

# Premier Islamic State to Providing Health Care Services for Citizens in Bahawalpur State, British India 1867-1947 & 55: An Analytical Study

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## Abstract

The aim of the study to highlight the Services the Nawabs of Bahawalpur; State BWP; possess Princely status in British India from 1748-1947; it was largest state in top five in Subcontinent. Geographically, BWP State located in Rajashtan Painesville among eighteen other Non-Muslim States. It was in North-West part of India and South of Pakistan. State of BWP had a glorious history with its popular Nawabs. From 1748-1947 State of BWP ruled by twelve Nawabs, who contributed whole-heartedly for development and welfare of the State. All Nawabs were visionary and led the State at new climax. Like others predecessor, in 1867, a new era of medical field begins in State. Nawab adopted modern method for the natives and provided the best health services in Subcontinent. In this regard, State BWP established multiple Dispensaries & Hospitals. State BWP initiated the projects to cater the needs of region including urban & rural. Moreover, British Doctors were employ in the State on better privilege.

**Keywords:** Development of Health Care Services & Welfare State BWP

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### *Article history:*

Received on: September 30, 2022

Revised on: December 17, 2022

Accepted on: December 19, 2022

Published on: December 31, 2022

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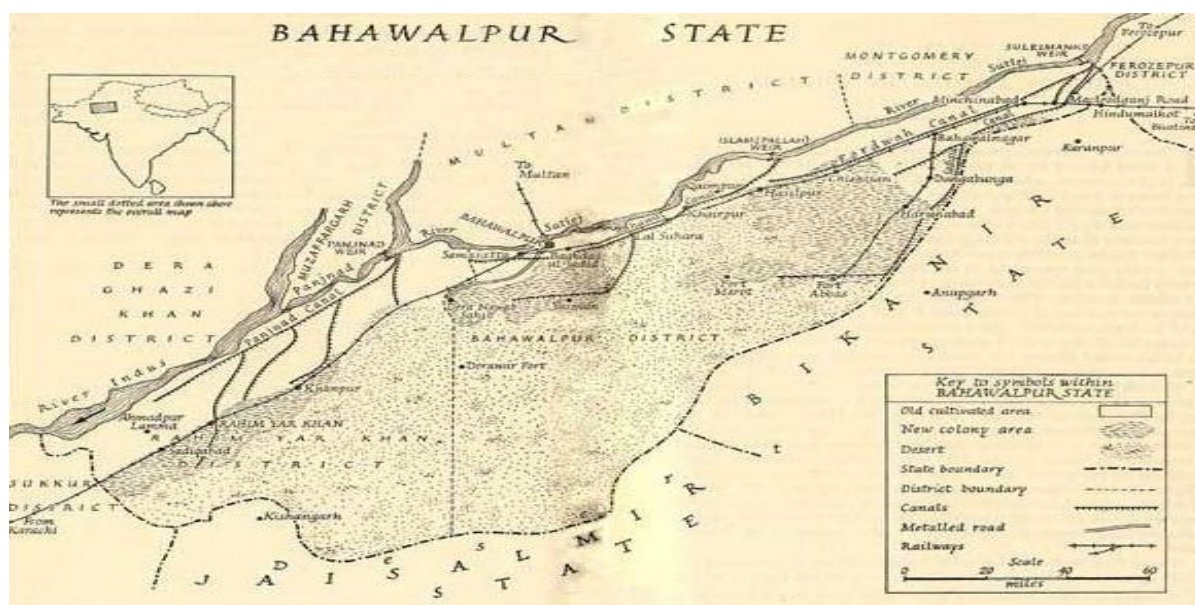
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## Health Care Services for Citizens in Bahawalpur State



### HISTORICAL BACKGROUND OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF BAHAWALPUR STATE-1867-1947

S. No	Place & Name of Hospital/ Dispensary	Year	Detail of Status/ Facility	S. No	Place & Name of Hospital / Dispensary	Year	Detail of Status/ Facility
1	Sadder Hospital--- Bahawalpur, City.	1867	First Class status Indoor & Outdoor	21	Sadiq Ganj Hospital & Dispensary	1923 1932	III- Class Indoor or Outdoor by Municipal Fund & State.
2	Jubilee Zanana Hospital -BWP, City	1892	I-Class Indoor Outdoor run with Municipal Funds.	22	Haroonabad Hospital	1932	III- Class Indoor Outdoor run with Municipal Fund.
3	City Branch Hospital -- BWP	1921	III- Class Outdoor run with Municipality Funds	23	Chishtian Hospital	1932	III Class Indoor Outdoor run with Municipal Fund
4	Daulat Khan -BWP & Al-Hilal Hospital	1883	II-Class Outdoor	24	Degi Dispensary	1940	Outdoor launched through State development Fund
5	Military Hospital Bahawalpur	1883 1911	I- Class Indoor Outdoor run with Military Funds.	25	Shahi wala Dispensary	1940	Outdoor launched through State development Fund
6	Jail Dispensary Bahawalpur	1867	Dispensary in 1867. Complete in 1926 II- Class Indoor.	26	Malkani Dispensary	1941	Outdoor launched through State development Fund
7	Ahmadpur East Hospital.	1867	II- Class Hospital 1867 Complete in since 1926.	27	Dahranwala Dispensary	1942	Outdoor launched through State development Fund
8	Sadiq Garh Palace Camp Hospital	1898	First Class Indoor Outdoor	28	Faqir Wali Dispensary	1942	Outdoor launched through State development Fund
9	Sadiq Garh Palace Staff Dispensary	1927	III- Class Indoor Outdoor	29	Fort Abbas Dispensary	1942	Outdoor launched through State development Fund
10	Uch Sharif Hospital & Dispensary	1926 1944	III-Class Outdoor launched by State Funds.	30	Yazman Dispensary	1942	Outdoor launched through State Development Fund
11	Khanpur Hospital	1868	First Class Indoor outdoor run by Municipal Funds.	31	Fort Marot Dispensary	1941	Outdoor launched Via State Development Fund
12	Nowshera Hospital , Ahmadpur Lamma	1892 1906	First Class indoor outdoor run by Municipal Fund	32	Qaimpur Dispensary	1941	Outdoor launched through State Development Fund
13	Allahabad Liaqatpur Hospital	1906	III-Class Indoor Outdoor	33	Bahawalngar Dispensary	1932	Launched by the Irrigation Department

14	Bahawalnagar Hospital-BNG	1911	First Class Indoor Outdoor Municipal Fund	34	Military Hospital Dera Nawab Sb.	1923	Indoor & Outdoor 80 bed 1 run with military Fund
15	Jamaldin Wali Hospital Sadiqabad	1914	Makhdoom ul Mulk establish, with aid of State.	35	Rahim Yar Khan Dispensary	1932	Launched by the Irrigation Department
16	Bahawalangar Zanana Hospital	1935	Run with Municipal Fund	36	Sadiqabad Hospital	1942	Indoor outdoor established by District Board
17	Minchinabad Hospital	1868	II- Class indoor outdoor run with municipal Fund	37	Chandana Hospital	1943	Indoor outdoor
18	Khairpur Tamewali Hospital	1884	II- Class Indoor Outdoor run with Municipal Fund	38	Machhka Hospital	1943	Outdoor established by district board
19	Shehar Farid Hospital	1893	III- Class Indoor Outdoor run with Municipal Fund	39	Bhong Hospital	1943	Outdoor established by district board
20	Hasilpur Hospital	1942	Outdoor established by District Board	40	A.P.E. 1906, In 1945 Lord Wavell Hospital	1945	Indoor outdoor established by District Board

Source: The Punjab Government, The Bahawalpur Statistical Tables 1913, 254-255., 1935, 344-359., Further See: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1900-01, 50., 1942-43, 136., 1943-44, 142.

In Subcontinent eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, was a home of Epidemics. However, with modern modes of treatment and medicines, effective measures taken against epidemics and contamination diseases. From 1867-1924, BWP State extended the health care service and medical network for treatment available in Princely BWP States of Subcontinent, British India. The review of the health services in BWP State from 1867-1924 is as follows:

### Review of the Available Medical Facilities from 1867--1924 in BWP-State

Year	Total No. of hospitals & in the State	Total No. of outdoor patients	Total No. of Indoor Patients	Total Patients per annum	Total No. of operations per annum	Total expenses of health Deptt per annum	Total expense on patients per head	Total No. of Dispensary in the State
1867-68	02	-	-	8332	-	3258-0-0	-	-
1869-70	04	-	-	8812-0-0	-	8812-0-0	-	18
1870-71	05	15405	985	16390	851	10070-0-0	-	18
1874-75	05	37759	2843	40602	-	16408-6-4	-	18
1875-76	05	37813	3269	41082	-	26974-0-0	-	18
1876-77	05	43254	2911	46165	-	26224-0-0	-	24
1878-79	05	30735	1864	32599	-	-	-	24
1881-82	06	24344	5207	29551-	-	-	-	24
1886-87	06	27678	6556	34234	-	-	-	24
1891-92	06	35821	6342	42163	-	24445-0-0	-	24
1894-95	07	82216	1410	83626	3520	24311-0 13-2	One anna	25
1895-96	07	82088	1383	83471	3694	26126-11-9	2 anna 8 paisa	25
1896-97	07	80399	1650	22044	4483	26398-7-9	2 anna 8 paisa	25
1897-98	07	104992	1953	106945	3977	25879-15-5	1 anna 9 paisa	25
1898-99	07	88099	1772	89866	3952	25668-6=19	1 anna 9 paisa	25
1899-00	07	84524	1573	89866	5704	24-005-3-11	1 anna 8 paisa	25
1900-01	07	194180	21469	215649	8229	23239 -0-0	-	-
1901-02	08	168926	21285	190211	8956	28442-4-0	-	-
1902-03	08	183789	20168	204157	10015	29191-5-6	-	-
1905-06	16	220273	23922	244195	12880	29-581121	-	-
1906-07	11	271031	27384	298415	10847	30595102	-	-
1907-08	11	225020	20424	245444	9576	35414149	2	-

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1909-10	11	264160	22307	286467	7750	39915107	-	-
1910-11	11	267201	24271	291972	10944	402741411	2 anna 1 paisa	-
1911-12	13	310747	29437	-	12737	54290-0-6	2 anna 1 paisa	-
1912-13	13	230382	21966	252348	5525	61148-11-4	-	-
1913-14	13	248642	20315	268957	4158	49415-0-9	-	-
1915-16	13	246576	20583	266159	3783	47878-4-0	2anna 6 paisa	-
1918-19	13	256343	15409	171748	3326	60066-4-7	3anna 5 paisa	-
1919-20	13	278867	1950	298367	3868	7139-512-2	3anna 6 paisa	-
1920-21	13	263025	18423	281448	3475	75575-15-8	3 anna 1 paisa	-
1921-22	13	278178	16415	294593	3335	105519-3-1	3 anna 1 paisa	-
1922-23	13	261448	30008	291456	4045	113918-1-7	4 anna 1 paisa	-
1924-25	13	210726	41225	251651	5519	96059-4-6	6 anna 1 paisa	-

Source: The Administration Reports of Bahawalpur State 1867-68 to 1924--Further see: The Bahawalpur State Statistics- Col. L. J. H. Gray, Report on the Medical Department of BWP State December 7, 1899, 15.

Post 1857, a numerous changes occurred in every field of life, Health department properly launched in BWP State in 1867 and Allopathic system of treatment introduced. A British Doctor Mr. James Deane (1867-74) appointed as pioneer in Health Department. He worked as Director General Health of the State & Medical Officer of Central Jail and personal Physician of Nawab. DG Health Mr. Deane & Political Agent Mr. Colonel Minchin devised a comprehensive plan to establish Hospitals & in 1867; medical facilities commenced with the inauguration of the dispensaries. By the end of 1871, five hospitals founded in major cities including Bahawalpur, Ahmadpur East, Khanpur, Rahim Yar Khan & Minchinabad<sup>1</sup> However, the major task was to provide the health facilities for rural population, which were scattered too everywhere areas. The majority of public was unacquainted with new method of treatment and has doubts and reservations about the Allopathic. In mid 1860s, State faced financial crisis, thus British Indian Government granted loan for medicines and medical equipment.<sup>2</sup> Furthermore, there are major issue lack of qualified doctors & paramedical staff. So that twenty-five physicians posted in dispensaries. In 1867, Sadder Hospital Bahawalpur founded, situated in Shahi Bazaar, there were Outdoor Block & a central medical store to supply medicines others dispensaries & hospitals of State. It was the first hospital, where the Surgery / Operations also conducted. Sadder Hospital supervised by a British Civil Surgeon. Along with a Central Jail Dispensary, setup in Bahawalpur State for the prevention of diseases among the prisoners & it worked under the supervision of the Medical Officer. Minor operations carried out in dispensary. Total amount of Rs.635 2 annas and nine paisas spent on this project.<sup>3</sup>

### Number of Patients in Sadder Hospital BWP in 1904

Number of Indoor patients	Number of Outdoor patients	Number of Male patients	Number of Female patients	Number of Child patients	Number of total patients
<b>278</b>	<b>21,982</b>	<b>13,301</b>	<b>3,307</b>	<b>5,652</b>	<b>22,260</b>

<sup>1</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1870-71, p.24

<sup>2</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1866-67, p. 15

<sup>3</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1899-1900, P.87

Source: Gazetteer of Bahawalpur State 1904, P.348.

In 1867, The Sadiq Hospital at Ahmadpur East established; it was the second largest hospital of State; it organized along with Sadder Hospital Bahawalpur. Outdoor & Indoor, Consultation, Vaccination facility was available. This hospital supervised by an Assistant Surgeon. In 1868, Khanpur Hospital established which third largest hospital of State was. Initially, there were 10 Wards apart from the Outdoor & Indoor, 7 for male & 3 for female. The entire staff expedite their duties with sheer devotion and dedication. In view of the excellent performance of staff, (Inspection in 1871) State's Civil Surgeon, Dr. Oldham announced an increase in the salaries for staff.<sup>4</sup> Unfortunately in 1875, the hospital building demolished due to heavy floods. In 1868, Minchinabad Hospital established & in started there are six Indoor & Outdoor Wards. However, there was no separate ward for the female patients. Up until 1903-04; total 13,203 patients received medical treatment & hospital supervised by Sub-Assistant Surgeon. According to future needs, a new building for hospital was re-constructed. In 1867-79, Sadiq Garh Palace, a Military Hospital established on the pattern of British India, for BWP State Army. Medical staff comprised of three members and in-charge, a local medical officer (Assistant Surgeon). It was called a Contingent Hospital, while six other dispensaries also attached with different Units of the Army. Cavalry Hospital established for the Cavalry Battalion, where only Indoor patients accorded medical attention & operation facility was available. In 1899; Rs.2520 spent on the hospital, while in 1900; a sum of Rs.1507 incurred on the hospital.<sup>5</sup> Infantry Hospital was a minor hospital and deal only Indoor facility for patient. The in-charge was Assistant Surgeon Sheikh M. Umar Bakhsh.

In 1883, Daulat Khanna, Camp Hospital or AL-Hilal Dispensary established. The dispensary exclusively provides medical facilities for the women of Royal Family and maidservants. At 1890, its average expenditure was Rs.2700 annually, which is much more expenses of other hospitals. No record of the patients was maintained in hospital.<sup>6</sup> In 1898, for Royal Family, another hospital set up at Sadiq Garh Palace, it was permanent residence of Nawab of BWP State, the Royal family & hundreds of servants lived who associated with the palace. In charge of both the hospitals was Assistant Surgeon & Sub Assistant Surgeon. Among the Staff, there were three compounders, one nurse, one midwife and seven class IV employees. The expenses of both hospitals managed by the finance department. In November 1884, Khanpur Dispensary founded, initially, there was only Outdoor facility but in July 1892, it upgraded as indoor Dispensary. By the end 1892, Rahim Yar Khan Dispensary founded, with three indoor Wards. Minor operations carried out here and 4541 patients sought medical treatment in Outdoor & Indoor until 1895.<sup>7</sup> Shehir Farid Dispensary founded in 1893 and closed in 1899 due to lack of staff; but re-opened on June 15, 1900. Up until 1903-04, total 8713 patients received medical treatment. As per performance, it considered equal to Rahim Yar Khan Dispensary. From 1894-99, total Rs.5887 were spent on the purchase of the medicines annually.<sup>8</sup> The health expenditures kept on rising but still the funds were not sufficient. The same can be reviewed through the detail given hereunder about the expenses

<sup>4</sup> Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, July 10, 1871

<sup>5</sup> Muhammad Din, Medical Department Report of BWP State, 1899, p. 4

<sup>6</sup> Ibid

<sup>7</sup> L.G.H.Grey, Report on The Medical Department of Bahawalpur State, 1899,p.24

<sup>8</sup> Ibid.

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incurred in different heads of health department in 1876-77.10.The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1876-77.

### Detail of the Expenses of Health Department during 1876-77

Salaries Expenditure	Foreign Medicines	Market Medicines	Dose of patients	Emergency Expenditure	Travelling Expenses	Allowances	Total Expenditure
1924	1860	800	1200	5500	1800	800	26224

The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 18676-77 & Source: L.J.H.Gray, Report on the Medical Department of Bahawalpur State: Vol-2.

In BWP State, health department started health care plan for women, whose observing of purdah (veil) in society, was looked by the midwives. Anyhow, the treatment from male doctors were not permissible, because contemplated to be against Sharia and ethical values. Furthermore, the male doctors were not specialist of genealogy diseases. So that separate hospitals were, establish for women in view of this need of time. Nawab Sadiq Abbasi IV, on the eve of Golden Jubilee celebrations of British Queen Victoria, an exclusive hospital for women was establish on August 1, 1892.<sup>9</sup> The hospital comprised of Consultation Room, Outdoor Dispensary, Drug store, Operation Room & Indoor ward. Initially, the facility for only ten patients available. The staff consists of a Lady Assistant Surgeon, one-woman dresser, two midwives, one cook, one peon, one water carrier and one sanitary worker (female), while the female doctor resigned & hospital remained closed for one year nine months. However, on April 18, 1894, another Doctor finalized, but she also resigned from service on April 1, 1895. Eventually, hospital had to be close for another term. Finally, on August 20, 1895, Miss A. Benjamin appointed she was very expert & pioneer doctor of the Jubilee Zanana Hospital (JZH). Later, Miss S. Fox MD appointed on September 28, 1900, she has advanced educated. Later on appointments of female doctors continued. The profile of Doctors at Zanana Jubilee Hospital is as under:

### Detail of the Lady Doctors Appointed in Victoria Jubilee Zanana Hospital

S. No.	Name of Doctor with Qualification	Service Tenure & Salary	S. No.	Name of Lady Doctor with Qualification	Service Tenure & Salary
1.	Miss. A. Benjamin Assistant Surgeon	August 20, 1895 to 1900 Rs.200	6.	Miss L. Peter (Acting)	1926 Salary Rs.400
2.	Miss L. Fox M.D.	September 28, 1900 to Dec 1906- Rs.250	7.	Miss G. Muhammad Ali MBBS, DOMS (London) LM (Dublin), MRCS, LRSP	2 <sup>nd</sup> January 1931 Salary Rs.430
3.	Miss Alice Sorabji MBBS: CMD	Appointment in 1907 salary Rs.250	8.	Miss A. Sabir	25 <sup>th</sup> May 1935 Salary Rs.430
4.	Miss Mary Gilles MBBS (London) DPH (Ireland)	1907 to 1908 salary 250	9.	Mrs. Ibrahim Sub-Assistant Surgeon	1 <sup>st</sup> February 1939 Salary Rs. 75
5.	Miss L.E. DeCosta, L.R.C.P., L.M.	1908 to 1 <sup>st</sup> January 1919 Rs. 300	10.	Dr. K.G. Bhotani	9 <sup>th</sup> March 1941 Salary Rs.300

13-Source: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1900-1942. Further, see: Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, 1895-1941. Archives of BWP State & Treasure Office, List of civil employees of Bahawalpur State.

<sup>9</sup> Op.Cit. Report on the Medical Department of Bahawalpur State 1899-1900,p144

Miss De Costa; first ever Lady Doctor posted at Jubilee Zanana Hospital. From 1915-16, total 153 female patients were operated.<sup>10</sup> The Jubilee Zanana Hospital proved very helpful for female patients provided healthcare for complicated diseases. Nawab Bahawal-V, orders for new building of Victoria Jubilee Hospital and allocated Funds; but project suffered setback due to the sudden death of Nawab. Sadder Hospital situated inside the walled city of BWP & building was unsuitable for a hospital. Hence, it became indispensable to build a new hospital outside the city and shifted the hospital for the convenience of the public. Due to growing population at the beginning of the twentieth century, the need for a grand hospital grew. In 1901, Queen Victoria (1837-1901) died, she was an Empress of British India and the British Government initiated campaign for welfare institutions & memorial of the late Queen. The Lt. Governor has a proposal for hospital from the Victoria Memorial Fund. On August 21, 1905, Administrative Council presented a Report to Nawab Bahawal V, duly approved by the Nawab on August 25, 1905. Nawab Bahawal Abbasi V proposed as Bahawal-Victoria Hospital (BVH) on December 2, 1905. The budget finalized on May 10, 1906, in the Administrative Council. Actually, two proposals were recommended, first for BVH with budget of Rs.63095/ & second Zanana Jubilee Hospital with budget of Rs.21635/. H.H. Nawab Bahawal ordered to Building Department to initiate the work of BVH immediately. Nawab Bahawal Abbasi V laid the foundation stone on July 16, 1906 said, "Gentlemen! The foundation stone I am laying today possesses an exclusive Queen affiliation. This hospital is being constructed in the memory of "Royal Majesty Victoria Empress of India" and I feel proud to perform the foundation ceremony of hospital & pray for the long life & prosperity of The Royal Majesty King of Great Britain, King Edward VII (1901-10)."<sup>11</sup> From State Building Department Mr. Bahadur Ali, supervised the construction work from 1906-08. Later on, Commander-in-Chief of British Indian Army, Mr. Viscount Sir Walter Kitchener of Khartoum (1902-09) inaugurated on November 3rd, 1908 and praised the majestic building. By starts of 20th Century, a mega project for Military Hospital Bahawalpur designed to provide better medical facilities. The Governor of Punjab, Sir William Louise Dane Inaugurated on February 11, 1911; which named as Combined Military Hospital (CMH).<sup>12</sup> In 1906, Allahabad & Ahmadpur Lamma hospital established & in-charge was an Assistant Physician, both were in premises of Tehsil Headquarters RYK.

On February 20, 1911, Mrs Sir William Louis Dane, Lieutenant Governor of Punjab laid the foundation of the Bahawalnagar Hospital.<sup>13</sup> Construction started as per plan & completed. The average enrolment in the Outdoor Ward 50-55 daily & in-charge was a Dr. Hakim Imam Bakhsh. In 1923, Dera Nawab Sahib, a military hospital designed it consists of 80 beds and it was the second largest hospital of BWP State. In 1937, a dispensary setup by Nawab Sadiq-V, in Canal Rest House the outskirts of the town for medical facilities to the citizens, later it upgraded as Civil Hospital. The first ever building of Civil Hospital Fort Abbas comprised of only four beds. <sup>14</sup> Later on, Two Wards of 12 beds constructed separately for male & female. In BWP State, there was no any medical store and every year the medicines were imports

<sup>10</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1915-16,p.15

<sup>11</sup> Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, July 19, 1906

<sup>12</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1910-11,p. 10

<sup>13</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1911-12, p. 13

<sup>14</sup> Aziz-ur- Rehman Aziz, Hayat-e-Muhammad Bahawal Khan-V, P.173-174

from England. A few medicines were locally available and distributed free of cost among the patients. This welfare strategy of State was very popular and beneficial for the public.

Mother & Child Care Centre established in (JZH-BWP). It provided free medicines & free milk for weak mothers to feed their babies properly. The Zanana Hospital Bahawalngar was a small Unit and founded in 1935 and Dr. Mrs. Krishnavati and Mrs. Inayat were posted as midwives. Later on, January 25, 1942, Dr. Mrs. Feroza appointed with package of Rs.125 per month.<sup>15</sup> Up till 1943-44; total 35442 Outdoor & 5047 Indoor female received medical treatment The (JZH) crossed a number of phases of development with the passage of time. The medical staff consists of one lady doctor, one assistant surgeon, two nurses, two compounder nurses and two midwife nurses. While the office staff consisted of one superintendent, one clerk and nine employees of lower class. On November 10, 1942, the technical advisory board approved this project.<sup>16</sup> However, the non-availability of the construction material due to World War II; hurdles were in the construction work of the hospital. However, there was a gradual increase in the number of women patients. Data can be reviewed from the following table:

**Number of Women Patients under Treatment in Zanana Hospital Jubilee Hospital from 1941-46**

Year	1941-42	1942-43	1943-44	1044-45	1945-46
Outdoor female patients	32052	35088	35442	45185	45292
Indoor female patients	5733	5371	5047	6060	6542
Total number of patients	37735	40459	40489	51245	51834

Source: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45 & 1945-46.

**December 1945, Lady Wavell Zanana Hospital Ahmadpur East established, its foundation stone laid by Mrs. Major General Martin, Commander in- Chief of BWP State.**

In fact, this hospital founded on 1867 & re-built & renamed in 1945. Hospital provides facilities to patients and enormous case in the health facilities in view of the immense increase of population. Nawab Sadiq V, planned to extend the hospitals across the State. According to the vision & mission of Nawab; one hospital at each of Tehsil Headquarter must be established. Maximum hospitals established & existing facilities hospitals were enhance. The following table confirm the fact (last Page 12). Although, State population was rising so setup of more medical units were looked-for. But in 1907-24, only a few medical units could be setup. In spite of Deficiencies, Bahawalpur State proved a blessing for citizens. As Ascending Throne in 1924; Nawab Sadiq V, made ridicule reforms in health department. The total number of medical units enhanced in State, with passage of time the medical facilities were gradually enhanced. On behalf of Cabinet Approval, Public Health Department was established, but it retained the status of a Section of the Health Department. In collaboration with State & Social organizations, launched a campaign for Eradication of Blindness & treatment of eye diseases. From March to October 1945, Eye Camps organized in four major

<sup>15</sup> Office of Accounts & Treasurer; List of Civil Servants of Bahawalpur State 1939- 44

<sup>16</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1942-43, p. 136

cities of the State. In Eye Camps free Check-Up & Treatment facilities were provided; moreover free food, boarding & glasses for patients available. The detail of Eye-Camp organized, the number of patients who reaped benefit from camp the operations and Philanthropists who extended financial relief can be review from the following table:

**Detail of the Eye Camps Organized in Different Places in the Bahawalpur State in 1945.**

Location of Eye Camps	Sadiqabad/Bhong	Bahawalnagar	Bahawalpur	Ahmadpur East
No of Patients was Treated	2423	1599	815	713
No of Patients was Operated	577	401	187	187
Philanthropists Sponsored provided financial support.	i-M Raees Ghazi Tammandar ii-Mir Abid Hussain	Syed M. Fateh Shah	Mr. Ghanshyam Das Seth.	Mr. Ghanshyam Das Seth.

Source: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1945-46, 118. Further see: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1943-44, P, 106.

Dr. Muhammad Din. M.D was the first ever Muslim Head of the Health Department. He was the first In-charge of Medical Officer & Civil Surgeon. In BVH; a Central Office for Chief Medical Officer constituted to supervise hospitals & Dispensaries of the State. It is worth mentioning, As per Census of 1901, the total population of BWP-City and its suburbs was 18546/ and almost population can avail the medical health care.<sup>17</sup> Furthermore, due to being the major hospital of the region not only the patients from the State territory but the natives of adjacent districts and neighbouring princely States also come for health care. Every kind of Medical treatment and Surgery was available in BVH. In 1910, total 548 operations managed but in 1911 number raised to 868 & 105 were major operations.<sup>18</sup> Furthermore, BVH maintained the Record of Birth & Death in Bahawalpur State in office the Chief Medical Officer. Exclusively; Vaccination for Smallpox, Snake & Dog biting was also available in BVH-hospital. Nawab Sadiq-V, approved a sum of Rs.50000/ for additional block. The foundation stone laid by Political Agent to Governor General, J. A. O. Fitzpatrick on November 18, 1930.<sup>19</sup> In 1938, X-Ray Plant installed and Radiologist appointed. In September 1941, the Radiologist relinquished the job & department closed for the time being. An Assistant Surgeon Mr. Jameel-ur-Rehman sent for training & back on 1943. Up until 1943, Administrative Block, Medical Office, Pharmacy, Outdoor, Dispensary and Store Room were setup. In 1942-43, Eye-Ward added in BVH and trained doctor appointed. In 1943, the extension of hospital designed and 23 acres of Land acquired in the adjacent area.<sup>20</sup> Furthermore, a modern laboratory added and a refrigerator purchased for the preservation of the vaccines. In 1944-45; an Isolated-Ward for Tuberculosis (T.B.) completed. Tuberculosis was very common and the public also under threat. In 1953; a special block with capacity of 128 beds established in (BVH). The Ward exclusively reserved for Lungs, Chest & Tuberculosis cases. 30. Bahawalpur Government Budget 1953-54, Bahawalpur State.

<sup>17</sup> The Census 1901 & The Gazetteer of Bahawalpur State 1904

<sup>18</sup> Op.Cit ,The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1911-12

<sup>19</sup> Sadiq-ul-Akhbar, November 20, 1930

<sup>20</sup> The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1943-44,p.142

**Patients under Treatment & Medical Staff in Bahawal Victoria Hospital from 1942-46**

Year	Number of Outdoor Patients	Indoor patients	Number of Patients	Total number of operations	Medical Staff
1942-43	3616	116316	19932	902	Civil Surgeon: 1 Assistant Civil Surgeon: 1 Sub Assistant: 1
1943-44	9019	123653	132672	1086	Civil Surgeon: 2 Eye Specialist: 1 Radiologist : 1
1944-45	10569	132054	142623	1407	Lady Doctor : 1 Nurses: 3 Compounders: 8 Servants: 13
1945-46	13983	124928	138911	1261	Mid wife: 1 Total Staff: 32

Source: The Administration Reports of Bahawalpur State 1941-42, 96., 1943-44, 106., 1944-45, 6., 1945-46,

In 1942-43, Nawab Sir Sadiq V, planned to transform Bahawal-Victoria Hospital (BVH) into a modern hospital of 200 beds, but it could not be materialize due to World War II and the Partition of India. Later this project was finish by the BWP State. Post Pakistan 1950-51, more indoor wards constructed in hospital, including modern operation theatre, surgical ward and private family rooms. Similarly, in 1953-54, the capacity of indoor treatment was enhance from 260 to 500 patients.<sup>21</sup> By the end of 1953-54, the buildings attached modern Operation Theatre, Maternity Block, Nursing Home, Private Family wards. A project for Medical Training School affiliated with the hospital also approved. Furthermore, Rs.7, 00,000/ allocated for Chest ward, funds allocated for Dental Health & Diagnostic Laboratory, which was the third largest laboratory. In addition, Ambulances provided for shifting of Emergency Patients. For indoor patients, food was provided free of cost and hygiene dress. However, Administration kept the objectives of Welfare State continued to provide the medical facilities without any discrimination. Uptill1951, BVH comprised of 300 beds, thus the State decided to enhance the capacity up to 500 beds on December 20, 1955. Afterwards, 14 bed children ward completed and added to the BVH.

**Status of Hospitals / Dispensaries: Nawab Sadiq Khan Abbasi-V. 1924-47.**

Year	Total Hospital & Dispensaries	Total Outdoor Patients	Total Indoor Patients	Total Number of Patients Annually	Total Operation Per Annum	Annual Expenses of Health Department.
1924-25	13	2,10,726	41,225	2,51,951	5,519	9609-4-6
1928-29	14	4,51,904	41,232	-----	-----	103581-0-0
1941-42	34	-----	-----	-----	-----	167353-3-2
1942-43	34	9,94,011	43,191	10,37,202	15,154	387304 -11
1943-44	36	9,80,552	52,483	10,33,035	12,656	241127-0-0

<sup>21</sup> Bahawalpur Government Budget 1953-54, Ex-Bahawalpur State

1944-45	37	11,21,991	68,363	18,03,554	14,148	374457-0-0
1945-46	38	10,78,528	75,368	11,53,896	16,682	621,004-14-6

Source: The Bahawalpur Government, A Brief History of Bahawalpur State: 1928-31. Further see: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1942-43, 1943-44, 1944-45 & 1945-46.

Summary: In 1955, Bahawalpur State /Province merge in to One Unit Plan, the status of Ex-Princely now changed & ex-State becomes the part of West Pakistan. Eventually the course of development was slow down. Overall, all Nawabs of BWP State, worked with passion for the natives. The Aim & Objective of the Ruler of Bahawalpur was to provide the best facilities in every field of life. Therefore, they were successful in their mission.

## Health Care Services for Citizens in Bahawalpur State

### Detail of Hospitals & Posted Staff during the Reign of Nawab Sadiq Muhammad Khan V.

Sadder Hospital Bahawalpur		Jubilee Zanana Hospital Bahawalpur		Ahmadpur East Hospital		Khanpur Hospital		Minchinabad Hospital		Khairpur Hospital		Rahim Yar Khan Hospital		Shehar Farid Hospital	
Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary	Staff	Salary
Hospital Asstt.	Rs.100	-	-	Lady Asstt.	Rs.200	Native Doctor	Rs.40	Asstt. Surgeon	Rs. 150	Native Doctor	Rs.35	Native Doctor	Rs.50	Native Doctor	Rs.25
Compounder	Rs. 10	Peon	Rs.6	Female Compounder	Rs.20	Vaccinator	Rs.10	Compounder	Rs. 10	Compounder	Rs.10	Compounder	Rs.10	Compounder	Rs.10
Dresser	Rs.8	Mashki	Rs.5	Midwives two no.	Rs.8	Compounder	Rs.10	Vaccinator	Rs.8	Vaccinator	Rs.8	Vaccinator	Rs.10	Vaccinator	Rs.10
Medical pupil	Two Rs.7	Sweeper	Rs.5	Cook	Rs.5	Dresser	Rs.8	Dresser	Rs.8	Dresser	Rs.8	Dresser	Rs.8	Cook	Rs.5
Ward Coolies	Rs.6	-	-	Peon	Rs.6	Cook	Rs.5	Cook	Rs.5	Cook	Rs.5	Cook	Rs.5	Mashki	Rs.5
Cook	Rs.5	-	-	Mashki	Rs.5	Mashki	Rs.5	Mashki	Rs.5	Mashki	Rs.5	Mashki	Rs.5	Sweeper	Rs.5
Clerk	Rs.25	-	-	Bhangi	Rs.5	Sweeper	Rs.5	Sweeper	Rs.5	Sweeper	Rs.5	Sweeper	Rs.5		
Monthly Expenses	Rs.204	Monthly Expenses	-	Monthly Expenses	Rs.257	Monthly Expenses	Rs.83	Monthly Expenses	Rs. 191	Monthly Expenses	Rs.76	Monthly Expenses	Rs.93	Monthly Expenses	Rs.60

Source: The Administration Report of Bahawalpur State 1900-01,

Further see: Strength of The Officials of the Bahawalpur State 1903-05.

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