khojamnazar Kholmukhammad-ogli), a well-known religious scholar and representative of classical Uzbek literature.

 Khanabad city 40°48'53.8"N 72°59'19.3"E

DINNER AT THE “OLTIN ORDA” TOURIST COMPLEX



 17:00-17:30

 70 Istiklol makhalla, Khanabad city

