



# WELCOME TO CHUST DISTRICT



Tashkent – 2023



## TOURIST OBJECTS IN CHUST DISTRICT



## INFORMATION ABOUT CHUST DISTRICT




**Briefly about the district.** in Namangan region district It was founded on September 29, 1926. From the east Toraghon, from the northeast Kosonsoy, from the south and west Pop, from the southeast Mingbulok districts, from the north Kyrgyz Republic bordering on The area is 0.92 thousand km<sup>2</sup>. The population is 200 thousand people. In the district there is 1 city (Chust), 11 villages (Akhcha, Boymoq, Varziq, Karkidon, Karnon, Olmos, Og'asaroy, Shoyan, Sho'rkent, G'ova, Hisorak). The center is the city of Chust.

**Chust term** - means fast, sharp, flat, smooth, smooth. The city of Chust is located in the Olmos-Varzik foothills around Chustoy at an altitude of 1200 meters above sea level, 40 km away from the regional center Namangan. Chust was once the site of the Great Silk Road and one of the largest bazaars of the valley, including the caravanserai, hordes and stone fortresses of that era.

Currently, there are 14 archeological objects and 18 architectural monuments in the center of Chust district, where the Tashkent-Osh highway passes, and in the surrounding villages. The Great Silk Road has passed through, the crafts have developed, the Chust knife with a history of about four thousand years and the Chust hat with a long history of two thousand years, tailoring, weaving, leather cooking (tanning), pottery, leatherwork and other ancient crafts are recognized by the world. This city has a special place in terms of trade and commerce. Various artisans' quarters preserved from ancient times are Bofanda (weaver), Dozanda (tailor), Charmgaron (leather cook),

The history of the city of Chust dates back to the Bronze Age, that is, to the 2nd millennium BC. More precisely, Chust was a city with a thriving culture 3700 years ago. It took at least three to four hundred years for the culture of Chust to develop at such a level, and it is scientifically proven that the city of Chust is 4,000 years old (the book "History of Chust" p. 20), these sources were published by M. Voronets, a famous archaeologist of that time, in the 1950s-80s. , V. Sprishevskiy, academicians Ya. Gulomov and A. Askarov, Doctor of History Yu. Zadneprovsky, scientists E. Volkova, M. Mekhtarchiyan, B. Matboboev, U. Rakhmanov S. Baratov and Kh. During the archeological expeditions carried out by the Muhammedovs in the city of Chust, the four-thousand-year history of Chust related to the "Bronze" age was registered under the name of "Chust culture" in the international organization of UNESCO.

## TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

	<b>Railway services.</b> 25 km from Pop railway station
	<b>Bus service.</b> Namangan-Chust route buses run every 10-15 minutes. Namangan bus station is located on Islam Karimov street, Namangan city.
	<b>Taxi services.</b> <b>Royal taxi.</b> 1087 <b>Mega taxi.</b> 78 223 00 00 <b>Namangan Taxi,</b> Namangancity,Uzbekistan street, 100th house. 998 91 363 09 49 <b>Yandex Taxi,</b> Namangancity,+998 55 251 11 10

## PROVIDERS OF TOURIST SERVICES

Tourist enterprises(Tour operators)	Guide lines
1. "CHUST ISTIQLOL TRANS SERVICE" LLC. Chust District, Kamarsada MFY, Charogon Street, 2a-house. +99897 250-94-44 Hoshimov Shukhratjon Turgunovich 2."BIFAVIA-TRAVEL" LLC. Namangan region, Chust district, Sadacha MFY, Saodat street, 17.+998 91 292 40 10 <a href="https://bifavia-travel.uz/uz/">https://bifavia-travel.uz/uz/</a> BAKIYEV ILKHOM FAZILOVYCH	

### Additional information.

#### *Short numbers for safe tourism*

Police - 102
Ambulance - 103
Call center for tourists - 1173

#### *Bank payment services*

Mortgage bank Address:Namangancity, A.Navoi street 63 house Phone: 99 878 223 03 02 Phone: 99 878 223 03 19
Agricultural Bank Address:Namangan city, A.Navoi street 70A house Phone: 99 878 150 50 55 Phone: 99 869 223 04 35
People's Bank Address:Namangan City, house 139 Babur branch street Phone: 99 869 612 17 59

## TOURIST OBJECTS OF CHUST DISTRICT

### BIBI MOTHER'S SHRINE



The preserved land area of the Bronze Age settlement of Chust, i.e. Bibiona, is 4.05 hectares. There is an ancient healing spring in the area of the archaeological monument, and this spring is known as Bibiona hot spring. When talking about the first farming cultures that arose in the primitive stages of human history, scientists mention the territory of Central Asia, including Uzbekistan. In the following years, many material and evidential findings found in ancient settlements in different places of our republic proved that these conclusions are correct.

This culture is called the Chust culture after the first and most studied monuments. The ruins of the Chust period monuments, which were first studied and included in science, found in the Fergana valley belong to the last bronze (bronze) period in terms of history, archeology and chronology.

The Chust monument mainly dates back to the end of the second millennium BC - the first half of the first millennium. The most famous and well-studied of these settlements is Chust. This monument is an old hill, that is, an old town, a village ruin, located two kilometers north of the city of Chust, on the coast of Govasay. This settlement, popularly known as Buonamozor, was first explored in 1950 by archaeologist M.E. Voronets. In 1951-61, it was studied by archaeologist V.I. Sprishevskiy. Then, in 1974-82, search operations were conducted under the leadership of Yu.A. Zadneprovsky. In 1982-84, under the leadership of Academician Ahmadali Askarov, scientists from Uzbekistan and Petrograd explored an area of more than 500 square meters.

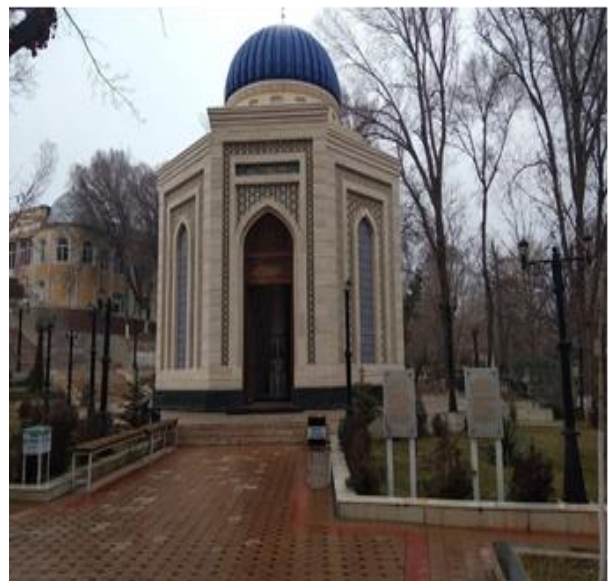
During the 2-year excavations of this monument, 80 deep vaults were opened and extremely valuable information for the science of archeology was obtained.

Scientists who have examined the ruins of Buonamozor interpret its age in different ways. As a result of the latest research, it was concluded that the age of the Buonamozor monument belongs to the X-VIII centuries BC.

According to the results of the research, among the primitive people, in particular, the population engaged in agriculture, the relationship to the land, water, and the sun was very strong. The ancient spring in Buonamozor is also deified and attracts people's attention, i.e. «Tomb of Bibiona» the fact that it was named is probably related to the sanctification and deification of this spring. It is true that the inhabitants of Buonamozor lived in a primitive community structure. Therefore, during this period, men did heavy work, while women played a major role in the team and led the team.



## MAVLANO LUTFILLAH COMPLEX



Maulana Lutfullah was born in 1487 in the village of Chodak, Pop district. First, he studied in a room in Chodak, then together with Makhdumi Azam Kosani in Bukhara and Samarkand. He became a major scientist in the field of water construction. In addition, he fully mastered the teachings of Sufism and became one of the promoters of this teaching in the Ferghana Valley. Ubaidullah Samarkandi, who lived and worked in the 16th century, gave full information about this person in his book "Pir Mavlano Lutfullah Chusti".

The Maulana Lutfullah Complex, located in the Chust City Culture and Recreation Park, is a unique monument built by the people in honor of a prominent figure of the Naqshbandiyya order in the Ferghana Valley, a religious figure, a popular healer, healer, and political figure. Pilgrims circumambulate the tomb of Maulana Lutfullah and pray for the purity of his soul. In fact, the location of Maulana Lutfullah's real grave is not clear because it has been damaged. The grave in the garden is symbolic.

In the village of Chodak, Pop district, there is a yard associated with the name of Maulana Lutfullah, and the only ancient house in which Maulana Lutfullah lived has been preserved. In another house in the courtyard there is a grave, which is also called the grave of Maulana Lutfullah. It is possible that when the tombs in Chust were destroyed, his body was moved to his home in Chodak and reburied.

Sheikh Mawlana Lutfullah was the owner of extensive knowledge in all fields and gained great respect among the people due to his fairness. This person starts building a number of mosques and madrassas, drains water to the barren lands, and digs ditches. According to the legends, water started to flow from the place the sheikh drew with his cane. There are also legends that all the springs in the park were created thanks to this man. When the people suffered from lack of water, they certainly turned to the sheikh. This person always tried to ease the burden of poor peasants, and encouraged people to resolve conflicts between people based on common sense.

The sheikh would attend all the religious ceremonies here, and the rulers of the state would cooperate with him. The Sheikh has many disciples, who, under the patronage of the Sheikh, propagate the teachings of Islam in different parts of Central Asia, Hisar, Badakhshan, Ferghana Valley and Afghanistan. Maulana Lutfullah Khusti was the grief of the people for a lifetime, he called people to goodness and brotherhood. He was known among the people as a great scholar due to his deep knowledge of Sufism and worldly sciences. This architectural complex used to consist of a madrasa, a mosque, a mausoleum, a house and a minaret. At the end of the 19th century, the minaret, which is preserved today, was repaired by the master architect Mulla Kyrgyz with his students. The height of the mezzanine tower 17 meters, in the construction of the minaret, bricks, mortar, tiles, concrete and other construction materials were used. In 1971-1972, the colorful decorations and patterns on the preserved porch of the mosque were restored by Namangan painters.



## KHOJA ABDURAHMAN IBN AVF COMPLEX



The mosque shrine is located in the village of Tashkurgan, Chust district, and was rebuilt in 1908-1910 by master Yoldosh Otaboev and Osman Halilov. The walls are jointed, the roof is flat. The facade part consists of a porch. Inside the mosque, the remains of the chapel have been preserved. Currently, the mosque building is functioning as a holy place. The time of establishment of this shrine is not clear. The land area of the complex is 1.97 hectares. The complex includes a mosque building, a tomb, a shrine, a spring and ancient trees.

You can also see a wonderful natural wonder in the maple tree here. One branch of two maples has grown together and thickened. Not far from the complex, there is Sumbulmozor, which is part of the complex.

There is a symbolic tomb, mausoleum and mosque restored to Khwaja Abdurrahman ibn Avfsharafi, one of the nobles of the Muslim world, who was active in the promotion of Islam, called people to kindness and compassion, in Central Asia, in particular, in the Fergana Valley.

The first group of 11 men and 4 women who wanted to go to Abyssinia secretly left Makkah and went across the Red Sea. Among them were Usman ibn Affan and his wife, Zubayr ibn Awwam, Abdurrahman ibn Awf, Abdullah ibn Mas'ud. (Religious

Studies-82 pages). In 623-625 AD, they were under the care of our prophet Muhammad (pbuh) until his death.

One day, when 5-year-old Khwaja Abdurrahman said that if they were my father, they would have brought a camel and I would have gone for a walk on the camel. - they said as they carried it on their shoulders. Then the boy said: "If you are a camel, why don't you say pardon?" Muhammad (pbuh) said "pardon-pardon" twice. That's why Khwaja Abdurrahman is called "Avf". Nowadays, many pilgrims come here.

On the left side of the mosque, the spring in front of the chillakhana has been turned into a pond. Its water is fresh and healing. It is one of the places crowded with pilgrims who always come from different regions. All conditions have been created for visitors. So, it is one of the regions where tourism can be started easily.



## KOKTONLI ATA MOSQUE



Chust city is located in Khojaabad quarter, on the right bank of Chust-Gova highway. It is a mosque with rooms and a porch, and the carved and colorful decorations on its ceilings, beams, pillars and pillars are well preserved. In his yard is the grave of the father in blue.

Complex of "Mausoleum of the Father in Blue and Vorisboy Mosque".

Father in blue (Muhammad Zabonboy)

Chust district is the land of dear saints, religious leaders and scientists who have earned a reputation among the people. Of course, the history of the Uzbek people is closely connected with the history of the Islamic religion, and our forefathers, who introduced the Uzbek people to the world, were mostly scholars of the Qur'an and Hadith, and even now their books are the main sources in the Muslim world.

According to popular sources, it is assumed that the "Blue Coated" father, who respectfully moves from language to language, was born on the side of Jizzakh. 55 kilometers from the city of Jizzakh, 5 kilometers from the town of Zomin, on the edge of the mountain road from Zomin to Bakhmal, there is the shrine of the father "Blue Coated".

The name of the buried person "Vazir Sahib Zabonboy, who died in 1209" is engraved on the memorial stone. This tomb was discovered in 2006 by archaeologist Tora Ergashev.

Khan of Khorezm, historian Abulgozi Bahadirkhan's chronicle about the rulers of the Turkic peoples "Shajarai tarokima" mentions about the leader of Kangli village nicknamed "Blue-capped", it is said that "Kok-tonli" was the horse of the khan of the Kangli people.

"Father in a blue robe" - "Whoever sticks a stick into this soil with sincerity, or sows a seed and does not grow or grow, I am the earth, I am the earth, I am the earth!" - is interpreted as the owner of the famous phrase.

In many places of our republic, there are places of pilgrimage of the "Blue-capped" father, one of them is in the city of Chust.

According to the legends, the sons of the "Blue-robed" father Wazir Sahib Zabonboy, who was buried in Chust, were the leader of the Sufi order (Pir) Muhammad Zabonboy, who died in 1267 after living 109 years, according to some estimates, and 120 years, according to some estimates. So, according to the legends, the "Blue Coated" father is not one person, but also his children, and it can be concluded that the nickname "Blue Coated" was passed from father to son. Because there is a difference of 58 years between the years of their death.

It is also said that the blue-robed father (Muhammad Zabonboy) was a disciple of Haja Ahmed Yassavi, the founder of the first mystical sect that appeared in Central Asia in the 11th-12th centuries. According to historical data, Khoja Ahmed Yassavi was born in 1041 in the Sayram village of the Republic of Kazakhstan in the family of Sheikh Ibrahim and died in 1167 at the age of 126. the narratives match each other.

At that time, 20 years of age was the most vigorous and scientific activity, because Khwaja Ahror Wali was 23 years old when he became a disciple of Maulana Lutfullah. Scholars of other sects have memorized the Qur'an completely when they were 5-6 years old children, so there is certainly a reason for these assumptions.

Residents were devoted to the "Blue-Clothing" Father and found cures for whooping cough and other difficult-to-treat diseases from his prayers. In the village of Aghasaroy, there is an ancient mulberry tree, which is said to cure those suffering from whooping cough if they hang their clothes on it.

A mosque was built in front of his grave in 1888-1904 by Vorisboy (approx. 1830-1915), one of the rich people of Khojaabad neighborhood, who was cured of whooping cough by devotion to Sharif, who was buried in Chust. Vorisboy is one of the generous rich people of Chust, he was born in a poor family, and due to his hard work, in his youth, he became a neighborhood shepherd and took care of the livestock of the residents. The father of nine children, who gradually managed to own several herds of sheep and goats thanks to his honest services, became one of the rich people who became famous for his generosity. Since 1924, the Soviet system repressed the rich and scientists, so his children inherited from their father (in the place of today's State Archives). they were forced to flee to Tashkent, Syrdarya and Samarkand regions.

During the Soviet period, the main part of the courtyard of the mosque was used as a tuberculosis dispensary and polyclinic. Isn't it the reason why the "Tuberculosis Dispensary" was placed at the foot of the graves of the "blue-robed" father precisely because of the respect of Ul Zati Sharif (pay attention to the fact that tuberculosis and whooping cough are all lung diseases of the same category).



With the honor of independence, in the 1990s, under the leadership of Lufullah Haji Father Mahkamov, one of the investing Haji fathers of the Khojaabad neighborhood, the tomb of the "Blue Coated" father and the mosque were repaired and the mosque began to function. The mosque functioned until 1998, when the activity of the mosque was stopped due to the delay in the re-registration from the judiciary in accordance with the new edition of the decision No. 618-I of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated May 1, 1998 "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Organizations".

This historical complex belonging to the local category is based on the decision No. 120 of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 15, 2018 "On the effective organization of beautification of holy places, shrines, mosques and cemeteries", and based on the initiative and proposal of the charity public fund "Land of Saints" Hafzullah Haji, a follower of his father under the leadership of father Mahkamov, the residents of the neighborhood completed the renovation of this mausoleum and mosque building, and the shrine and mosque were restored. You are proud to have such generous pilgrim fathers and people who value their history in our district.

Today in our district, the shrines of "Bibiona", "Khojai Dod" and "Blue Coated Father" and the "Vorisboy Mosque" will be restored and start serving the people again, President Sh. Mirziyoev's special attention to shrines and historical monuments, as well as the consistent implementation of tourism development policy in our district, is a vivid example.<sup>1</sup>.

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<sup>1</sup>Sobirkhan Muminov, chairman of the "Land of Saints" charitable public foundation

## OTCHOPAR ESHON HOUSE

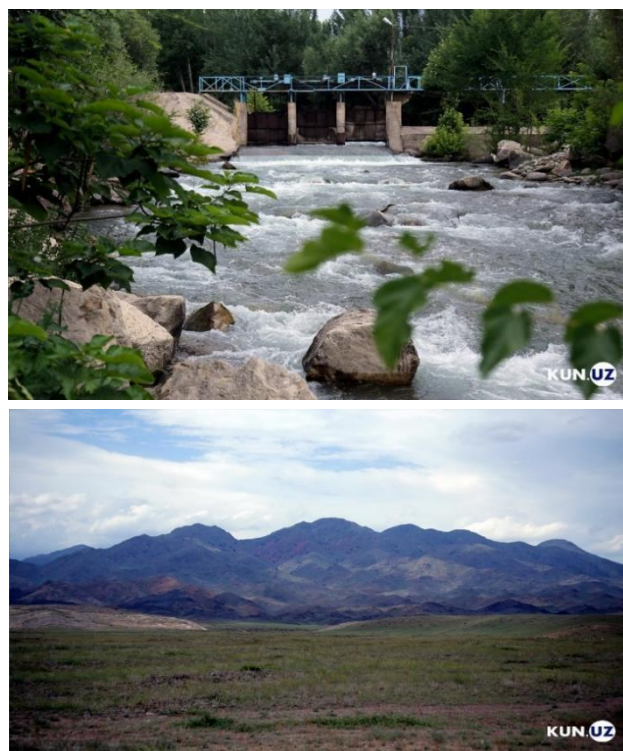
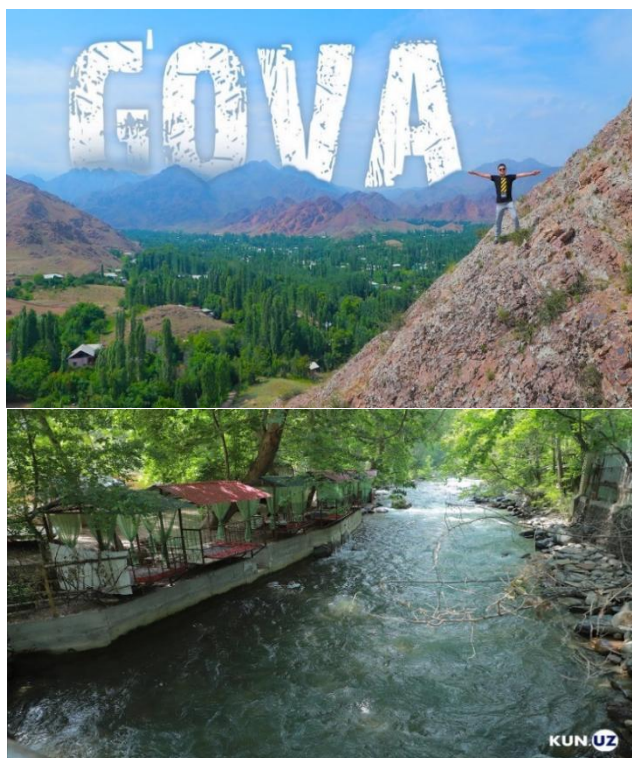


Chust is located in Pansada district and was built around 1850. This shrine is a 7x17-meter monument consisting of a mosque, a shrine, and rooms. There are graves of Sufi Qurbanbaqi Eshon (Shersuvor), Mirsaid Khan Eshon, and Mirayim Khan Eshon (grandfather Otchopar Eshon) who came from Jerusalem.

Otchopar Currently, the foundation written by Mulla Mir Rahim haji mutawalli Mulla Said Nishan and some historical information about this house have been preserved. Grandfather Otchopar Eshon built a Chust takya, that is, a hotel, in the city of Makkah, and documents about it have been preserved in his descendants.



## GOVA VILLAGE (MURALS)



The village of Gova is located in the northern part of Chust District, Namangan Region, in the border area with neighboring Kyrgyzstan, in the mountain range. The village of Gova, with its clear and clear water and clean air, has become a place of recreation and leisure for the people of the valley for many years. Here, the population is mainly engaged in farming, gardening, animal husbandry and beekeeping. The fact that a large part of the village territory is connected to the mountain, a stream flows through the middle of the village, and many trees are planted by the residents, ensures the cool air of the area. Therefore, on hot summer days, people from Andijan, Fergana, other districts of Namangan and other villages of Chust district come to rest in Gova.

As they say, seeing once is better than hearing a thousand times, so we recommend you to see the village of Gova with your own eyes.

## CHUST CRAFTSMANSHIP



Chust district of Namangan region has been famous for its knives and hats since ancient times. The secrets of their preparation are passed down from generation to generation. The art of Chust drumming has a history of almost three and a half thousand years. "Kamarsada" neighborhood of Chust district is one of the doppidoz artisans' neighborhood. "Satin hat" is the most expensive and elegant among hat replicas. Its preparation requires a lot of effort and a long time compared to other duppis. In addition, the city of Chust is famous for its other wealth - knives. Chust knives have long been considered a brand of the city. Traditional knife art is passed down from generation to generation.

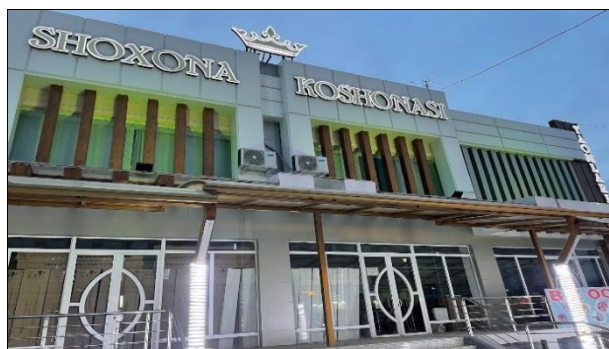


## COOPERATION AND JUN BUWA COMPLEX





## PLACEMENT MEANS



📍 Shokhona Hotel, house 11, Namangan street,  
Chust city  
☎️ Phone: 8 99 925 09 62

### CHUST SHOKONA HOTEL

*Chust city, Namangan Street, 11 house. The rooms are divided into single, double and quadruple rooms. The average price of rooms is from 250,000 to 500,000 soums. Discounts are available for booking rooms in advance.*



📍 Chust city, Namangan street, 80, Fayz Hotel  
☎️ Telephone: 8 90 222 21 29

### FAIZ HOTEL

*Chust city, Namangan street, 80 house. The rooms are divided into single, double and quadruple rooms. The average price of rooms is from 100,000 to 400,000 soums. Room service is not available, breakfast and dinner are served.*

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS



📍 Quiet city, Tashkent street, 75 houses  
☎️ Telephone: 8 99 630 69 96

### SAFFRON CAFE

*It is located at 75 Tashkent street, Chust city. In the cafe, you can order a wide range of national and European dishes. Orders can be made for family gatherings, birthday parties and meetings.*



📍 Quiet city, Kamarzoda street, 23 houses  
☎️ Telephone: 8 91 192 82 80

### "FACTORY" RESTAURANT

*It is located at 23 Kamarzoda street, Chust city. It is possible to order a family restaurant, national and European dishes, as well as for family gatherings, birthdays and meetings.*

# CHUST TOURIST OBJECTS ROUTE

## TOURIST OBJECTS

**No**   **The type is the name of the objects**

1. Bibi Ona shrine
2. Maulana Lutfillah complex
3. Khwaja Abdurahman ibn Awf complex
4. Koktonli Ota Mosque
5. Otchopar Eshon House
6. Gova (Murals)
7. Chust crafts
8. Temple of fire worshipers
9. Teshiktosh and Jun Buva complex

