

PROGRAM

24th MAY, 2022/TUESDAY

ANDIJAN CITY, UZBEKISTAN

- 10:30 – 11:30 Arrival and Transfer to Hotel
 “Bogishamol” Hotel
 Miliy, 38A Tiklanish st, Andijan 170100, Uzbekistan
- 13:00 – 14:30 Lunch
- 14:30 – 15:00 Visiting a bank for payment of the registration fee
 (only for the accompanying person)
- 15:00 – 17:00 Tour of Andijan city
- 19:00 – 21:00 Dinner

25th MAY, 2022/ WEDNESDAY

PLENARY SESSION

- 09:00 - 09:30 Pick up guests from Hotel
- 09:30 – 12:55 Plenary session
- 13:00 – 14:00 Lunch
- 14:30 – 17:00 Plenary session
- 17:30 – 20:00 Dinner
- 20:00 Back to Hotel

26th MAY, 2022 / THURSDAY

TOUR TO FERGANA VALLEY, UZBEKISTAN

The Fergana Valley is one of the flourishing regions of Uzbekistan. For the most part, the valley is surrounded by the Tien Shan, Gissar, and Alai ranges, and only in the east is it open to the Syr Darya River.

A tour of the Fergana Valley is planned to visit the major cities of the valley - Fergana, and Kokand, as well as the most ancient cities such as Margilan and Rishtan.

- 07:45-08:00 Pick up guests from Hotel
- 08:00-10:00 Tour of Marhamat District Library
- 10:00 – 11:30 Departure from Andijan city to Margilan city (by microbus)

Margilan, Uzbekistan. In 2007, the country widely celebrated the 2000th anniversary of Margilan. This is another city on the list of famous historical cities of Uzbekistan with millennia of history. Located in the south of the Fergana Valley, Margilan lies in a picturesque place that formerly was right at the crossroads of trade caravans from China to the West and vice versa. The origin of Margilan is closely related to the opening of the Silk Road. Even though the birth of the city is not regarded as this ancient caravan route, then certainly the Silk Road made Margilan the center of silk and the chief keeper of its secrets. As far back as the 10th century Margilan - the largest city in the Ferghana Valley - was widely known for its silk products in the far West and East. Since time

immemorial, it is famous for great masters - craftsmen of silk fabrics such as adras khan-atlas, and many others. Beautiful silk, manufactured in the city and its surroundings, was exported to Europe and the East along the ancient Great Silk Road routes into Baghdad, Kashgar, Khurasan, Egypt, and Greece. Even today Margilan considers the silk capital of Uzbekistan. It produces the famous khan-atlas, woven and dyed by hand under ancient technology. Amazing in beauty and originality Margilan embroidery - Suzanne and skullcaps say about the variety of beautiful Margilan atlas. There is a legend about the appearance of the city name, connected with the invasion of Alexander the Great. Local residents, having known about the intention of Alexander to visit their city, prepared a red carpet for him. One of the elders of the city offered to welcome the guest with chicken and bread. Alexander the Great asked after the feast what was the name of the dish. He replied: "Murginon", which means "chicken and bread". On the way back, he tasted this dish again, and after called this area "Murginon". Since that time, the city carries the name Margilan.

11:30 – 12:30 Arrival and Tour of Margilan city

- Visiting Margilan Silk Factory “Khan-atlas”

12:30 – 13:40 Departure from Margilan city to Rishtan city

Rishtan, Ferghana Valley. *At 50 km west of Fergana, there is a village of Rishtan, whose residents are known for their pottery. From historical sources, we know that even 800 years ago talented craftsmen produced pottery in Rishtan. Rishtan pottery differs in the richness of decor, which is dominated by blue.*

This unique blue glaze "ishkor" is produced by hand from natural mineral pigments and ash mountain plants. The products are made from red clay that is mined only here. From generation to generation craftsmen pass the secrets of their skillful mastery. Big dishes -"lagans", deep bowl "kosa", spit water-jugs, vessels for milk, ornamented with glaze "ishkor" unforgettable turquoise and ultramarine colors, made Rishtan and its masters famous in numerous international exhibitions. They decorate exposure of many museums in the world and private collections.

13:40 – 15:00 Arrival and Lunch in Margilan city

15:00-15:30 Tour of Rishtan city

- Visiting the pottery workshop of the famous ceramist Rustam Usmanov

15:30 – 16:30 Departure from Rishtan city to Kokand city (by microbus)

Kokand *is located in the western part of the Fergana Valley and is one of the most ancient cities in Uzbekistan. The first written records about the city Hukande, and Havokande (old names of the city) were found in the chronicles of the 10th century. The town was important to the trade center on the Silk Road and in the 13th century, like most Central Asian cities, was destroyed by the Mongols.*

World fame came to the city in the 18th century, when it became the capital of the richest and the most developed Kokand Khanate. In the first half of the 18th century near the current city (the territory of Bukhara Khanate at that time), the founder of the Kokand Khans Dynasty laid the fortress of Eski-Kurgan (1732), which actually gave birth to the new Kokand. Soon it has got its former name – “Khuk-kand” (“Boar city”). Originally it was a small possession, isolated from the Bukhara Emirate, but gradually it has expanded geographically.

The Khanate reached its power in the first half of the nineteenth century when its territory included the major part of present-day Uzbekistan, part of southern Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and China. The Kokand Khanate also included Tashkent and Shymkent. It was a big, powerful state,

prosperous trading and religious center. Only in Kokand, there were over 300 mosques and dozens of madrassahs.

Over its history the Kokand Khanate changed 29 governors, the most famous khan was the last one - Khudayar Khan, who became notorious for his cruelty and greed. During their reign he four times lost his throne and again won it back. He made a lot to beautify the city: guards, mosques, and madrasahs were built during his reign.

In the second half of the 19th century Bukhara, Khiva, and Kokand Khanates started the struggle for power in Central Asia. Taking this opportunity, Tsar Russia has begun a campaign of conquest of Central Asia. In 1868, pursuant to the contract the Kokand Khan was equated with their rights to a vassal of the Russian Empire. It was the end of the history of the Kokand Khanate, which had existed for almost 170 years.

After Kokand became part of Russia, the Khan's palace was turned into a fortress, and new highways were laid through resident quarters – mahallas, along which buildings of European architecture were constructed. The city quickly became a major center of capitalist activity in Turkestan, surpassing even Tashkent in a number of banks. All monuments of the khan period, dating from 18-19th century preserved perfectly in today's Kokand.

16:30-17:00 Arrival and Kokand city tour
 • Tour of Khudoyar-Khan Palace

17:00 – 19:00 Departure to Andijan city (by microbus)

19:00 – 22:00 Banquet

27th May, 2022 / Friday

09:00 – 13:00 Culture program

13:00 – 14:00 Lunch

14:00 Departure