

TOURIZM FACTORS AND HISTORY OF ANDIJAN JAME MOSQUE COMPLEX

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Abstract: One of the main historical and architectural pearls of Andijan is Jami



complex comprising a mosque, minaret and madrasah. The construction of the complex lasted from 1883 till 1890. Main merit of the Jami mosque and madrasah is their size. The complex's building is still considered to be the largest one in Fergana valley and one of the largest in Central Asia.

Key words: Jame complex ,tower,mosque, madrasah,Islamic education.

Andijan Jame mosque complex is an architectural monument (end of 19th century). It consists of a mosque, a madrasa and a tower. In Uzbekistan, in the middle of the 19th century, settlements with mosques were given the status of cities. In 1870, the construction of the Andijan mosque in the Fergana valley was completed. The total area of the complex is 1.5 hectares. The Museum of Literature and Art of Andijan Region is located on the territory of the complex

Madrasa

The length of the madrasa is 123 m. The central entrance of the madrasah is represented by traditional arched portals. Small towers with decorative lights rise up on the sides of the entrance of the publication. On the walls of the building are carved patterns and mosaics in blue and green colors, which are traditional for the construction of the Fergana Valley. The first madrasa was U-shaped, without wings. The main elements of the interior design of the madrasa are wooden bars with geometric patterns, mirrors and windows. The complex of the Jami Mosque has a unique scale, like the madrasa - it is located in the western part of the

Mosque

Jome Mosque is a Friday mosque operating in Andijan. The mosque is located in the western part of the complex. Its design consists of a right-angled room and a porch with rows of columns on three sides and a decorated ceiling. The tower is located in the courtyard. The 32-meter-high minaret is the tallest structure in the entire Fergana Valley and is a first-class structure built on an octagonal foundation. Jome was entered through five gates (one in the south, two in the north and east) Isakhan, Yusufali Musayev and other craftsmen participated in the construction of the Andijan Jame Mosque complex. It was damaged in the 1902 earthquake. Buildings 1971-1974; It was renovated in 1999-2000



The new building of the mosque

The first mosque was restored in 1870. The construction of the new building of the Jome Mosque began in 2018 and was completed in May of the same year. The new building was built in the style of an ancient tsar's porch and tsar's gate. There are 54-meter-high towers on both sides of it, and an 18-meter-diameter dome is built on top of the main building. Previously, the mosque was designed for 5,000 people, but the new building can accommodate more than 15,000 worshippers. Shavkat Mirziyoyev attended the opening ceremony of the new building of the Jome Mosque

The Andijan Jame Mosque, also known as the Jami Mosque, was constructed in the late 19th century, during the reign of the Kokand Khanate. It was built as a central place of worship for the Muslim community in Andijan and to serve as a focal point for religious and educational activities.

- The construction of the mosque was part of a broader initiative to establish Andijan as a significant cultural and religious center in the Fergana Valley.

The Kokand Khanate was an important political entity in Central Asia during the 18th and 19th centuries. It was known for its vibrant cultural and architectural achievements. The construction of religious and educational institutions like the Andijan Jame Mosque was part of the Khanate's efforts to establish Andijan as a major cultural and religious center. The mosque was likely commissioned by local leaders and wealthy patrons who were devoted to enhancing the religious infrastructure of the city. Although specific names of the patrons or builders are not well-documented, it is clear that the project would have involved collaboration between skilled architects, artisans, and the local government. The design and construction of the mosque reflect the traditional Islamic architectural styles prevalent in the region, influenced by Persian, Timurid, and local Central Asian design element.



The Andijan Jame Mosque, also known as Jome Masjid, dates back to the 19th century, constructed during the Kokand Khanate period. It has served as a central place of worship and community gathering for over a century, reflecting the rich Islamic heritage of the region.

The mosque is a fine example of Islamic architecture, featuring traditional elements such as large domes, minarets, and expansive courtyards. The design incorporates intricate tile work and wood carvings that are characteristic of Central Asian craftsmanship.



The mosque complex houses a madrasa, an educational institution where students study Islamic theology, philosophy, and law. This emphasizes the complex's role in promoting education and religious scholarship.

One of the mosque's striking features is its large courtyard, which can accommodate thousands of worshippers during significant religious events. The courtyard is surrounded by arched galleries and shaded by ancient trees, providing a serene environment for prayer and reflection.

The mosque is the focal point for major Islamic festivals such as Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. These events attract large crowds, transforming the complex into a vibrant center of communal celebration and religious devotion.

Situated in the heart of Andijan, the mosque is easily accessible to both locals and tourists. Its central location makes it a key landmark and a starting point for exploring the rich history and culture of the region.

The Andijan Jame Mosque has withstood various historical challenges, including political upheavals and natural disasters. Its continued existence and use symbolize the resilience and enduring faith of the local community.

Today, the mosque complex is not only a place of worship but also a significant tourist attraction. Visitors from around the world come to admire its architectural beauty, learn about its history, and experience the spiritual ambiance that pervades the site.

In conclusion, the Andijan Jame Mosque Complex is more than just a religious building; it is a cornerstone of Andijan's historical and cultural identity. Its architectural splendor, historical significance, and role in the community make it a must-visit destination for anyone interested in the rich heritage of Uzbekistan.

The Andijan Jame Mosque complex, also known as the Jami Mosque, was built during the late 19th century under the patronage of the Kokand Khanate, which was a prominent state in the Fergana Valley region during that period.

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