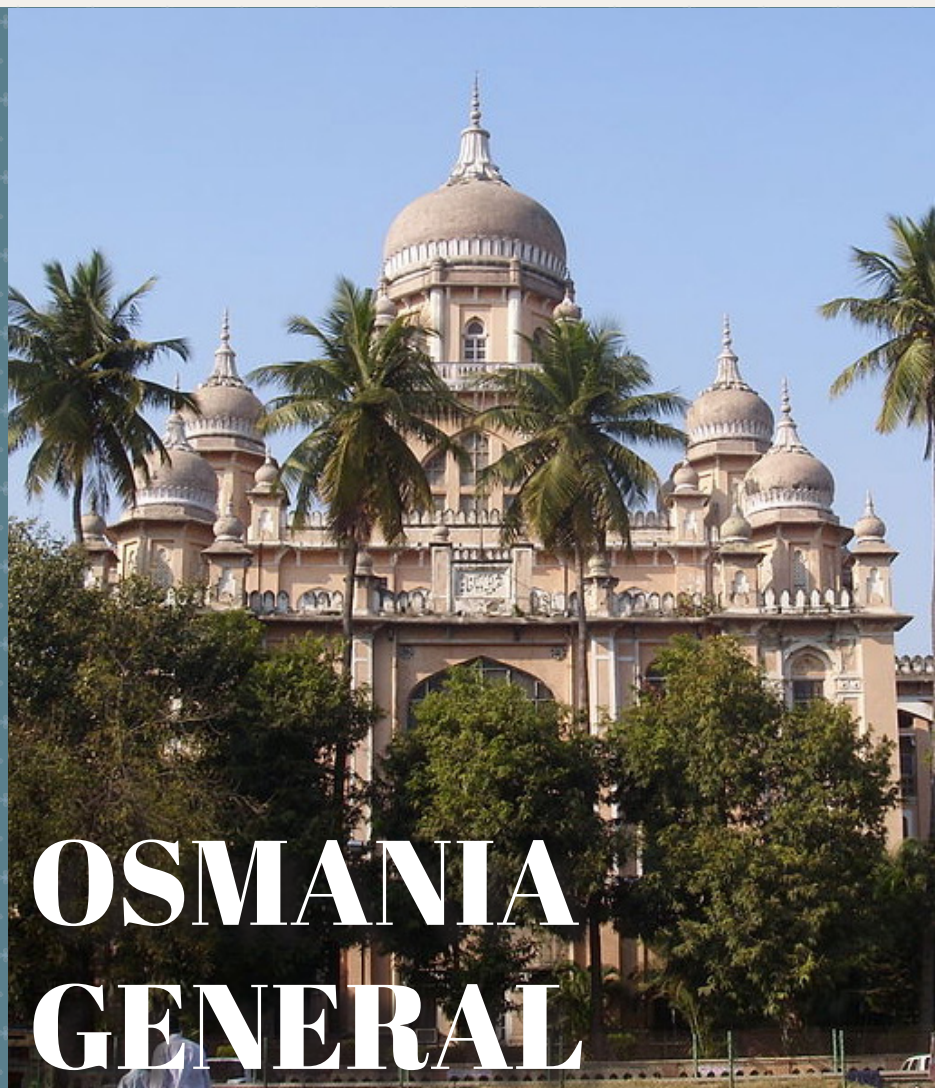




OSMANIA GENERAL HOSPITAL AFZALGUNJ

HERITAGE PARTNER SCHEME

Osmania General Hospital established in 1910 during the reign of Nizam VII, Mir Osman Ali Khan, is one of India's oldest public hospitals.

The hospital represents Hyderabad's early commitment to modern public healthcare, medical education and continues to function as a major public health institution and heritage landmark.





About OGH

Notable for pioneering chloroform trials in 1888 under Dr. Edward Lawrie and nurturing the world's first female anaesthetist, Rupa Bai Furdoonji. The hospital also hosted the Hyderabad Medical School, where Nobel laureate Sir Ronald Ross researched malaria transmission.

Rebuilt after the 1908 Musi floods, the present structure was inaugurated in 1925 and designed by Vincent Jerome Esch in the Indo-Saracenic style.

Constructed primarily in granite and lime mortar, the façade features thick walls, deep setbacks, and shaded openings that respond to the local climate while projecting strength, permanence, and institutional authority

The central domed space acts as a visual and spatial focal point

The Osmania General Hospital



The building is defined by its monumental scale, symmetrical composition, and strong axial planning. Key features include pointed and horseshoe arches, colonnaded verandahs, and ornamental domes and chhatris, which lend a regal and civic character to the structure.

The interior is characterized by wide, high-ceilinged corridors that ensure easy movement, natural light, and cross-ventilation. Repetitive arches along corridors and halls create strong visual rhythm while supporting the heavy masonry structure.



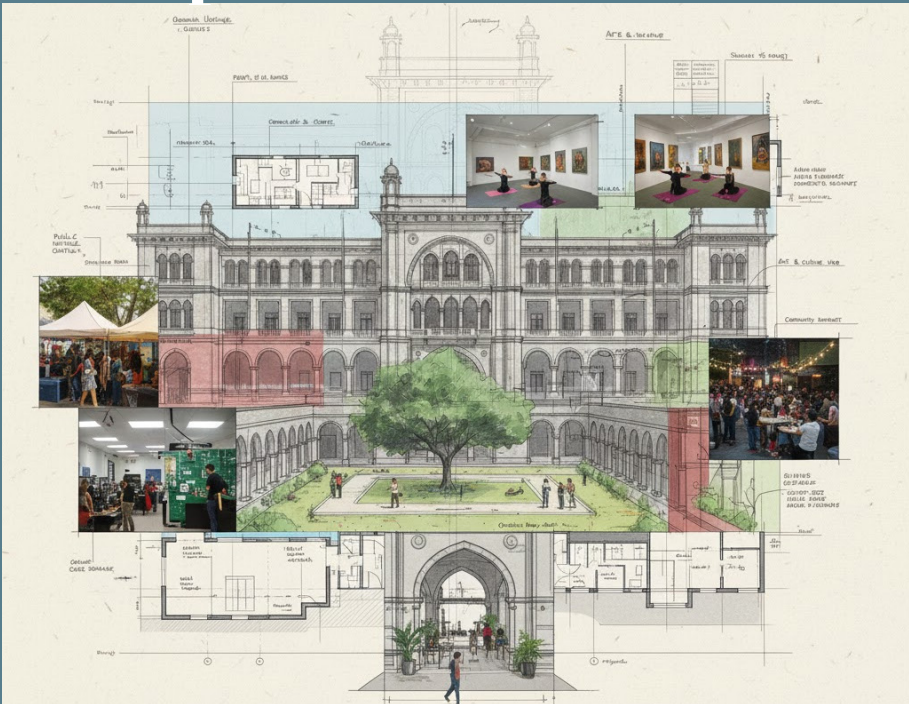
The interior opens into large halls and ward spaces, planned to accommodate multiple beds while maintaining visibility and ease of supervision. These halls emphasize symmetry and axial planning.



Large arched windows with deep recesses allow diffused daylight and airflow, responding to the local climate. These arches not only add grandeur but also structurally distribute loads efficiently across the building



Reimagining a Historic Site: Future possibilities



The aim is to transform Osmania General Hospital into a multi-functional civic hub, activating underused corridors, halls, wards, and gardens while preserving its historic architecture. Pop-up markets, wellness programs, student labs, cafés, galleries, and screening spaces may be introduced as light, reversible interventions that retain arches, domes, and large halls. The project could focus on public engagement, learning, and wellbeing, giving the historic hospital a contemporary role and honouring its legacy.

Hyderabad's Cultural Centre



Pop-up Markets & Social Spaces: Host markets, fairs, and festivals, promoting local entrepreneurship.

Art Galleries and Exhibition Spaces: Use halls and corridors to host art exhibitions, galleries.



Public Health & Wellness Centre: Use open areas for wellness programs, yoga, meditation, and community health initiatives.

Innovation & Research Labs for Students: Set up hands-on labs or maker spaces.

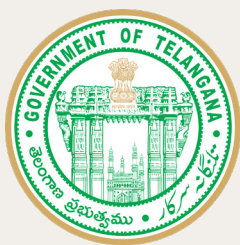


Film and Screening Spaces: Adapt large wards or halls into screening rooms for films, documentaries, and cultural performances, creating a venue for local filmmakers and community events.



Restaurants and Cafés: Outdoor and indoor seating arrangements, including small tables for couples and larger communal tables, encourage social interaction and can accommodate groups of different sizes.

** Ideas and AI-generated images are for conceptual reference only, Partners are encouraged to share alternate proposals and their vision for the site.*



Scan for
details

The **Heritage Partner Scheme** seeks to form long-term partnerships to transform historic structures into active cultural spaces, and inspire a statewide culture of preservation, ensuring that our heritage sites are safeguarded for the next generations.