

EMINENT AYURVEDIC PHYSICIANS OF NIZAM DYNASTY

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ABSTRACT

It is a biographical work which sheds light on the lives and works of some of the Ayurvedic Physicians flourished during Nizam dynasty. The credit for development of Ayurveda in Hyderabad goes to the eminent Ayurvedic Physicians, mentioned in this articles who taught Ayurveda in their private clinics, rendered their services during the outbreak of epidemics, organised conferences, compiled very useful works on Ayurveda and established an Ayurvedic school on a grand scale which was recognised by the - government.

Introduction

After the decline of Qutub Shahi dynasty in 1687 A.D. Deccan was ruled by the Mughal Emperors of Delhi for some period. In 1724 A.D. the Mughal Commander (Subhedar) of Deccan Nawab Mir Qamaruddin Ali Khan declared himself independent proclaiming as Nizamul Mulk Asaf Jah and became the first king of Nizam dynasty. This dynasty continued for 224 Years i.e. upto 1948 A.D. It is difficult to collect detailed account with regard to the

state of medicine and names of Physicians in general and Ayurvedic Physicians in particular flourished during the early period of Nizam dynasty. However all the following rulers of this dynasty took interest in the works of public welfare and they patronised art, culture and medicine.

Nizam 1, Nawab Mir Qamarruddin Ali Khan Nizam-ud-Dawla Fateh Jung Asaf Jah (1724-1748 A.D.). After Nizam 1, his 11nd son viz. Nawab Mir Ahmad Ali Nasir Jung (1748-50 A.D.)

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and Nawab Mir Mohammad Khan Salabat Jung (1750-61 A.D.) ruled over Deccan. Then Nawab Mir Nizam Ali Khan, Asad Jung, the IVth son of Nizam I. (1761-1802 A.D.) ascended the throne as Nizam the IInd in 1761 A.D. He had received the title of "Asaf Jah II" from his immediate predecessor. He got fame as "Nizam ul Mulk II" also.

Nizam III Nawab Mir Akbar Ali Khan Sikender Jah (1802-1829 A.D.), Nizam IV Nawab Mir Farkhunda Ali Khan Nasir -ud- Dawla (1829-1857 A.D.), Nizam V Nawab Mir Tehniat Ali Khan Afzal ud Dawla (1857-1869 A.D.), Nizam VI his highness Nawab Mir Mehboob Ali Khan Muzafferul Mulk (1869-1911 A.D.) and Nizam VII his exalted highness Nawab Mir Osman Ali Khan Muzafferul Mulk Wal Mumalik, Nizam ud Dawla, Nizam ul Mulk, Asaf Jah, Fateh Jung, Yar Wafa Dar (1911-1948 A.D.).

Out of the number of eminent physicians / surgeons of different systems of medicine flourished during the Nizam dynasty, the following Ayurvedic Physicians and Surgeons have been selected here for their brief biographical account.

1. **Brij Lal** : He was famous as "Pediatric Physician". His father's name was Jeevan Lal. He got his preliminary education at Kayastha

Pathashala of Bansi Raja. He learnt Unani Medicine also under Hakim Shifai, the most famous Physician of the period of Nizam the III.

2. **Chenna Pattani** : Once Nizam the third became sick due to ascites and liver disorder, his feet were swollen. Many vaidas and Hakims treated him. Vaidya Chenna Pattani was also among them.

3. **Gopal Rao** : Hakim Gopal Rao was born in 1869 A.D. at Hyderabad. He studied medical books in Marathi and Sanskrit. He was receiving a grant from the Nizam government for his dispensary.

4. **Guruvanna** : He was a famous surgeon, who flourished in the reign of Nizam the III.

5. **Hari Govind** : Pandit Hari Govind was the son of Pandit Shiv Pall. Shiv pall was a famous Brahmin of Faizabad, a great Sanskrit scholar and an astronomer. He came to Hyderabad travelling various parts of India and settled here due to the royal patronage of Nizam dynasty. Hari Govind was born at Hyderabad. He learnt Urdu, Persian and Sanskrit. He was employed in the Forest Department, where he got acquainted with the knowledge of herbs and their uses and thus, developed interest in Ayurveda and learnt it from a number of Vaidyas. When he

earned a great fame in diagnosis and treatment of various diseases he resigned from his services and devoted himself fully to Ayurveda. He gained Knowledge of Unani medicine also from Hakim Tefezzul Hussain. During the outbreak of plague epidemic in 1911 A.D. and the influenza epidemic in 1919 A.D. at Hyderabad the government allowed him to serve the effected people by which he earned great fame. He organised influenza conference in 1919 A.D. that was re-named in 1920 as Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference to which he was the first Secretary. He had established a school to teach Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine. A number of students passed from his school and served in different parts of Nizam's state. He was a lover of music and a Hindi poet but, sometimes he composed verses in Urdu and Persian also. He was appointed in the court of Nizam. He was also private physician to Sir Kishan Pershad, the then Prime Minister. He spent a lot of money for development of Ayurveda. He died at the age of 75 Years in 1933 A.D.

6. Jagannath Misri : He was a very famous Ayurvedic Physician, who lived in the period of Nizam the III. He was a specialist in Children's diseases.

7. Jaggam RaJ : He was born in 1305 A.H. (1888 A.D.). His father's name was Narswan Raj. He studied Ayurveda from his father and worked with him for 5 years to obtain practical experience. He was appointed at a private clinic which was an grant-in-aid dispensary of the Government. Hakim Maqsood Ali Khan the then inspector of the dispensaries inspected his clinic and praised him for his services.

8. Janardhan : He was an eminent Ayurvedic Physician. His -father's name was Vasudev. When Hakim Hari Govind organised Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference, he selected some Physicians to work honorarily, among whom there were Narayan Das, Ram Kishtayya, Prabhu Dayal, Suraj Pershad, Ram Raj and Janardhan. Janardhan was the organising Secretary of the conference for several times. Maharaja Kochin had granted him the title of "Vaidya Bhushan", a medal and a certificate for his untiring efforts for the cause of propagation of Ayurveda in a conference. He used to spend hundreds of rupees for poor people. Janardhan and his colleagues had established a medical centre namely Nizam Ayurveda Sadar Dawakhana at Sultan Bazar which was recognised by the government

in 1350 F. (1941 A.D.). The medical centre was praised by different government officers. After sometime the medical centre and its clinic were taken over by the Government under its supervision. He was Secretary to all India Padmashali Conference continuously for 10 years. Once he presided over the conference when it was held in 1939 A.D. He was an active member of the Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference, Anjuman-e-Atibba-e-Unani and Mejlis-e-Sehhet-e-Aamma. He had great fame in the treatment of paralysis, tuberculosis and the diseases of heart. He was founder of Vasudev Ayurved Pharmacy.

9. **Jeevan Lal**: He was a renowned Ayurvedic Physician. His father's name was Kishan Lal. His family was famous in the field of Ayurveda. Shankar Das, his grand father was the first physician of his family, who had two sons Kanhaya Lal and Kishan Lal, both of them were renowned Ayurvedic physicians. Kishan Lal, had two sons Jeevan Lal and Rajju Lal. Both of them rendered valuable services towards the upliftment of Ayurveda. Shifa Hyderabad, the author of Atibba-e-ahd-e-Osmani mentions that these two physicians were the Aristotles of that time and they were experts in

children's diseases. Jeevan Lal died on 1-10-1342A.H. (6 May, 1924 A.D.).

10. **Kammal** : He was the chief of all court surgeons of Nizam the 1st and there was no other surgeon equal to him

11. **Krupa Shanker** : He was born in 1862 A.D. He learned Unani medicine from Hakim Ishaq Ali and Hakim Munawar Ali and European medicine from Dr. Luqmanuddowlah. He practised both Unani and Ayurveda. He was a good poet also and composed many Urdu poems.

12. **Lala Shanker Agnihotri** : He was born in Hyderabad on 15th July, 1918 A.D. His father was Suraj Prasad, a renowned Ayurvedic Physician of Hyderabad during the period of Nizam the VI. He completed 'Ayurved Visharad' from Nizam Ayurvedic College in the Year 1946. He had also got Ayurved Bhisak Bhushan from Delhi and Ayurveda Suchi Visharad from Jhansi. He practised at Sitaphalmandi, Secunderabad. He participated along with his father Hk. Suraj Prasad in the plague camp during its outbreak at Hyderabad in 1911 A.D.

13. **Mallaiah** : He was born in 1315 F (1906 A.D.) His father's name was Maha Devayya from whom he got medical education. Originally his dispensary was established by his

7th fore-father, at Hansty in 900 A.H. (1480 A.D.). In this way his dispensary was over five hundred Years old. His family had very old medical books in Kannada language which were inherited from generation to generation. Apart from this, there were a good number of medical prescriptions of proved efficacy. HK. Hamed Hasan, Afserul Atibba (The Chief Medical Officer) had visited his clinic and praised his work.

14. Mohammad Ali : His ancestors came from Machilipatnam. He was born in 1853 A.D. He practised both Unani as well as Ayurveda during the reign of Nizam the VI. He cured a number of cases which were declared incurable.

15. Motilal : He was born in 1881 A.D. His father's name was Rooplal. He belonged to Kayestha family. Even from his childhood, Motilal had an inclination towards medicine. After completing his primary education he went to Hakim Rajjula and became his disciple and worked for 30 Years under him. Hakim Rajju Lal not only taught him Ayurveda but also handed over his dispensary to him. Hakim Motilal run the dispensary independently after the death of his teacher and earned great fame particularly for the treatment of Children's Diseases.

16. Narayan Das : He was one of the very famous physicians of Hyderabad. His father's name was HK. Ramayya. His 7th grandfather had gone to Banaras for business purpose, there he saw that, Ayurvedic medicine was being taught on a grand scale so, desired that, his son should also learn this science. From that time onwards, Ayurveda had been the heritage of this family. His peternal grandfather Eriah used to treat Maharaja Chandu Lal's family. Narayandas was 5 Years old when his father died. He was educated and trained under his brother, Rajaiyah. After completing his preliminary education he joined Hakim Hari Govind's dispensary where he studied Ayurveda and got training. He started his dispensary in 1907 A.D. He was granted a gold watch by Nawab Salarjung Bahadur as a reward in recognition of his meritorious services during the outbreak of plaque in 1911 A.D. The Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference awarded him a certificate and a medal on account of his valuable services to the conference. He also served as the family Vaidya of Yeminus Sultanat, Sir Kishan Pershad. He was acquainted with Unani medicine and used this system also in his practice.

17. Nari Venglum Narsiah : He was a native of Karimnagar District. His father's name was Hakim Kishtaiah. He was born in 1300 F (1891 A.D.). He received his primary education from his father. He studied Ayurveda under Hakim hari Govind. He was receiving a grant from the Nizam's government, for his dispensary.

18. Netwar Lal Shastry : He was born in 1303 F (1894 A.D.). He was the son of Manik Ram Shastri. Four generations of his family served Ayurveda. According to Shifa Hyderabad, (The author of Atibba-a-ahd-e-Osmani) the books written in Sanskrit by his father, pandit Manik Rao are still regarded as valuable and two of his brothers Ganpet Lal Shastry (Vaidya Bhishen Ayurved Munishi) and Shanker Lal Shastri (Ayurved Suri) were also practising Ayurved. His native place was Aurangabad. His dispensary was also at Aurangabad. the officers of Govt. Unani Medical department praised his work and increased the grant. He took interest for the development of Ayurveda.

19. Radha Krishna : He was a renowned Ayurvedic Scholar, His father was Pt. Hulasi Ram Dwivedi. Medicine was his ancestral profession. He completed his higher studies in Sanskrit at Banaras and stud-

ied Ayurveda in the Shiva Chandra Keertan's college at Haridwar, obtained the certificates of Ayurveda Visharadha and Bishgacharya and started teaching Ayurveda privately. In 1344 F, (1935 A.D.) the Nizam's Ayurvedic College was established through his efforts and he was appointed as its first principal. He was also Superintendent of Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana. Apart from this he was a writer and an astrologer. He died on 27th May, 1969.A.D.

20. Rajju Lal : He was the son of Hakim Kishan Lal. He and his brother Jeevan Lal were counted in their period among the most famous physicians of Hyderabad city. He had received grants from the Government and the estate of Khursheed Jah. In those days Ayurvedic medicine was called Misri Tibb and the practitioners of this system did not teach this science to any one except the members of their family. But Hakim Rajjulal allowed his student Motilal, whole-heartedly to work and learn this system in his dispensary. As he had no son, his student, Motilal became successor and incharge of his dispensary. Hakim Rajjulal died in 1337 F (1927 A.D.).

21. Ram Bhatt : He was in the team of vaidas and Hakeems appointed for the treatment of Nizam the III when

he was suffering with ascites and weakness of liver.

22. Ramchander : He lived during the reigns of Nizam the III and IV. He was the son of Guruanna and a famous surgeon whose name is commemorated by a street near Panja Shah in Hyderabad. He cured the wound on the leg of Bahram Jung in an efficient manner. Once he undertook a successful operation of an ulcer in the presence of two European surgeons Dr. Cauntry and Dr. Boor. His skill in surgery was applauded by both the doctors, saying that they had not come across, such an expert surgeon even in England. Ram Chander was given a fixed salary of Rs.500/- P.M. from Nizam's Govt.

23. Ramkiran : He was the son of Pandit Vaidya Parak Ghansiram. He was born in Udaypur, he came to Hyderabad with his father at the age of seven years. He learnt Ayurveda from his uncle Pandit Rajaram Lalaji who was the famous vaid at that time.

24. Ramakrishna : He was a son of Vaidya Venkat Ramaiah. He learnt Ayurveda from Shri Mahadev Prasad Banarasi and Unani from Tafazul Hussain and got practical experience under the supervision of Pandit Harigovind. He also taught Ayurvedic Medicine to his disciples. He was

Secretary to Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference, Hyderabad, after the demise of Hakim Harigovind, He rendered his services during the epidemic of influenza and plague. He had keen interest in Philosophy and History of Ayurvedic Medicine. He received many certificates, and awards, from the Nizam Ayurvedic & Unani Tibbi Conference on various occasions.

25. Ramraj: He was born in 1308 F (1898 A.D.). His father's name was Narsaraj. After completing primary education he became disciple of Pandit Harigovind and learnt Ayurveda along with practical experience. He was an active member of the Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference. At an annual meeting of the Conference he was given a certificate and an ornament by Maha Raja Cochin. He was appointed as physician in Nizam Ayurvedic Sadar Dawakhana in 1344 F (1926 A.D.). He died in the year 1963.

26. Rukkanna Jiv : He lived during the period of Nizam the VI. His father's name was Ganganna. Rukkanna learnt Ayurveda from his father and became very famous. He cured many cases which were considered almost incurable. On various critical occasions he treated his patients in such a way that famous doctors and Hakims were surprised.

He was drawing salaries from various nobles of Nizam's dominion. He used Ayurvedic medicines mostly prepared from herbs.

27. Rangachary : He was born in a village of Mahboobnagar district in 1310 F (1900 A.D.). He was the son of Hakeem Raghavachari. He was well versed in Urdu, Persian, Telugu and Sanskrit. He passed the Diploma 'Ayurvedic Vidwan' from Madras Ayurvedic College and obtained practical experience from his family members who were expert in Ayurveda. He was an active member of the Nizam Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi conference and Vice-principal of Nizam Ayurvedic College. He rendered his services as a physician in Nizam Ayurvedic Sa-dar Dawakhana (Sultan Bazar). He was alive till the publication of the book -'Atibba-e-Ahd-e-Osmani' in 1952.

28. Sita Ramdas : He was the son of Hakeem Ram Das. He was hereditary physician and learnt Ayurvedic Medicine from his father at his native place Mangapet. After a long time he came to Hyderabad and

became the disciple of Hakeem Harigovind and got a certificate from the Nizam Ayurvedic Unani Tibbi Conference. He was a good physician of Homeopathy also.

29. Sheik Hyder Misri : Nizam the III had great interest in Indian Medicine. He himself gathered his own observations and experiments. His collection on Ayurveda was compiled under the editorship of Hakeem Sheik Hyder Misri. This work entitled 'Kharabaadeen-e-Hindi' contains only those Ayurvedic preparations which were used and experimented in treatment of various diseases by the Nizam himself.

30. Venkatram : He was a famous surgeon, who flourished during the reigns of Nizam the III and the IV. He was residing at old Id-gah, a locality in Hyderabad.

31. Yellanna : He was a famous surgeon. Once when Mubaraz-ul-Mulk Zafar-ul-Dowla of Dhonsa was attacked by cancer, then Nizam the II had appointed him along with Hakim Baquar Khan Masehuddowla for treatment.

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निज़ाम राजवंश के श्रेष्ठ आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सक

—विनोद कुमार भटनागर

—एस.ए. हुसैन

—मोमिन अली

हैदराबाद में आयुर्वेद के विकास का श्रेय इस लेख में उल्लिखित श्रेष्ठ आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों को जाता है जिन्होंने अपने निजी चिकित्सालयों में आयुर्वेद की शिक्षा दिये, महामारी के दौरान अपनी सेवायें अर्पित किये, सम्मेलनों का आयोजन किये तथा एक आयुर्वेदिक विद्यालय की स्थापना भी इनके द्वारा हुई जिसको शासकीय मान्यता भी मिली। इस प्रकार यह जीवनी सम्बन्धी अध्ययन, निज़ाम राजवंश के काल में हुए कुछ श्रेष्ठ आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकों के जीवन एवं उनके कार्यों पर प्रकाश डालता है।