Master Healers of AYUSH

AYUSH systems of healthcare form the foundation of India's Medical Heritage. These systems are not merely sciences of disease and drug, but have their conceptual spheres touching every aspect of life. Path-breaking visions have appeared in each of the different streams of AYUSH systems at different times in history and made valuable contributions to the growth and development of respective practices.

Department of Posts is bringing out Commemorative Postage Stamps on 12 such Master Healers from different streams of AYUSH systems.

Maharishi Mahesh Yogi: Known for original contributions to Yoga and Meditation, he is remembered most for developing the Transcendental Meditation technique. The Shankaracharya of Jyotirling Math, Swami Brahmananda Saraswati, was his guru. From 1955 he travelled around the world and the world to spread his message of peace and spirituality and inspired thousands of followers. Maharishi's legacy lives on through the numerous books that he authored and the many institutions that he set up, including the Maharishi International University (later renamed Maharishi University of Management).

Brhispati Dev Tripathi: He was an accomplished Ayurvedic physician and scholar. He was renowned for his skills of pulse diagnosis. Many leading personalities including Presidents and Prime Ministers of India were his patients. In association with Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, he was instrumental in establishing a large number of Ayurvedic Clinics and Panchakarma Centres globally. He was instrumental in establishing the Rashtriya Ayurveda Vidyaapeeth (RAV), a unique institution preserving the Ayurveda knowledge through Guru Shishya Parampara. The nation honours him by conferring on him the Padma Vibhushan.

Shastri Shankar Daji Pade: is revered for his prolific writing skills, scholarship, deep thinking and technical proficiency in Ayurveda. He proposed opening Ayurvedic Schools to make people aware of the strengths and secrets of Ayurveda. Throughout his life he motivated fellow professionals to establish associations and discussion groups in Ayurveda that later lead to the world of Ayurveda Conferences. He contributed more than 75 books and commentaries. Besides, he drew up a list of 702 ancient Ayurveda texts.

Mohammad Kabiruddin: One of the most prolific writers and a great academician of Unani Medicine of the 20th century, he devoted his efforts in translating many important books into Urdu language and it is his greatest contribution to Unani Medicine. He founded Al-Mash, a monthly magazine which established 'Darbar al-Masih', a publishing house, which published original works as well as translations. He was honored with the title of 'Shahrahsh-e-Tasneefat' (Emperor of Compilations) by Nazim of Hyderabad. Hakim Kabiluddin was a great teacher. He served as Professor at A&U Tibbia College, New Delhi; Reader at Ajmal Khan Tibbia College, AMU, Aligarh and Vice Principal at Nizam Tibbia College, Hyderabad.

Bhaskar Vishwanath Gokhale: was a skilled teacher, far sighted visionary and eminent Ayurvedic physician. He emphasized the need for quality Post Graduate education and Research in Ayurveda. He was also one of the early votaries of integrating Ayurveda with a modern system. His ideas to increase the potency of routinely used drugs are familiar as 'Kaushastri Prayog'. His teachings continue to serve as guiding light for generations of Ayurveda professionals even after so many decades.

K. Raghavan Thirumulpad was an eminent Ayurvedic and Sanskrit scholar, who inspired generations of Ayurveda students. He was a proponent of classical Ayurveda and symbolized a harmonious mix of ethics and rationality in the practice of medicine. He published more than 42 books. Motivated by nationalist movement, he participated in the propagation of Khadi. He founded Ayurvedic Medical Practitioners Hospital and Industrial Co-operative Society (AMPHIC) of Ayurvedic Physicians running a manufacturing unit of quality Ayurveda medicines in 1970. A grateful nation conferred the honor of Padma Bhushan on him posthumously.

K. S. Saxena: He is the first Honorary Adviser (Homoeopathy) to Government of India and had a privilege of being the first Honorary President to Dr. Rane Prasatad, the then President of Homoeopathic Pharmacy Association which awarded him the Homoeopathic pharmacy association. In recognition of his services to the cause of Homoeopathy, he was conferred Padma Shree award. He was also conferred with National Award at Calcutta by N. C. Chakravarty Memorial Committee for his magnificent contribution towards the development of Homoeopathy.

Yadav Ji Trikam Ji Aharya: a bright luminary and successful practitioner of Ayurveda. Recognizing the lack of authentic editions of Ayurveda treatises, he founded the Ayurveda Granthamala Trust that published authentic editions of Ayurveda treatises. More than 40 books that he published embody his scholarship and practical experience. In appreciation of his meritorious work, GoI appointed him as the first Principal of Post Graduate Teaching Centre in Ayurveda, Jamnagar in 1966.

Swami Kuvvalayanananda: A pioneer in scientific approach to yoga, Swami Ji was instrumental in making it more acceptable to the modern world through his research work on Yoga techniques. He published the first journal devoted to scientific research into yoga, namely Yoga Minarmani. His work established the positive image of Asana, Shatkarma, Bandhavaha and Pranayama. He established the Kaivalyadhama Yoga Institute founded by him in 1928 continues to work for the upliftment of society through the application of Yoga in various spheres of life.

Mohammad Abdul Aziz Lakhnavi: Born on 24th September 1854 in Lucknow, Mohammad Abdul Aziz Lakhnavi was an illustrious physician and an outstanding teacher. He established the Medico-Muslin School in Lucknow in 1902 and named it Takmi al-Tibb, meaning, the institution of education in medical science. This is still going strong in dreams. He taught that students and practitioners used to come to him for study not just from different parts of India, but also from Afghanistan and Central Asian countries. His Medical School is now a reputed college maintained by the Government of the Uttar Pradesh.

Dinshaw Mehta: A close confidante of and personal physician to Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Dinshaw Mehta was deeply committed to natural and holistic methods of cure. He helped Mahatma Gandhi establish the Nature Cure Clinic and Sanatorium at Pune, which is presently the National Institute of Naturopathy. Dr. Dinshaw carried out scientific studies in Naturopathy, especially on fasting. He is a true path finder for Naturopathy in India.

V. V. Sambasivaram Pillai: He authored the "Siddha Cyclopaedia Medical Dictionary", a mammoth work of unprecedented scale and erudition. It extends over 5 volumes with around 87,000 words and is considered the most treasured and renowned Siddha dictionary. It is also believed to have been one of the greatest achievements in the cyclopaedia history of medicine and is considered as the "Legend of Siddha Cyclopaedia Medical Dictionary" by the scholars of Siddha medicine.

Department of Posts is pleased to issue Commemorative Postage Stamps to acknowledge the contribution made by these Master Healers of AYUSH of modern era.

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आयुष्य के विविध चिकित्सक

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रूपांतरण के दौरान, दस से ईस्वी की कल्याण के कारणों की विविधता के साथ-साथ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों ने भी हमारी संस्कृति को नया दिशा दी है।

एक विलक्षण रूप में, नवीनता के रूप में, यह नहीं है कि हम अपने आप का नया दिशा दें। इसमें हमारी संस्कृति को नया दिशा दें।

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