RESEARCH IN PRACTICE (upside down Essey)

Module (ADAD5004/C)

Course, documentary media photography
And visual activism

Student number, 2100142

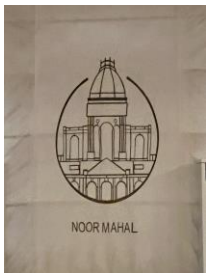
SABA HUMAYUN

(2500 WORDS)

Lecturer; Paul Duerinckx

Title

(NOOR MAHAL) palace HISTORY



- In which year the palace Noor mahal was completed?
- Where is Noor mahal?
- Is there any specific history about the palace that world doesn't know
- How many more palaces are in that city where Noor mahal is?
- How would you respond about the history of palace?

Introduction,

My research practice is about Noor mahal palace, archival, the connection i made with. I will be demonstrating my practice research on how history impacts my life.

My thought of planning the essay is to survey and document the history of my chosen subject area and combine various forms of research and apply critical and analytical skills to create a scoping review around my chosen subject area demonstrating the intellectual curiosity and sustained independent inquiry. Realistically i can demonstrate: some knowledge and critical understanding of the well-established concepts and

principles of the subject area and the way in which those principles have developed; knowledge of the main methods of enquiry in the discipline. Knowledge relates to the facts, information and skills i have acquired through my learning.

i demonstrate understanding by interpreting the meaning of the facts and information (knowledge). This means i must select and include in my work the concepts, techniques, models, theories, research, history etc. and appropriate to the Essey i plan to write. I am now able to explain the theories, concepts, meaningfully to show my understanding. This means having wider research to create a body of work in a discipline.

I have been able to survey in a different area and showcase the variety of work i have chosen.

Main body,

I first visited the palace in December 2023 on the Christmas holiday when i went to travel Pakistan and I was very glad to visit the beautiful palace NOOR MAHAL and never knew that exists in the world, it has history, the history or survivor, history of king and queen, warriors who sacrificed their life for their trade. The history of this palace gives knowledge about the story of nawab family and how he makes changes in Bahawalpur city. I personally got an emotional connection with the city because of my in-laws, my hometown is now in Bahawalpur the city of history culture and traditions.it is one of the most historical cities in Punjab with many stories behind. Through my individual practice research, I am thrilled to learn about nawab Abbasi history and the work he has done for the city. The city is called by his name and always remain by his name.

The place become more of for people to visit and learn about the history of the palace it is the place to explore and spend the time with family.

It is become the cultural and historical place where people come for a walk with loved one, family and friends. It is very socialised and learning place and more of the museum.

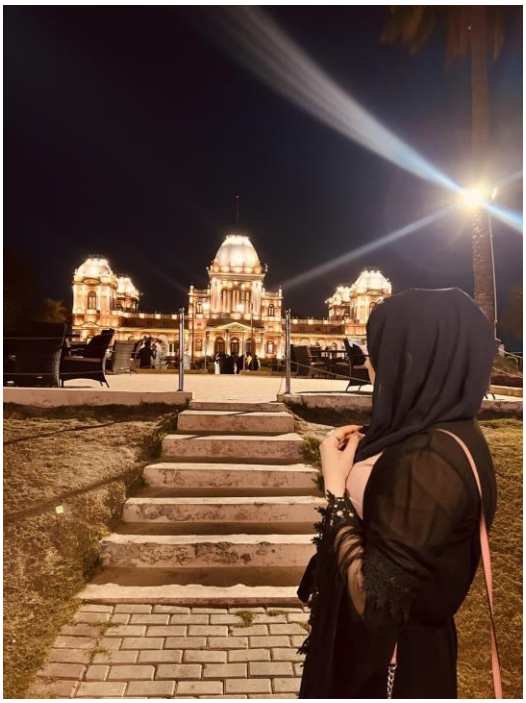
The palace has a very old history and culture to explore which many people don't know about that but only who lived there.

The city is full of tradition, culture history.

People are generous and very Intractive with each other. There are rich and poor people we got to explore many things to understand the life there. they build up a very strong roots as the city are self-made didn't have any help from government, but they are happy and settled there.

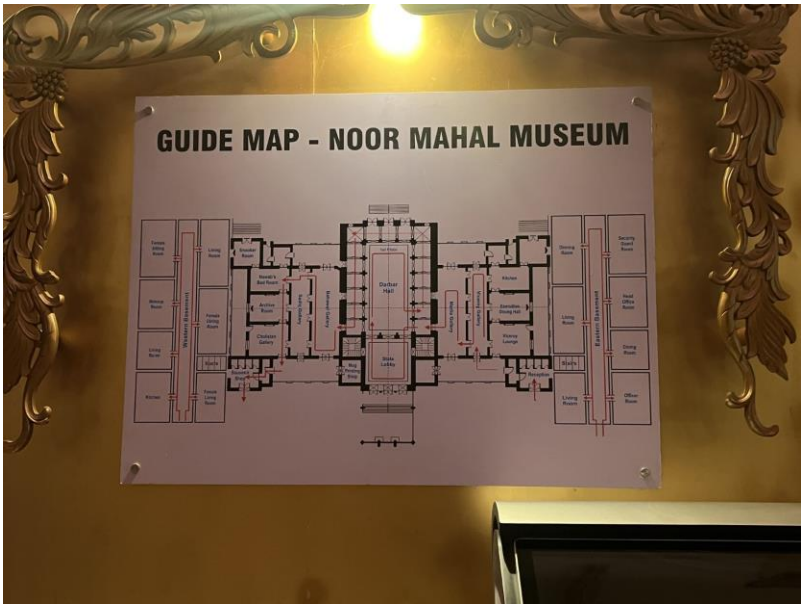
To start with my individual practice research led me to find most of the information in the palace when I visited, and all the information are in the palace of museum, and it was much easier to understand and see the practical work. However, it makes very sensible

and Essey research during the time i visited that i was able to find the information in the palace as well weel people who works there and from local people. I was very astonished to find the related information from them and able to complete my practice research. I found astonishing information and start Managing and organise my research information into an essay structure which demonstrates a coherent theoretical framework. With the knowledge i gather and understanding of the key principles and theories of my topic led me to understand my research into wider practical research as i was able to tactile the work into a progress and start analysing my decision on the base of my research and apply for the right direction.



The construction of the palace was completed in 1875 at a cost of RS. 12 million. It was built as state guest house and to hold meetings with dignitaries. Various state functions like coronations were also organised in the palace. The palace is a unique blend of Corinthian, subcontinental Islamic architecture which stands out magnificently calm and surrounding of the city.

The palace has a unique ventilation system, keeping in view the harshness of local weather conditions, the ventilation system comprises of inlets and tunnel's location in the basement of the building in eastern and western wings, laid in a north-south air in basement. This cooler air is pushed up through ducts onto the floor of the rooms above. The ducts are covered by cast – iron frames. The warm air is then automatically pushed put through the roof ventilators. The roof of corridors is also curved and provide with ventilation ducts. It is known as underground cooling system.



NAWAB SADIQ 1723- 1746 head of abbasi family who own the palace. Nawab Sadiq established himself on the ban of river Indus near Dera Ghazi khan. After being evicted from Shikarpur by kolhara cousins. He was granted area of Chaudri in 1727 by governor of Multan and recommendation of Makhdoom's of Uch sharif; thus, lying foundation of Bahawalpur state. Both the state and the family prospered during his rule and saw a considerable increase in the area with inclusion of shah Farid awarded by governor of Multan, derawar fort, Shirkarpur, larkana and sehwastan. awarded by nadir shah. Nawab

Sadiq Mohammad khan Abbasi- died in 1746, during a battle with kolharas, near Shikarpur and was buried in Stewart Ganj near Shikarpur.

NAWAB MOHAMMAD BAHAWAL KHAN ABBASI 1746-1749. 1

Nawab Mohammad bahawal khan Abbasi ascended to the throne, after death of his father in 1746. Derawar fort was retaken by Rawal Ri Singh of Jaisalmir in 1747, however, the stated expanded with addition of Adam wahan from lodhran city granted on Bahawalpur. various cities including Hasilpur. Qaimpur and Trenda ali Murad started to sprout, as more people began to migrate to this flourishing city. construction of Wah and khan Wah canals started during his rule. Nawab Mohammad bahawal khan Abbasi died in 1746 and was buried in Basti Maloo graveyard.

NAWAB MOHAMMAD BAHAWAL KHAN ABBASI –2

1722 –1809

After his demise, nawab Mubarak khan Abbasi nephew, Jaffar khan took over the rule in 1772 and was titled nawab Muhammad Bhawal khan Abbasi 2. nawab Muhammad Bhawal khan Abbasi 2 Bahawalpur further expanded with inclusion of khairpur ,ahmedpur East and kutabah canal. During his realm, southern parts of Muzaffargarh district comprising Alipur, Sharhr sultan and Khairpur were received from makhdooms of Sitapur. Fort winjhort was renovated and expanded, while planning for fort khangarh started. Sikhs were expecting their boundaries in Punjab, while east India company had also secure foothold in the sub- continental. Faced with a plethora threats a treaty was signed with East India company to guard the state of bahawalpur, against possible advances of maharaja Runjeet Singh, nawab Mohammad bahawal khan Abbasi1 dies in 1809 and was buried in Derawar fort graveyard.

NAWAB MOHAMMAD BAHAWAL ABBASI –3

1826-1852

After the demise of Nawab Sadiq Mohammad khan Abbasi 2 his son shahzada rahim yar khan Abbasi, adorning the title nawab Mohammad bahawal khan abbasi 3(iii) took over the realm. Nawab Muhammad bahawal khan Abbai.3(iii) creased the payment of annual tax for Dera ghazi khan. Furious raja Ranjeet Singh sent an army to destroy Bahawalpur state.

Nawab solicited support of east India company to invoke its intervention. A sixteen-point agreement between nawab Muhammad bahwal khan Abbasi -(iii) and east india company was concluded in 1833.thus preventing bahawalpur state from falling to Sikh's. Kot sabzal, bhara and bhung were added to the territory. Under nawab Muhammad bahawal khan abbasi (iii) a proper system of provost was also set up to prevent crimes. Nawab bahawal khan abbasi -(iii) died on 19 October 1952 at Derawar.

Nawab brothers, nephew and other members of Abbasi expanded the stats to improve the connectivity between Bahawalpur and other states. During their rule. they tried to save the palace.

LAND OF SAINTS

Bahawalpur considered as the land of saints, many saints come to Bahawalpur and surrounding areas for preaching Islam about 400, 500 years the advent of Islam.

The two prominent Sufi families mainly settled in Uch sharif area of jillanis and Bukhariis.uch sharif is resting place of large number of saints, renowned tombs include tomb of bibl jiwandi and jalaludin.surkh-posh bukhari . A few holy relics are also held with the tombs including turban of the holy prophet (PBUH), Holy prophet footprints, 'samsan' sword of hazrat imam Hassan, cap and turban of hazrat shaikh abdul qadir jillani of baghded.

There is another palace build after the Noor mahal, Darbar mahal, nishat mahal, farrukh mahal, and Gulzar mahal that i visited also to follow my practice research.

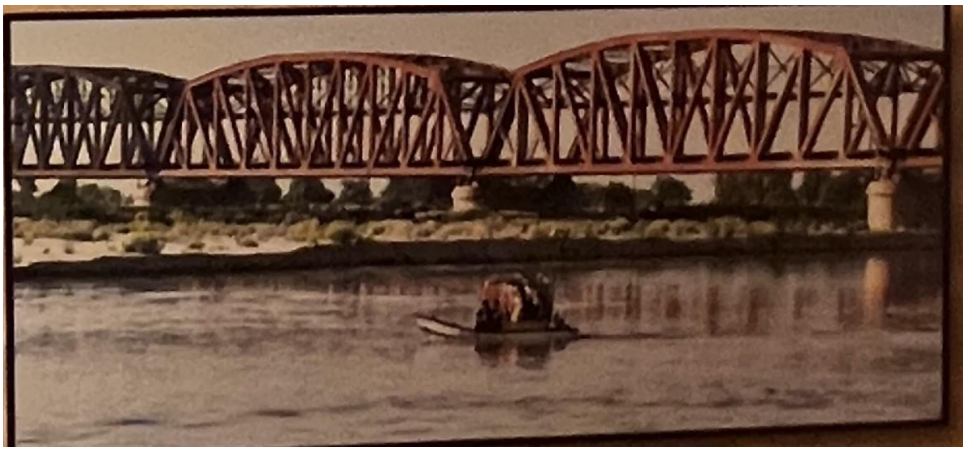
Nawab bahawal khan did not live to see his ideas take the form of reality. This Gulzar MAHAL named after his wife, lies within a vast quadrangle, faced by high fortification walls and considered as one of the central state monuments of bahawalpur.it is the second state building that echos resurgence of native architecture.

The nawab has done many projects for the city and managed to complete the work for people.

The first project BAHAWAL VICTORIA hospital started functioning with an outpatient department, dispensary and operation theatre in 1876.it was named after queen Victoria as bahawal Victoria hospital in 1906.

Currently its Surve as a hub clinical expertise both in main as well as sub- specialities. It is now a 1600 bedded, equipped, tertiary care hospital with all medical and surgical specialities. It is facilitating medical students of Quaid-E-AZAM medical college nursing students at allied nursing school, paramedics and many posts graduate trainees.

The 2nd project was INDUS VALLEY



150 long railway track project launches by nawab Sadiq Muhammad khan Abbasi as part of Indus valley state railway, was a major milestone that links Punjab and KPK with Sindh and Baluchistan till to date.

It is also the only railway track which connects north and south of pakistan. Construction work started in 1871 and completed in 1878 with inauguration of empress bridge over river Sutlej.

The communication network was further expanded by nawab Sadiq Muhammad khan Abbasi-v with laying of track between Samasatta and Bahawalnagar in 1928.

The 3rd project was QUETTA EARTHQUAKE 1935.

Quetta was jolted by a severe earthquake in May 1935, killing thousands of people. Nawab Sadiq has made feeding and sustainable arrangements for four thousand people at Bahawalpur railway station.

The 4rth project SUTLEJ VALLEY .

The project started in 1921 to irrigate the valley of Sutlej River. The project was a realization of a pact signed between the government of India, states of Bahawalpur and Bikaner, under the agreement, four head works were built on Sutlej River and five thousand miles long canals were dug for distributions of water to Bahawalpur region. The amount spent on this project was 32 million and 31 thousand rupees, which was shared between British government and Bahawalpur state upfront, while remaining was a loan and paid subsequently.

The fifth project REFUGEES REHABILITATION

Nawab Sadiq Mohammad khan Abbasi-v personally welcomed refugees at Bahawalpur railway station and established ministry for refugees to help expedite their rehabilitation

Over one million migrants were absorbed in the state of Bahawalpur city Punjab. The Amir od Bahawalpur refuges relief and rehabilitation fund was instituted in 1947, as a central organisation to provide relief to the refugees and donated 50 thousand rupees in Quaid-e-Azam fund.

The 6th project SHER BAGH

A zoo was established at Bahawalpur city in 1942 and named Sher Bagh, where breeding and provision of lions was carried out to the zoos across the country

The zoo occasionally bred and supplied cats such as Asiatic lions and Bengal tigers... It also has a zoological museum with stuffed breeds, reptiles and mammals.

The 7th project THE PORTAL SYSTEM

A Fully functional modern postal system was in place in the state of Bahawalpur.

A mail ticket was issued by state of Bahawalpur on occasion with Pakistan with portraits of quail-e-Azam and nawab Sadiq Mohammad khan Abbasi-v along with respective flags was indeed a great way of showring affinity and love for the newly born state in 1947.

The projects kept continue as he has completed the many other for college, schools and army and established political system under a prime minister.

LAST MESSAGE OF NAWAB

Nawab sir Sadiq Mohammad khan Abbasi-v last message to people of Bahawalpur showed his special love for Pakistan. Where he advised the citizens of Bahawalpur state to remain loyal to the newly created state of Pakistan.

The people of nawab Abbasi have their own traditions costume and objects, props which are still stored in the palace for people to visit in the museum.

Republic of Darbari dress.

Since the time of nawab Mohammad khan the 5th darbari dress was declared as short coat, shirt with golden colour trouser and English shoes. As he was Atchison college graduate, transformation from traditional of English education system.

Replica of royal ceremonial dress,

British officials' governor of viceroy used to visit state to commemorate important days officially these dressed were put on by the state officials and royal family members keeping in mind the importance of event.

Sword of nawab family specially manufactures in Bahawalpur. Their stuff for palace like pottery dress of women for wedding bride and groom, rug that traditionally made by layering worn out clothes that stitches with hand work and bead work.

Spinning wheel ,

That was invented in China about 1000 ad. A spinning well is a device for spinning thread or yarn from Fibers. It was fundamental to the cotton textile prior to industrial revolution. Spinning well is one of the oldest traditions cholistan women.

HAND MILL

Hand mill or quern is an old as 5600 BC consisting of a flat stone bed and a rounded stone, hand mill is typically used for griding corn, wheat etc. This device was widely used in Cholistan dessert and still can ne witnessed a few places and hence become a part of their culture.

CAMERA,

Thie antique camera made in 1920s by Agfa company in Germany, reminded under personal used of nawab Sadiq Mohammad khan Abbasi V.

Finally, the caravan and royal buggy of nawab Abbasi family the. Caravan is a luxury trailer, manufactured by ECCLES Motor caravans ltd in 1935. It houses a luxuries room with all essential's facilities in 1935. When nawab Abbasi performed pilgrimages, the caravan was shipped to Saudia Arabia. During pilgrimages, it was hooked with haj van for travelling between Makah and Madina. It was gifted to Noor mahal by prince Usman daud Abbasi. The royal buggy was manufactured under supervision of Bahawalpur state engineer, Mr Heenan it is a four-wheel horse drawn cart which was pulled by two horses. The buggy had a place for two royal guards, a coachman and sitting capacity for four passengers. It was used for transportation of royal family; it was gifted to Noor mahal prince Usman daud Abbasi.

The knowledge i discover the Noor mahal palace by finding the each elements and the history located in to this building to understand and able to critically analyse information, and propose solutions to my problems arising from that analysis, including the critical evaluation of the appropriateness of different approaches to solving problems and that conclude my information together by understanding the each elements i have i break

down into parts, I also make interference, compile, compare and contrast information by justifying with meeting all the requirement provided for this essay.

My research did not end here during the time i also research the artist from social media who have completed their own individual research just like mine as upside down essay to organise the questions and research about the tropic I choose. it has been analysing the situation and understanding the techniques of theory of the Essey to layout and contains of logical evidence and evaluate in the right directions.

List of artist,

LEONARDO DA VINCI (1452 - 1519)

Biblography,

''Italian:

“Leonardo from Vinci”
Born:

April 15, 1452, Anchiano, near Vinci, Republic of Florence [Italy]

Died:

May 2, 1519, Cloux [now Clos-Lucé], France (aged 67)
Notable Works:

“Battle of Anghiari”

“Last Supper”

“Leda”

“Mona Lisa”

“Portrait of Ginevra de’ Benci”

“St. Jerome”

“The Benois Madonna”

“The Virgin of the Rocks”

“Treatise on Painting”

“Virgin and Child with St. Anne”
(Show more)

Movement / Style:

Early Renaissance

Renaissance
Subjects Of Study:

painting

perspective

anatomy

mechanics

architecture''

''Leonardo da Vinci is probably the most important Renaissance artist. Da Vinci is widely recognized as the most famous and influential artist of all time. He's Mona Lisa painting masterpiece is permanently displayed in the Louvre Museum in France protected behind bulletproof glass. Beyond painting, da Vinci was also a scientist and inventor; he created plenty of drawings of the human body and many modern technologies found in the world today. Simply put, da Vinci was beyond genius status.

Among his famous masterpieces, there are also the Last Supper and The Lady with an Ermine. Even to this day, his works are not fully understood, and he still serves as inspiration for many, many aspiring artists''

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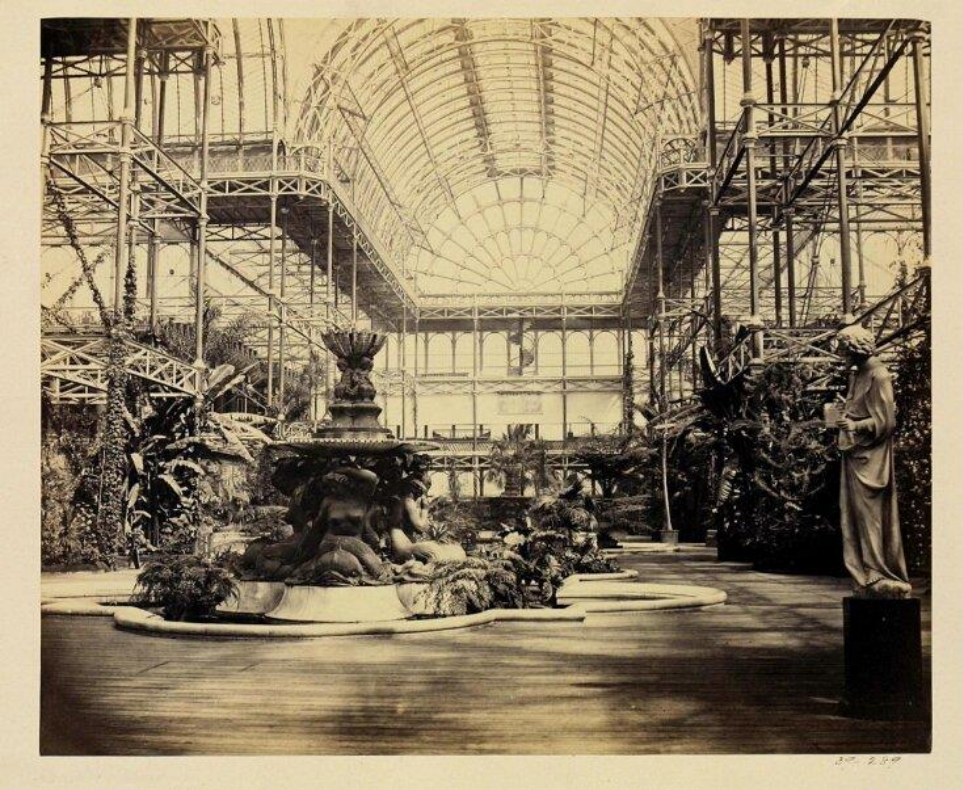

Philip henry

Found him in v&a

Bibliography,

Place of origin

London

Title,

interior view crystal palace.

The artist has shown the crystal palace in south London the creation and the history of contextualized and decontextualized the definition of this place by various events such as exhibition, music, and moving pictures. He has been able to create a piece of work through his research and demolished his work around London to showcase his work to the audience. He has recreated the history of the Crystol palace and give and opportunity for people to remind the history again of this palace, where he has exhibited his work about the history and people who built the palace, He is fully been successful and also able to get a fund for his outstanding work towards the palace so we will keep remain the history of the palace and exhibited hi work around the world.

‘’https://www.bing.com/ck/a?!&&p=fc19349e0ae3162fJmltdHM9MTcxNTIxMjgwMCZpZ3VpZD0yOTU0MjdjNy04NzFmLTY2ZjgtMGJlNC0yODNiODY1ZjY3NzYmaW5zaWQ9NTI4NQ&ptn=3&ver=2&hsh=3&fclid=295427c7-871f-66f8-0be4-283b865f6776&psq=artist+photographer+who+document+about+history+of+palace+&u=a1aHR0cHM6Ly9jb2xsZWN0aW9ucy52YW0uYWMudWsvaXRlbS9PODU2MzMvaW50ZXJpb

3ItdmlldY1jcnlzdGFsLXBhbGFjZS1waG90b2dyYXBoLWRlbGFtb3R0ZS1waGlsaXAtaGVucnkv&ntb=1 ‘’

The additional information during my practice research i found the other amazing work by creating this history and logical evidence toward their knowledge and building the relation with historical place.

‘’Canaletto

View of St. Mark's from the Punta della Dogana, 1740-1745

Pinacoteca di Brera

The scientific community’s consensus seems to be that at the current rate, Venice will be underwater by the end of this century. Italy’s extremely complicated and expensive flood prevention measures may be too little, too late. That will leave the Venetian cityscapes painted most iconically by Canaletto—whose name means “little canal”—as important records of the way things once were. Venice of the 22nd century, oddly, may end up more closely resembling Damien Hirst’s elaborate shipwreck sculptures, which he showed in the city during its 2017 biennale.

News

Photos

Lifestyle Gallery

Watercolour exhibition captures the beauty of architectural historical monuments

Watercolour exhibition captures the beauty of architectural historical monuments

March 15, 2022 19:10 IST

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Throwing light on the majestic monuments, a new art exhibition brings the beauty of them in watercolours (Source: PR Handout)

2 / 8

Titled Portraits for Conservation, the art exhibition at Annexe Art Gallery, India International Center Annexe, Lodi Estate from March 9-15, 2022 from 11 am to 7 pm, captures the works of Himanish Das (Source: PR Handout)

3 / 8

Batashewala Complex (Source: PR Handout)

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From the collection of Agha Khan Trust for Culture, the works depict Humayun's Tomb, Isa Khan's Tomb, Rahim's Tomb, Batashewala Complex among others; Humayun's Tomb (Source: PR Handout)

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Isa Khan's Tomb (Source: PR Handout)

6 / 8

The artist, trained as an architect, Das simultaneously pursued an art historical interest in the artistic and architectural traditions of the Mughals and the various Rajput schools, which culminated in a PhD in England in 2005 (Source: PR Handout).....

"Through my research, I saw unique ways of depicting architecture in Indian paintings, more as a sequence of architectural, or rather complete spatial experiences, rather than mere illustrations of buildings as such. I was also deeply attracted to the Company school paintings, commissioned by the British, particularly the genre of architectural illustrations. They seemed to combine the extreme refinement and delicacy of the Indian miniature traditions with a degree of photographic representation," said Das in a statement; Rahim's Tomb (Source: PR Handout)''

conclusion

Despite the fact I have completed my individual practice research of finding this amazing history about the palace archival and nawab Abbasi family I discover about the palace in Bahawalpur city that i concluded the Evidence that i have reflected upon the ideas of others within the subject area is crucial to me and providing a reasoned and informed debate within my work. Furthermore, i provided evidence that you can make sound judgements and convincing arguments using data and concepts, with an understanding of the limits of knowledge, and influences analyses and interpretations and also focus on my targeted area which really reflect upen very well to demonstrate my practice skills within the research.