

I'm not a bot





Bahawalpur, situated in southern Punjab on the edge of the Cholistan desert in Pakistan, was once home to the Nawab dynasty. Strategically located as it is, with Cholistan bordering Indian Rajasthan, the area boasts several majestic palaces and tombs, including those of Channen Peer, Haugha Sahib, and Yazman. This city has also been the birthplace of notable politicians, artists, and sportsmen like Samiullah Khan and his brother Kaleemullah Khan. Bahawalpur's rich history dates back to ancient times, with connections to Indus and Buddhist civilizations, as mentioned in the epic Hindu scripture, Mahabharata. The city was founded by Nawab Bahawal Khan-I in 1748, and later rebuilt by Nawab Muhammad Bahawal Khan-II in the early 19th century. Geographically, Bahawalpur is situated at a latitude of 29.35° N and longitude of 71.69° E, with an elevation of 214m above sea level. The city experiences all four seasons, with average summer temperatures ranging from 34°C to 40°C, while winters are relatively cold, between 18°C to 21°C. According to the 2017 census, Bahawalpur has a population of approximately 1 million residents, making it a significant urban center in southern Punjab. The city's official language is Urdu, with Punjabi and Saraiki also widely spoken. Bahawalpur is an important cultural and historical hub, known for its rich heritage and contributions to Pakistani society. Bahawalpur, Pakistan - A City of Rich Heritage and Cultural Diversity The metropolis boasts an impressive population density of 3,100/km2, ranking it as the 11th largest city in terms of population within Pakistan. Bahawalpur is renowned for its vibrant cultural landscape, which reflects a blend of artistic expression and traditional craftsmanship. Various forms of artistry can be observed in the intricate designs on embroidery, carpets, and pottery. The local artisans have honed their skills over generations, resulting in exquisite pieces that have garnered international recognition. Popular tourist destinations include Flassi, Khalti, and Gindi markets, where visitors can acquire these beautiful creations. In addition to its cultural significance, Bahawalpur is also known for its historical palaces and forts. The city boasts a rich educational heritage, with institutions like Govt. Sadiq Egerton College dating back to 1890. Several reputable academic institutions are situated within the city, offering a range of programs in various fields. Sports enthusiasts will find Bahawalpur Stadium (cricket ground) and Motiullah Hockey Stadium to be ideal venues for national and international sports activities. The region's industrial sector is rapidly developing, with major industries such as cotton mills, flour factories, and textile units providing employment opportunities. Handicrafts, poultry feed, shoe-making, and engineering units are also operational in the area. The surrounding Punjab region is famous for its fertile agricultural land, making it an ideal place for cultivating various crops like carrots, cauliflower, citrus fruits, cotton, guavas, mangoes, onions, potatoes, rice, sugarcane, tomatoes, and wheat. The city's lush green fields are a testament to the area's rich agricultural heritage. Tourism is also a significant sector in Bahawalpur, with attractions like Abbasi Masjid (Mosque), Bhawalpur Museum, Bhawalpur Zoo, Central Library, Darbar Mahal, Derawar Fort, and Gulzaar Mahal drawing visitors from across the country. The city's historical artifacts and natural beauty offer a unique blend of cultural and educational experiences for tourists. The city of Bhawalpur boasts a rich history, with landmarks such as the old Mosque constructed during Sadiq Khan's reign. The Lal Suhanra National Park was established in 1972 and is considered one of South Asia's largest parks. Notable structures like Noor Mahal were built in 1872 for Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan's wife, while Sadiq Garh Palace was constructed in 1882 by the same Nawab. The region predominantly speaks Saraiki, with other dialects like Bagri, Haryanvi, Majhi, and Riyasti also present. Additionally, languages such as Punjabi, Urdu, and English are widely spoken and understood. Given text rewritten here Sadeq became the ruler of Bahawalpur State (Darbar Mehal) after his father's untimely death at sea off the Aden coast on February 15, 1907, when Sadeq was just two and a half years old. He received education at Aitchison College in Lahore before joining military service.

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