

DAWN OF AYURVEDA DURING THE REIGN OF NIZAM VII OF HYDERABAD.

K.VENKATA RAMA RAJU.*

MOMIN ALI.**

ABSTRACT

Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, the Nizam VII ruled the Hyderabad State for about 38 years. In those days Ayurveda was flourishing in the state due to efforts of many Ayurvedic physicians, scholastic teachers, distinguished patrons and well-wishers who worked together with devotional spirit to make Ayurveda available to the people of the state to provide care for the diseases.

Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh started Nizam Ayurvedic college and Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana in Hyderabad city under their management in the year 1934 as a private institution, which was inaugurated in the same year by Azam Jah Bahadur, the Prince of Berar. Consequent upon the inauguration, the Nizam Government accorded sanction of an amount of Rs. 200/- per month for Ayurveda. Thus the seed of Ayurveda was sown during the reign of Nizam VII in the Hyderabad state.

*"Then let me dive into the depth of Time
And bring from out the ages that have
rolled.*

*A few small fragments of those recks
sublime*

*Which human eyes never more behold
Shrines of the mighty; can't it be
That it is, all remains of the." 1*

His Exhaled Highness Sultanul Uloom Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur Asafjah the Nizam VII, succeeded his father, His Highness Mir Mehboob Ali Khan Bahadur Asaf jah the Nizam VI in 1911 A.D. as the ruler of Hyderabad State, and ruled the state for about 38 years. The dominion was divided into fairly definite regions, viz. Marathwada,

Telangana and Karnataka.²

Medical Facilities Available in the Nizam Dominion And Early History of Western System of Medicine in Hyderabad

His Highness Nawab Nasiruddaula Bahadur the Nizam IV intended to start the Western system of Medicine in Hyderabad. So, the residency surgeon Dr. Maclean was called and ordered by the Nizam to open here a school of Western system of medicine. In pursuance of the orders Dr. Maclean hired a house in Gunfoundry of the town at the rent of Rs.30/- and opened a school at the early part of the year 1846.

* Retired Professor, Govt. Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad.

** Assistant Director (Ay), IJHM, Osmania Medical College Buildings, Putlibowli, Hyderabad (India).

The Hyderabad Medical School was converted into Osmania Medical College in 1921 and later affiliated to Osmania University, which was established in 1918, M.B.B.S. classes were started in 1927, and first examination was held in 1932, where in 11 candidates appeared and seven were passed. The Medium of instructions was Urdu, and University was first of its kind to impart University education in regional language in India.³

Planning and construction of Afzalgunj Hospital

During the reign of Nawab Afzaluddaula Bahadur the Nizam V, his minister Mukhtarulmulk Sir Salar Jung Bahadur, according to the advise and plan of Dr. George Smith, established Afzalgunj hospital in Hyderabad. Dr. Pemberton the Residency surgeon had laid its foundation. Dr. Md. Vazeer Ali was incharge of the hospital and served as Superintendent for 7 years. He wrote 7 year's report under the name of Tajrubate Matabe Vazeeri in 1275 F. (1865 AD). Later Dr. Abdul Hussain (Nawab Arastuyar Jung) was selected as Head of this Hospital, who served for 36 years. He was the last superintendent of the Afzalgunj hospital.

The Osmania general hospital building was constructed during the reign of Mir Osman Ali Khan, the 7th and the last Nizam of Hyderabad. The Medical school was converted into Osmania Medical College and the Afzalgunj hospital was shifted to the grand new building of the Osmania general hospital on the bank of the River Moosi.⁴ It is a picturesque three storied

structure in the Indosaracenic style with a main central dome and subsidiary domes, constructed at a cost of 21 lakhs of rupees. The plans were supplied by a Calcutta's Architect during the directorship of Dr. Lankester.⁵

Victoria Zenana Hospital

The Victoria Zenana hospital, as its name suggests, was established in memory of Late Queen Victoria. The foundation stone was laid by His Majesty King George V, When he visited Hyderabad as Prince of Wales in 1906.⁶

Birth of Unani System of Medicine

In 1810 at the side of Moghalpura entrance arch near Charminar, there is a Tiny mosque called Sajida begam masjid. A scholar from Afghanistan started holding classes in religious subjects and other basic sciences.⁷ Gradually a course in Unani Tibb was also initiated.⁸

The Reign of Nizam VI

Ala Hazrat Mir Mehboob Ali Khan Bahadur Gufran Makan, Asafjah VI, succeeded to the throne in 1285 Hijri (1865 AD) at an early age of about 4 years. It is not possible to note down in detail about the development of medical services provided in his reign. He was famous all over India as a generous ruler and for his outlook for communal harmony and one of the important feature in his reign was that the final decision to encourage the unani system of medicine in the state, under the care of the Nawab Sir Asmanjah Bahadur. His Ministry gave permanent shape to the scheme and a department was established on the auspicious day of

15th teer 1300 Fasli (1890 A.D.) for the Unani system of medicine in the state. Which included three dispensaries viz. 1. Sadar Shifakhana, 2. Shifakhana Hussaini Alam, 3. Shifakhana Berun Balda.

For these dispensaries Ahmed Sayeed Sahab, Hakeem Mirza Ashiq Ali Sahab and Hakeem Nawab Mirza Sahab were appointed as Tabeeps respectively. Among them Hakeem Ahmed Sayeed Sahab the Tabeeb of Sadar Shifakhana was designated as "Afsarul Atibba." and also "Sadar mudarris" of the school. To administer this department a Board was constituted under the name of "Administrative Board of Unani Medicine" which functioned upto 1306 Fasli (1896 AD). Later on the Board was abolished and the administration was handed over to the Board of Directors, which functioned from 9th Khurdad 1306 fasli (1896 AD) to 16th Mehar 1306 fasli (1896 AD), i.e. (about 5 months). Later on correspondence was initiated directly between the Afsarul Atibha and Government due to the abolition of the Board and inspection of all dispensaries came under control of Secretary to the Government. Ahmed Sayeed Sahab expired on 18th Khurdad 1306 fasli (1896 AD) and Dr. Mohibbe Hussain Sahab Failasoof Jung was appointed in his place as Afsarul Atibha who passed away on 6th Bahman 1317 Fasli (1907 AD). He was succeeded by Hakeem Altaf Hussain Sahab Hazakh Jung.

In the reign of Nizam VI the department was expanded and following posts were created in 1306 fasli (1896

:AD) :	Afsarul Atibba of Unani Deptt.	
		- 1 post
	Hakeems	- 2 posts
	Assistants	- 6 posts
	School Teacher	- 1 post.

The department had a strength of 39 staff members including clerks and compounders likewise the total staff of this department was limited to 49. Later on, one Magzanul Advya (godown) was established with a post of Daroga and four sub-ordinate posts under him. Annual expenditure of this department at that time was approximately between Rs. 15,000/- to 20,000/-

Position of Unani System of Medicine under Rign of Nizam VII

The reign of Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur the Nizam VII was the best and Golden period for development of Unani medicine. He commanded to erect a new building with an approximate cost of Rs. 5 lakhs similar to the Osmania General Hospital on 27th JAMADIUSSANI 1344 Hijri i.e. 25th January 1925. Actually it was proposed to be erected on the bank of Moosi river resembling the Osmania General Hospital but it was altered. On 14th Rabbussani 1345 Hijri i.e. 25th October 1926 the Nizam himself laid down foundation stone by the side of monumental Charminar in front of Makka Masjid for construction of the hospital building with an accommodation for 150 beds for inpatients along with an out-patient department, which was completed in five years in the year 1350 Hijri (1932 AD). In the year of 1336 fasli the Nizam commanded the department

to submit a proposal for establishment of dispensaries, godown and also frame a curriculum for Unani school with the main intention to uplift the Unani system of medicine in a proper way and to give protection on par with Modern medicine in the State. The medium of instruction in the school was Arabic as well as Persian. In 1320 Fasli (1911 AD) only nineteen dispensaries were established. Later on this number was further increased by establishing a total of 77 dispensaries all over the Nizam's dominion to serve the people. These dispensaries were classified in three categories 1st, 2nd, and 3rd according to budgetary provision and employment potentiality. Thus the Unani medicine occupied 2nd place to the Modern medicine in the state.

Position of Ayurveda in the State

It is not an exaggeration to say that Ayurveda which is one of the oldest medical sciences in the world served the people of the state under the patronage of Raja samsthanas of the State. In those days, the Ayurveda was flourishing in the state due to efforts of many Ayurvedic physicians, scholastic teachers, distinguished patrons and well wishers who worked together with devotional spirit to make this ancient medicine available to the people of the state to provide cure for the diseases. Ayurvedic system prospered due to its popularity in the villagers of the state. This was possible because vaidyas treated their patients with a thorough knowledge of diseases after careful diagnosis according to Ayurvedic

principles. They were also experts in preparing varieties of Ayurvedic medicines according to the needs to cure various diseases.

The Ayurvedic system of medicine attained more and more popularity in the state through the services of the prominent vaidyas.

Pandit Hari Govindji

Pandit Hari Govindji was a legendary person who sowed the seed of Ayurveda in the state. Sri Pandit Shipalji father of Sri Hari Govindji a brahmin by cast, a native of Ferozabad, a remarkable scholar in Sanskrit, while on a journey to visit the famous towns and cities of India arrived in Hyderabad, and decided to marry and settle down in Hyderabad in compliance of the request of his friends and some educated personalities who were attracted by his activities. In course of time this couple was blessed with a child, Sri Hari Govindji who became a famous physician and founder of Ayurveda in the State. Hari Govindji had his education in the society of educated personalities and gained sufficient knowledge in Urdu, Persian and Sanskrit. After his education he entered in the service of Forest Department due to which he had an opportunity in the service of Forest department to identify medicinal plants, to know their properties and usages in diseases very well. This encouraged him to make up his mind to learn Ayurveda systematically. He contacted many Ayurvedic physicians and gained further knowledge in it from them. In addition to his service in the Forest

department he started private practice. Later, he decided to give up his Government service and to serve the people through the noble profession of practising Ayurvedic system of medicine to cater the needs of the poor. Further he acquired sufficient knowledge in Unani medicine also under guidance and training of Hakeem Moulana Afzal Hussain Sahab Rampuri.

Hari Govindji's courageous selfless and devoted services during the break out of plague in Hyderabad in 1911 were admired by Government as well as one and all in the state. Likewise at the time of an epidemic of influenza in the state he rendered his best services with keen interest along with his team for speedy control of the epidemic. He founded a conference of influenza in 1919 A.D., which was later on was converted into 'HYDERABAD NIZAM AYURVEDIC UNANI TIBBI CONFERENCE,' he acted as its secretary and gave a permanent shape to it. In the year 1923 the fifth annual "Hyderabad Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference" was organized by him, which was the last conference during his life.

Hari Govindji was a poet of Hindi and had a poetic talent in Persian and Urdu languages as well. He was personal physician to Maharaja Yameenul Sultanat Sir Kishan Prasad Bahadur, other Jagirdars and Umras (nobles) of the state. Hari Govindji used to spent a lot of money for the encouragement of Ayurveda in all aspects so as to preserve its popularity and prestige in the State.

Hari Govindji was a very popular

physician, selfless devotee, a dedicated personality of Ayurveda and a guru to many physicians in the state. He gave guidance and practical training to his students in his own dispensary. Out of his disciples he selected some of the young and energetic, selfless hard workers like Hakeem Narayan Das, Hakeem Ramakrishnaiah, Hakeem Prabhu Dayal, Hakeem Suraj Prasad, Hakeem Rama Raju, Hakeem Janardhan to popularise this medicine in the state.

Such an unique personality who dedicated his life to the cause of uplifting of Ayurveda in the state by all means, left the responsibility of development of Ayurveda on the shoulders of his young disciples and left this world at the age of seventy five years.⁹

Installation of Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh in Hyderabad

After demise of Pandit Hari Govindji, there were no sign of activities to be seen in the field of Ayurveda for a decade or so. There after some pioneer disciples realised their responsibilities and came forward with having common ideas to fulfill the last desire of late Hari Govindji. These members have resembled and unanimously decided with determination at their meeting to start an Ayurvedic college and a dispensary to facilitate systematic theoretical and practical training to the students in Ayurvedic medicine and also to provide treatment to the people and for this purpose an executive body was formed in the name of Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh consisting of 9 eminent

vaidyas and scholars to run these two institutions, under the management of the Sangh in the city. In this connection they executed an agreement of partnership under their Sangh on one rupee Dastavez Sarkar Asafia, No.B 983040 with their shares on 10th Dai 1344 fasli i.e. 14th November 1933 AD. The agreement was to take the necessary steps for upliftment, encouragement and expansion of Ayurveda in Nizam's dominion.

The names of the partners who executed the partnerships agreement with their shares are as under:

1. Hk.D.Janardhan Vaidya Bhooshan S/o. Vasudev age 45 years, Gowliguda - two shares.

2. Hk.Shanker Prasad S/o. Hari Govindji Kaviraj age 25 years, Sultanbazar - one and half (1 1/2) shares.

3. Pandit Radhakrishna Dwivedi, Bhashagacharya S/o. Pandit Khalasiram age 40 years, Charkaman, Hyderabad one and half shares.

4. Hk. D.Ram Raju, Vaidya Ratna S/o. Narasaraju age 40 years, Berun Gowlipura, Hyderabad - one and half shares.

5. Shatavadhani Tirumala Venkata Ramanuja Swamy S/o. Rangachary age 32 years, Secunderabad - one share.

6. M. Ananta Rangachary, Ayurveda Pandit S/o. Pandit Raghavachary age 35 years, Pathhargathi - one share.

7. Hk.P.Ram Das S/o. Yathirajam age 35 years, Chaman Afzalgunj, Hyderabad - one share.

8. Hk.Narasing Prasad S/o. Chamanlal Vaidya age 50 years,

Sultanshahi - one share.

9. Hk. Markandeyulu S/o. Venkaiah age 30 years, Vadlabazar, Secunderabad - Three fourth share (Fig. 1).

These eminent physicians, scholars and famous persons of the city started with the help of lovers of Ayurveda and dignitaries to give shape to Ayurveda in the State. In this connection unforgettable and prominent part played by Baba Purandasji Udaseen to the cause of Ayurveda cannot be ignored. Under such powerful leadership of Babaji a delegation consisting of Vaidya Bhooshan Janardhan, Bhashagacharya Pt. Radhakrishna Dwivedi along with some other founder members called upon the Motamad Tibabat & Fouj, Hasan Nawaz Jung Bahadur, i.e. Secretary to the Government, several times and impressed upon him the necessity of the installing Ayurvedic system of medicine also under government patronage in the State. As a result of several times of persuasions made by the delegation, the Secretary to government at last agreed to give all possible help to Ayurveda, provided, qualified vaidyas are available for appointment to the Ayurvedic dispensaries if established. The Secretary further advised them to think of producing qualified vaidyas in Ayurveda and as soon as the candidates will be available the government would consider to introduce the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the dominion.

Ayurvedic Dawakhana and College Started Under Management of Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh

On the consequent of the advise of the Secretary to Government, Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh decided to start a dawakhana and college in the city under their own management. The Sangh hired a portion of building at Kothi, sultanbazar from a persian landlord at the present site of Tajmahal Hotel Complex and started the dawakhana and college in the name of Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana & Nizam Ayurvedic College in the year 1934 as a private institution.

Inauguration of Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dwakhana & Ayurvedic College By the Prince of Berar

The General Wala Shan Hazrat Azam Jah Bahadur the prince of Berar and Sepe Salar Lashkar Asafia had kindly conceded the long desire of the pioneers of Ayurveda and inaugurated the Nizam Ayurvedic college and Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana on 25th Shaban 1353 Hijri correspondingly 1st week of December 1934 AD showing his generosity love and affection for this system of medicine. This momentous occasion was graced by Maharaja Yameenul Sultanat Peshkar Bahadur Sir Kishan Pershad, Raja Bahadur Venkat Ram Reddy, the Kotwal Sahab and other high dignitaries. Many officials in high positions of the State Government were also present on the occasion. That auspicious day should be written in golden letters in the Ayurvedic history of Nizam State (Fig. 2).

Thus, Ayurvedic system of medicine was established during the reign of Nizam VII under the management of Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh.

Release of Grant to Ayurveda By the Nizam Government

As a result of the inauguration by the Prince of Berar, the government of Nizam was pleased to accord sanction of an amount of Rs. 200/- p.m. for Ayurveda. The amount also was released by the Finance department. After the expiry of the period for which the amount was sanctioned on 3rd teer 1344 Fasli (1934 AD) the Secretary medical requested the Secretary Finance, for further continuation. By the order of Sadarat Ozma in its reply the amount of Rs.200/ was released through Finance Secretary vide his letter No. 1624/1625 dated 20 Amardad 1346 fasli (1936 AD) Rs.100/- p.m. each for Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana and Ayurvedic college from the reserved fund to Ayurveda for a period of one year or until new scheme is sanctioned which ever is earlier, this letter was addressed to the Examiner to Civil and military, to release an amount after careful examination and satisfaction without further delay, and under intimation to the Secretary Military and Medical for his file No.60 of 1346 fasli (1936 A.D.). Thus the amount of this aid for Ayurveda continued up to 1941 A.D.

In the year of 1941 the Nizam Government took over the complete administration of Dawakhana and the College and a sum of Rs. 35,000/- was allotted in the budget for the year 1941-

42 to meet the expenditure of the Ayurvedic institutions.

Commencement of Functioning of Nizam Ayurvedic Dawakhana and Ayurvedic College

These two wings of dawakhana and the college began to function at Sultan bazar, at the same rented building. The dawakhana named as Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana, started functioning as an out patient department under supervision of the distinguished founder members of these Ayurvedic institutions, such as Hk. D. Janardhan Vaidyabhushan Hk. D. Ramaraju, Vaidya Ratna, who were the physicians with designation of Mohtarim and Madadgar Mohtarim respectively. In compounding section C. Jaganatham and D. Krishnamacharyulu carried out duties as compounders. Sri Chandriah a Senior sincere and obedient person who was well experienced in preparation of medicines was appointed to attend other miscellaneous work also. This limited team of persons with their sympathetic behaviour towards the patients within no time made the Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana famous and popular in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad.

Establishment of Ayurvedic College

The Nizam Ayurvedic college, which was an another wing and an important institution of the department started functioning a little later after establishment of the Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana perhaps one of the reasons may be non-availability of candidates seeking admission in the college, and

another reason may be non availability of efficient teaching personnel in this institution, though some of the founder members were scholars and able to teach each subject prescribed in the course. At this juncture some scholars came forward to spare their valuable time for such noble cause of teaching Ayurveda. Probably the Nizam Ayurvedic college started admitting students regularly from the year of 1935 onwards. In the early days of the college there were no rules framed nor basic minimum qualifications were prescribed for admission of candidates in it. Only working knowledge of Sanskrit, Hindi together with sufficient knowledge in their mother tongue was enough for admission. Duration of prescribed period of study was four years. The subjects were being taught on the basis of 'Grantha Pradhaniya Paddhati' mainly from Laghutrayee, Sushruta Kalpasthana, Rasaratnasamuchchaya and Sanskrit. A certificate 'Ayurvedavisharada' was awarded to the candidates after successful completion of the prescribed course. About eight candidates were admitted in 1935 for first academic year in the Ayurvedic college. Though in the following years the number of admissions became fewer, but later on the number of candidates increased gradually by the time this institution was taken over by the Nizam Government in the year 1940-41.

Staff of the College

Among the founder members who started teaching different subjects, in the

early days of the Ayurvedic college were Pt. Radhakrishna, Bhishagacharya, who was designated as Principal, Vaidya M.A. Rangachary, Ayurveda Vaidya Vidwan, was designated as Vice Principal, Shatavadhani Vedala Venkata Ramanujaswamy was designated as lecturer of the college. According to students of the first batch, prior to Pt. Radhakrishnaji, Sri Subbaraya Shastri a scholar in Sanskrit & Ayurveda acted as Principal of the college for few months.

Some of the Devoted Personalities who worked in the College

Later on few more persons devoted to Ayurveda agreed to extend their co-operation and offered their valuable services for conducting classes in the college. They were Pt. Panchangam Tiruvenkata Charyulu, Dr. Y.N. Thimmaraju, Srirangam Subba Rao, Pandit Chahail Biharilal Chaturvedi and Kaviraj Shiv Vallabhji, etc.

Constitution of an Ayurvedic Advisory Board and Framing of Rules and Regulations by H.E.H. The Nizam Sarkar

H.E.H. The Nizam Sarkar was pleased to accord sanction to constitute an Ayurvedic Advisory Committee on 29th Ramazan 1359 Hijri (31-10-1940 AD) with an intention to develop the Ayurvedic system of medicine in the State. This is a great sign of achievement for Ayurveda to come under the patronage of Nizam Government in the dominion. The following twenty one rules and regulations were framed for the

guidance of the committee.

1. The committee shall be named as an "Ayurveda Advisory Committee."
2. Committee means 'A Body in which necessary discussions of constructive programme in connection with the development of Ayurvedic education to be taken place, and which informs the Government of its discussions'.
3. The committee shall consist of - Chairman, a Secretary and six honorary members. Among them three persons who have an interest in Ayurveda shall be nominated as members by the Government. The other three members shall be appointed by the Government from the Ayurvedic Vaidyas and Unani Hakeems.
4. The Secretary to the Government - Tibabat (Medical) shall be Chairman of the Committee.
5. The Secretary of the Committee shall be paid member with a salary and who must have sufficient knowledge in Ayurveda.
6. The Chairman shall appoint these honorary members with the consent of the Government for a term of three years.
7. Any post of the member falling vacant within the term, will be filled up by appointing any other person for the rest of the term.
8. After completion of the term of the members, Government shall appoint new members or the same members may be re-appointed.
9. The advisory committee shall meet

- in the office of the Secretary of the Government. Tibabat (medical) in every first week of every month. The chairman shall call an emergency - meeting, whenever it is necessary.
10. Except Chairman three Hon'ble - members shall be required to be - present in the meeting to complete the quorum. If it meets again after postponement of the meeting the - above rules do not apply to the meeting.
 11. The subjects for discussions should be in the serial order of the agenda. Chairman can change the serial order if necessary.
 12. The notice of the meeting shall be served to the Hon'ble members at least one week before commencement of the meeting. Agenda of the topics for discussion also to be informed through the notice.
 13. Chairman shall maintain the decency of the meeting according to the code of conduct. On the points of the discussions and rules of action the decision taken by the Chairman shall be final.
 14. Any Honorary member of advisory - committee, when he desires to speak or to put a question to any other fellow member pertaining to any, subject shall do so through the Chairman. Unless one members speech is over, the other members should not interfere.
 15. On proposals of any amendment of any resolution by any Hon'ble member opinion shall be obtained on such amendment before hand. If Chairman feels that it is not necessary the decision can be taken by him against the amendment.
 16. No Hon'ble member shall ever speak on irrelevant subject. Without consent of the Chairman no member shall speak twice on one subject. The proposer is only authorised to reply to the objection. Final decisions is taken by the majority of the committee.
 17. On behalf of the committee the Secretary shall do all correspondence and to preserve all records of proceedings and minutes pertaining to the meeting, after obtaining signature of the Chairman.
 18. On behalf of the advisory committee steps shall be taken for development of Ayurveda by propagating its benefits to the public. The committee shall have the duty to convince the Government about the necessity of this system and make recommendations on the following subjects:
 - a. Establishment of schools.
 - b. To provide books, benches, chairs for them.
 - c. To establish an Ayurvedic dispensary and supervise it.
 - d. To appoint eligible candidates in the vacant posts in the schools and dispensaries.
 - e. To supervise the work of the teachers and vaidyas working in the schools and dispensaries.
 - f. To sanction stipend for eligible students.
 - g. To plant and nourish medical plants with consultation of the agriculture department.
 - h. To get prepared good medicines.

- i. Where there are no dispensaries the treatment should be provided to the public through mobile dispensaries.
- j. Necessary suggestions could be obtained from the eminent vaidyas of the state or even from out of the state by paying remuneration to them.
- k. To conduct inspections of schools and dispensaries.

19. The advisory committee shall submit its budgetary estimates, income and expenditure report to the Government with the signature of the Chairman.

20. In connection with the subject mentioned at fourth and sixth of the rule 18, the Government shall delegate power to the Chairman to execute or even cancel or the Government authorise itself to do the same.

21. The Government is authorised to implement these rules with sub-rules.¹⁰

Constitution of the Central Board of Tanzeemedehi (Rural Development Board)

Sir Akbar Hyder Nawaz Jung Bahadur, who was an experienced, one of the best administrators and belonging to a noble family of India, was then the Prime Minister of Nizam Government. He had realised the need to procure a proper patronage of the Government for Ayurveda on par with the other systems of medicine in the dominion. With this intension he constituted a Board under the name

"The Central Board of Tanzeemedehi" on thursday 13th February 1941 A.D. The Board had to bring uniformity in the different systems of medicine and in the

planning and preparation of schemes in a proper manner.

The Central Board of Tanzeemedehi was constituted by the Prime Minister with the concurrence of the H.E.H. the Nizam with the following members to control and look after the establishment and construction of dispensaries and medical colleges in the State:

1. Nawab Gaousyar Jung Bahadur, Subbedar Gulbarga - Official member
2. Moulvi Sayyed Asadullah Sahab Zaed, Motemad Mal for local fund
3. Hk. Maqsood Ali Khan, Director, Unani
4. Hk. Basheer Ahmad, Private Member, Unani
5. Dr. Hyder ali khan, Director , Allopathy
6. Dr. Lateef Sayeed, Private Member Allopathy
7. Hk. Shanker Prasad, Secretary Ayurvedic Advisory Board
8. Kaviraj Shivavallabh, Private member, Ayurveda.

The Nizam Ayurvedic Intezami Board

After preparing rules and regulations for the board to act, the Nizam Government had constituted a Board entitled "Nizam Ayurvedic Intezami Board " in the month of February 1941 with the following members

President: Nawab Hassan Nawaz Jung Bahadur

Secretary to the Government.
Medical & Military

Secretary: Hk. Shanker Prasad Hari Govind

Members:

Sri Baba Purandas Udaseen
 Sri Raja Panna Ialpiti
 Pt. Suraj Prasad
 Pt. Gaya Prasad
 Sri Raja Pingali Venkataram Reddy
 Moulvi Hakeem Kabeeruddin

To prepare curriculum and syllabus for the ensuing Nizam Ayurvedic college, a sub-committee also was formed by Government consisting of the following members:

Dr. Vaghrey, Dr. Brijmohan Lal (Principal Osmania Medical College), Pt. Suraj Prasad, Pt. Gaya Prasad, Pt. Radha Krishna, Moulvi Kabeeruddin and Hk. Shanker Prasad Hari Govind.¹¹

Public Relation, Department of Nizam Government

Following notification released by the Public Relation department of Nizam Government.

"H.E.H. The Nizam has been pleased to accord sanction to implement and prepared scheme for encouragement of Ayurvedic system of medicine in the dominion. According to the scheme an amount of Rs. 43,000/- was to be spent in the first phase, later on Rs. 35,000/- were to be spent every year. Accordingly an advisory committee should be constituted with the Secretary to the medical and military as its Chairman along with seven other members. The Chairman of the committee will look after the administration of the department, college and hospitals. (All this was conditional. The condition was that the Government would watch for a period of 2 years that,

how far this system of medicine is useful to the public. Then it would be decided whether it should be continued permanently or any other alternative step is required to be taken into consideration.)

Nizam Ayurvedic College & Sadar Dawakhana Taken over by the Government

On the proposal submitted by the Board of Ayurveda constituted by the Government, the Institutions functioning as Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana and Nizam Ayurvedic College (both in the same premises) at Sultan Bazar, were taken over by Nizam Government under its direct control from 1st Ardebesh 1350 Fasli (5th March 1941 AD). The following appointments were made in Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana

Hk. D. Janardhan Vaidya Bhooshan was appointed as Superintendent (Mohtamim) in the scale of 150-200 p.m.

Hk. D. Ramaraj was appointed as Assistant Superintendent (Madadgar Mohtamim) in the scale of 80-125 p.m.

One Itinerary dispensary also established to which Sri M.A. Rangachary was appointed as an Incharge of the dispensary.

Nizam Ayurvedic College

Pandit Radhakrishna Sharma was appointed as Principal of the College in the scale of Rs. 150-200 p.m., Pt. Chahail Biharilal, Pt. Shiva Vallabh Kaviraj, Pt. Parmeshwari Prasad were appointed as lecturers in the college on the salary of Rs. 80/- p.m. Apart from these posts three more posts were also

created with the monthly remuneration of Rs.50/- On one of these three posts Pt. Ranchangam Tiruvenkatachary was appointed and the other two posts were kept vacant.

Later on, in the Sadar Dawakhana two more posts of Assistant vaidyas were created. To these two posts, one post was added in general out - patient wing by appointing Hk. P.Ramdas and another post in Shalya (surgery) section on which Hk. Gopaldaswamy Pillai a famous Ayurvedic practioner in Shalya was appointed.

Additional Staff in the College

Apart from the senior staff of the college some more posts were also created and following persons were appointed probably in the year 1942-43.

1.Pt.Narayan Dattaji, 2.Pt.Varadhachary, 3. Dr.Annaji Gopal Rao Deshpande, MBBS Bombay, 4.Pt. Lakshmi - narayana Jha, 5.Pt.Yagnadatta Sharma, 6.Pt.Goveradhan Sharma. (Pt.Yagnadutta Sharma and Governadhan Sharma worked in the college for a very short period).

Notification issued by the Government, Functioning of Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana & College

"The Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana and College situated at Sultan Bazar, Hyderabad, had been taken over by the Government. These institutions are functioning under direct control of the Government hereafter. Working hours of Sadar Dawakhana will be from 8 AM to 12 noon in the morning and 5 PM to 6 PM. in the evening. Medicines will be given to the patients free of cost. Moreover the Itinerary dispensing team also has started to visit Jatras, Uruses and Bazars, where free

treatment will be given to the suffering humanity.

Classes will be commenced in the Nizam Ayurvedic college from 1st Amardad 1350 Fasli (1941 AD) onwards. The duration of study period is for four years, after completing four years study course, a certificate will be awarded to the successful candidates who have appeared for the examination.

¹²

Opening of Two more Ayurvedic Dispensaries

Subsequently the government started two more Ayurvedic dispensaries in the city. One dispensary at Karwan and another at Himayatnagar providing all facilities which were available in Ayurveda Sadar Dawakhana.

Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana and Nizam Ayurvedic College Shifted to Troop Bazar and to other Places

In the meantime, the Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar dawakhana and Nizam Ayurvedic college were shifted from Sultan bazar, Tajmahal building to a private building adjacent to electricity substation at troop bazar (Fig. 3). From there it was shifted to a huge building of Nawab Khudrat Nawaz Jung a brother in law of Nizam VIIIth the then Secretary to the Medical department which was at Hyderguda. From there it was again shifted to Raja Sirnapally building, Jambagh, and from there to Sardarmahal building near Charminar (Fig. 4). These two institutions remained there for some time, then the sadar dawakhana was shifted to one of the wings of Nizamia General Hospital. Thereafter, under the unavaoidable circumstances the Ayurvedic college was shifted to Maharaja Kishan prasad palace at

Shalibanda in 1964-65 and from there it was again shifted to the Dewadi of 'Suryayar Jung Bahadur' near Yakutpura Railway Station. It was shifted from there for a short period into a private building at Tarnaka. Then it was shifted again to Keshava Iyengar building located in one of the lanes of Abids adjacent to Santosh Talkies. At last a land was selected by the Government in one of the corner of T.B. Hospital, compound at Yerragadda and it was decided to construct a new building for Ayurvedic college and hospital permanently in a planned manner. The foundation stone was laid by the then Chief Minister of A.P. Sri. T. Anjaiah and its name was changed as Dr. Boorgula Ramkrishna Rao Govt. Ayurvedic College in the year 1983. In this way the college after moving in many historical places and private buildings finally found its permanent home which was its won in the year 1986.

Proposal to Establish Twenty Ayurvedic Dispensaries in the State

As a decision was taken by the Advisory committee in the middle of 1945-47 or so, scheme was prepared and submitted to the Government to establish twenty Ayurvedic dispensaries in rural areas of the state.

Appointment of Umedwars Prevailed in Nizam Government

In Nizam government, an Umedwari (Apprentice) system prevailed in each and every department to work as Umedwar without any remuneration, with the permission of the competent authorities of the particular department. Those Umedware who were permitted to work in the department, were preferred for appointment on new posts whenever they were created and or

whenever some one goes on long leave. These post were purely temporary. Accordingly in view of the ensuing vacancies in the department for posts of vaidyas in the proposed scheme pending with the government. The Secretary medical permitted some candidates to work as Umedwars. Selection of Umedwars was from those who passed the Ayurvedic visharada examination from Government Ayurvedic College, Hyderabad only. The Secretary advisory board of Ayurveda communicated the permission order to the candidates and posted them in various dispensaries in the city and college, vide his letter No. 933, dated 5th Khurdad 1357 Fasli (1948 AD). Further, he clarified that the Umedwars should maintain discipline in their respective places of posting. They should not give any scope for complaints against them by their incharge. If any Umedwar was found absent from his work without intimation to the authorities for one month, his name should be removed from the list of Umedwars and he will not be considered for service in the department.

But after the fall of Nizam's regime in 1948, all the schemes of development of Ayurveda pending with the Government were withdrawn, the ummidwari system was also abolished and the further expansion of Ayurveda was stagnated until the formation of a new Government.

However, the nucleus created in the reign of Mir Osman Ali Khan Bahadur, the Nizam VII, was further developed and expanded by the successive State Governments of Andhra Pradesh of independent India.

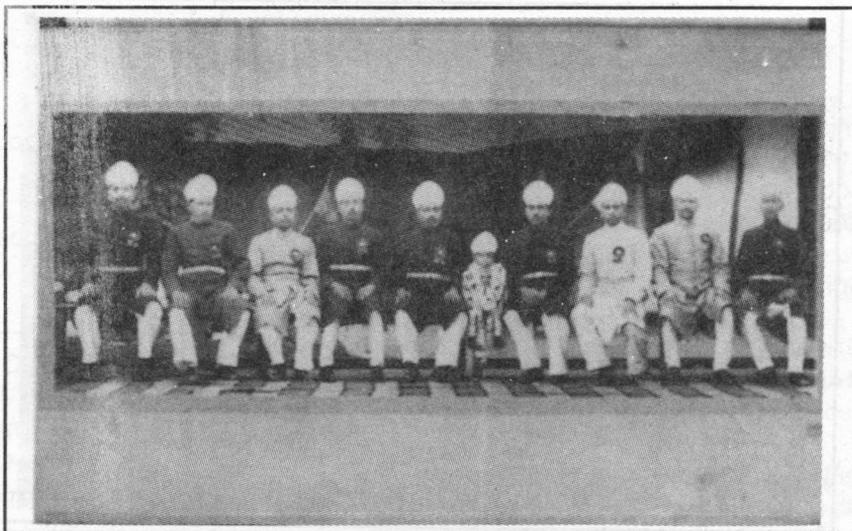


Fig.1 Members of the Executive Body of the Nizam Ayurveda Vaidya Sangh (1933 A.D.).

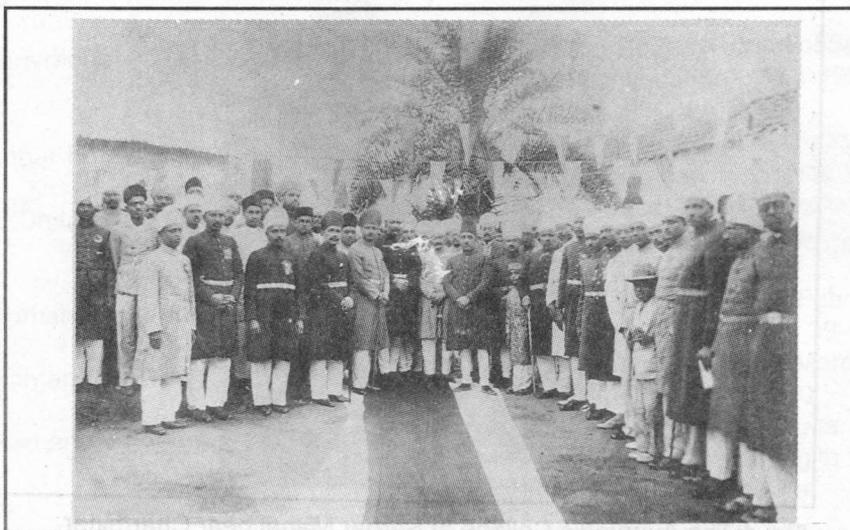


Fig. 2 Group photo after inauguration of the Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana & Ayurvedic College at Koti, by the Prince of Berar (1934).

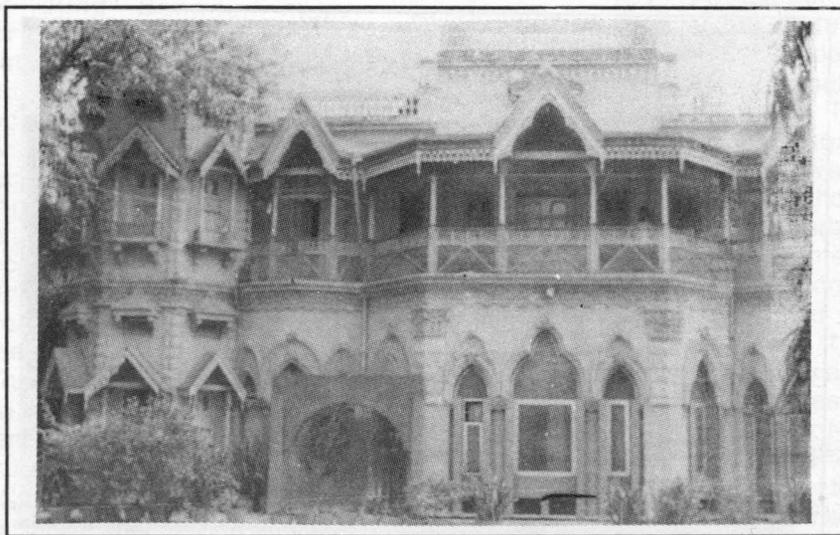


Fig. 3 The Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana & College at Troop Bazar.

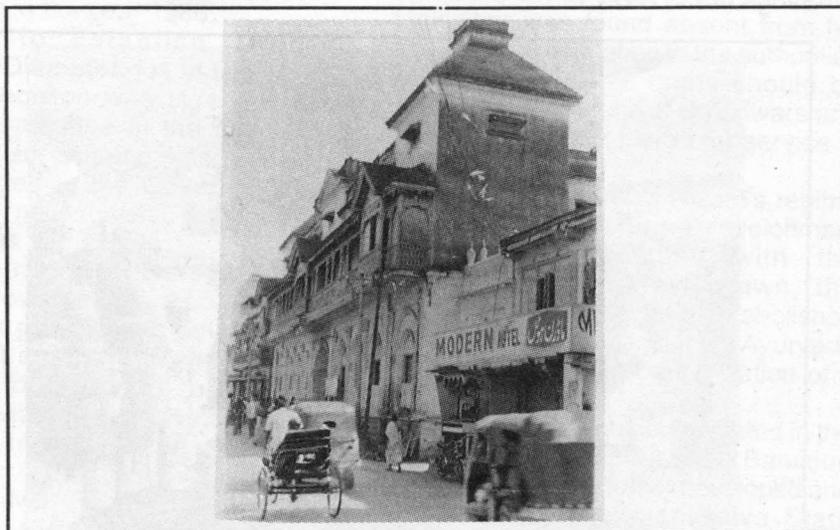


Fig. 4 The Ayurvedic College at Sardar Mahal near Charminar.

REFERENCES

1. Choory Muthu,D 1930 The Antiquity of Hindu Medicine and Civilization, 3rd edition, published by Bailliere, Trindall & Co., London.
2. Jaisoorya, N.M. 1941 The XVII, All India Medical Conference (A.I.M.C.) Souvenir, Published by Dr. N.M. Jaisoorya, Osmania Printing works Secunderabad.
3. Lt. Col. Bholu Nath Rai 1941 'Souvenir of the XVII All India, Medical Conference, Hyderabad Page No.128.
4. Khan Khursheed -- History of Development of Hospitals in East and West.
5. Anonymous 1938 Programme of the visit of their Excellencies Lord & Lady Linlithgow, Hyderabad Deccan, a Govt. Publication.
6. Ibid -- --
7. Anonymous 1967-68 Ayurveda Sudha (Report of Secretary special convocation), 17-3-1966 Page Nos. 21-24.
8. Rehbar Farooqui, N.K.M. 1936 Islami Tibb, published by Azam Steam Press, Hyderabad. Page Nos.177-179.
9. H.H. Shifa Hyderabad 1952 Tazkira-Atibba-e-Ahd-e-Usmani, Published by Shifa Hyderabad, Page No. 111.
10. Ramanuja Swamy 1941 Ayurveda Kala (Telugu), February. Vol.1, Issue No.2, P.Nos. 39-41.
11. Ramanuja Swamy 1941 Ayurveda kala (Telugu), March Vol- No.1, Issue No.3, P.No.40.
12. Ramanuja Swamy 1941 Ayurvedakala (Telugu) June, P. Nos.36 & 41 (According to * published in Golkonda Pa*

सारांश

सातवें निज़ाम के राज्यकाल में आयुर्वेद की हैदराबाद में शुरुआत

के. वेंकट राम राजु
मोमिन अली

सातवें निज़ाम मीर उस्मान अली खान बहादुर के राज्यकाल में हैदराबाद राज्य में आयुर्वेद की उन्नति वैद्यों, शास्त्रीय अध्यापकों, प्रतिष्ठित समर्थकों तथा शुभचिंतकों के प्रयासों के कारण हुई। हैदराबाद नगर में निज़ाम आयुर्वेद वैद्य संघ द्वारा वर्ष 1934 में निज़ाम आयुर्वेदिक सदर दवाखाने की एवं निज़ाम आयुर्वेदिक महाविद्यालय की एक अराजकीय संस्था के रूप में शुरुआत की गई, जिसका शुभारंभ बेरार के राजकुमार आजम जाह बहादुर ने किया। इस प्रकार सातवें निज़ाम के राज्यकाल में आयुर्वेद का हैदराबाद में बीज बोया गया।