

11. Resolved that a sub-committee of the following members be formed to draft a Constitution of the All India Homœopathic Congress and be approved at the next meeting of the Central Executive.

The members of the sub-committee will be :—

1. Dr. S. P. Asthana.
2. „ K. Kumar.
3. „ Harish Chand

with Dr. Asthana to be the convenor.

*Proposed by* : Dr. B. K. Sarkar.

*Seconded by* : Dr. N. Banerjee.

#### THE ANNUAL REPORT OF ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF HOMŒOPATHY

Mr. President and Delegates,

We are meeting exactly after one year. The first session of our Congress was held in New Delhi on these very dates. It was a pioneer effort on our part and as you all know it met with a unique success in view of the short time available to organise it. The first Congress was inaugurated by Shri Mohan Lal Saxena, Rehabilitation Minister, Central Government. The delegates assembled worked hard and due to their enthusiastic perseverance we were able to draw up an elaborate constitution for our future guidance and organisational set up. This was undoubtedly a remarkable achievement of that session, and it made our further course of action much easier. Our second achievement was the deliberate verdict that we were able to give on the recommendation of the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee, after a learned and heated discussion. That along with these important items of business we would afford to arrange for the reading of papers, and passing several resolutions on urgent matters, was by itself greatly instrumental in adding to the grandeur of our proceedings. Besides, the show of films on Homœopathy and address to the Health Minister, Rajkumari Amrit

Kaur, gave a lively touch to the occasion. Our delegates were highly impressed by the activities and they readily acknowledged the utility of as well as the necessity for such annual functions.

I would now like to place before you a review of the events that followed after the first Congress. Immediately after the Congress a deputation of our leading members met the Health Minister on 11-4-50 for an informal talk over our demands. The Director-general of Health Services, Dr. Raja, also took part in the meeting. The main points of controversy were the separate institutions for training of Homœopathy and the formation of a 'Central Council of Homœopathy.' The Government was not ready to agree to these demands and they called for some scheme that may provide both for amalgamated training as well as separate Homœopathic courses. A meeting of our Executive Committee was called in June 1950, and the draft memorandum for Bicameral institutions was discussed and passed by a majority vote after a vigorous opposition by a few members who did not believe in these compromise moves. The memorandum while keeping to the fundamental principle of separate institutions laid stress on two points. First it accepted the provision for bicameral institutions provided arrangements were made for the teaching of Homœopathic philosophy and materia medica along with the classes of Anatomy, Physiology etc., and other pre-clinical subjects. Secondly the memorandum demanded the formation of the Central Homœopathic Council, which shall hold full powers to control, propagate and regulate Homœopathy in all its aspects. The memorandum was duly submitted to the Government and it was considered during the deliberations of the Health Ministers' Conference that was held a few months later in September 1950. This conference accepted the Homœopathic Enquiry Committee Report and made recommendations for its implementation.

The resolutions of the Health Ministers' Conference

were discussed in the second meeting of our Executive and we forwarded to the Government a rejoinder to our previous memorandum, giving therein our reactions to the views expressed in the resolutions of the conference. We laid emphasis on the early formation of the Central Council, and on the immediate setting up of an advisory committee for the interim period. Besides, through that rejoinder we lodged a strong protest against the recommendations of the conference that Indian Medical Council will fix up the standard of medical training and that the study of Allopathic Materia Medica, Pharmacology etc. be made compulsory for the Homœopathic students.

Soon after the submission of our resolutions to the Government I had the opportunity to see the Health Minister and explained to her the implications involved in our rejoinder. She suggested that I should first discuss the issues with Dr. Raja and then she would herself listen to the views of both before coming to any definite conclusion. Unfortunately due to his other engagements, I could not meet the Director-general, Health Services for several weeks to come. I however got the opportunity in the middle of January 1951, shortly before my going out on a tour. The controversial issues of separate institutions and Central Council were critically discussed with the Director-general, Health Services in the presence of the Health Minister. Being unable to give convincing replies to my criticisms of their policy the Government made a proposal for a smaller council of Homœopathy which I provisionally accepted and had it later ratified by the Central Executive. But even that little demand has not been fulfilled by the Government so far, and now we find that Director-general is again putting forward the plea that no action is possible without a proper consultation with the Indian Medical Council. In my humble opinion it is nothing but a dilatory tactic; because the two allopathic members of the H.E.C. have already given their note of dissent. They are members of the Indian Medical Council and I.M.A. intimately

connected with its policy. The decision of the Indian Medical Council which is not expected to come before lapse of several months, is sure to be in conformity with the views of their representatives. It is somewhat futile to wait for a favourable consideration of our case by a body composed entirely of persons that have never supported the cause of Homœopathy and have always launched antagonistic attacks through press and platform. Our negotiations with the Government are however continuing. We have already modified our demands as a gesture of compromise and it has to be seen how far the Government are prepared to relax their attitude of steel frame. Dissatisfaction in the Homœopathic world is growing. The Government very well know that the Institute has all along supported their moves; but how can we control the ever rising tide of opposition from other Homœopathic associations until and unless some practical proof of constructive advancement is given by the Government itself. Even our own members are getting restless over this delaying policy of the Health Directorate. Recently there were questions in Parliament and they clearly indicated the indignation of the public in general so far as this attitude of procrastination on the part of the Government is concerned. It is a pity that the funds of the Government are always available for schemes of World Health Organisation and other showy projects but there is a flat refusal whenever money is wanted for a simple scheme requiring less cost, time, and energy. Homœopathy claims to serve the masses of India on surely more economical grounds than other methods. Why then so much indifference and step-motherly treatment? Where is the justification for squandering lakhs and lakhs over B.C.G. and D.D.T., Penicillin, or other programmes of doubtful utility that are yet in experimental stage?

Thus you have seen that the politics of Homœopathy last year took very serious turns and we as an organisation cannot remain aloof from it. We must face the

situation boldly if we really want that Homœopathy may survive the onslaughts of our opponents. And yet we must confess that the attitude of the Government has not been totally indifferent to us. The Health Minister and other members of the Union as well as State, fully realized the efficacy of the system; the glaring example of which is the appointment of a Homœopathic Physician to the President of India from January 26th, 1950. It is a unique honour to Homœopathy in India and is a symbol that heralds the forthcoming laurels to our science in the near future. This one event alone has raised our prestige in the eyes of the intelligent, and other people of the country.

The cause of the Institute is thus steadily growing, and it has also proved of great impetus by the tour undertaken by me to Calcutta, Lucknow, and other places, where I had the opportunities to meet prominent members and discussed with them the constructive suggestions for our progress onwards. The Bengal Branch of the Institute has already started functioning. The U.P. Branch has been further strengthened, so much so that today they are able to hold this momentous session in their capital city. Great awakening has taken place amongst the Homœopaths of Bombay, C.P., Madras States and we have genuine hopes that there too regular branches will begin functioning shortly. In Delhi our cause has been much advanced by the working of 5 Co-operative Homœopathic Health Centres which are being run by the Institute under the direct patronage of the Rehabilitation Ministry of the Central Government.

But right here, I would like to strike a note of caution to my friends and colleagues. We should not be taken away by the brighter aspects of our movements and get lethargic. Rather we have to gird up our loins for further struggles and sacrifices, before we can really aspire for something more permanent and ennobling. We still lack many things and our Institute has to be supported in many respects for its growth and security of foundations. It is a matter of great regret that so far we have not been able

to organise a regular office for want of necessary stall and equipments. These things require money and we are hopelessly lacking in funds. We must seriously ponder over this state of affairs and find out ways and means to enhance our activities in a proper manner. We have to accomplish much by way of propoganda and publicity; these, too, are not possible till we are able to spend freely. The question of a journal from the Centre has been engaging our attention from the very beginning of our organisation but we have not been able to make any headway in this connection. This is a very depressing picture no doubt, but we must have faith that sustained immutable enthusiasm of Master Hahnemann, who worked and struggled against bitter odds and in circumstances much more deplorable than those of ours. Our strength lies in organisation, and we must strive for that to the best of our ability.

In these few words I have tried to place before you our achievements and failures. It is now for you all to weigh the whole situation accurately and give your considered views for our future guidance.

Before I close I would like to express my deep gratitude to my colleagues of the Central Executive who kindly lend me their valuable co-operation from time to time in deliberation and the discharge of my duties through thick and thin.

I must also express my heart-felt thanks to the U.P. Branch of the Institute and particularly their indefatigable President and Secretaries for inviting this session of the Congress and for making elaborate preparations for its success. May God guide our deliberations and lead us to that goal for which we are all aspiring.

Jai Hind.

Chandni Chowk,  
Delhi.  
9th April, 1951.

K. G. Saxena  
General Secretary,  
All India Institute of Homœopathy.