

HAHNEMANNIAN DIMENSION OF HOMOEOPATHY*

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Hahnemann and Homoeopathy have become household words in medicine in the world. Every year people come forward eagerly to know about Homoeopathy. Largely increased statistics are appearing on homoeopathic education and treatment. This is because people at large are taking to Homoeopathy not because it is cheap, but because it is an effective therapy in preventive and clinical medicines. The majority of the educated patients prefer homoeopathic therapeutics because homoeopathic medicines have no side-effects as in the case of allopathic system of medicine where in some cases the side-effects of the medicines used are dangerous.

Although nearly fifty thousand homoeopathic practitioners are coming out every year in India from medical colleges, the majority of them are practising Allopathy! This is because it is difficult to practise Homoeopathy and the practitioner is led to establish practice by selling allopathic therapy. Secondly, the teaching staff are using allopathic therapy in their private practice because they were not taught thoroughly homoeopathic technology in their studies. Several colleges in the country are ill-equipped to teach clinical medicine in outpatient department and hospital. So how can the student in a homoeopathic medical college learn successful therapeutics in Homoeopathy? So naturally he or she chooses to practise Allopathy under the licence of the diploma or degree in Homoeopathy.

It is nearly more than one hundred years since Homoeopathy was brought to India; but still the Indian pharmacutists depend on the Western pharmaceutical houses for supply of back potencies to prepare further dilutions for sale! Is it not wise for the Government to build its own pharmaceutical industry for supply of genuine medicines to homoeopaths and business houses in the country?

Hospitalization in Homoeopathy is still at the infant stage in India. The stalwarts in the field should show to the people the efficacy of this system in the fields of acute and fulminating illnesses.

The homoeopathic therapeutics are not confined to the preventive medicine, treatment of acute diseases and treatment of chronic diseases; but it can also successfully tackle the 'terminal illness' and can narrow down incurability in a patient to a very large extent. The responsibility and this challenge in homoeopathic practice rests broadly on the shoulders of the Hahnemannian homoeopaths. Then only the significance and outlook of

* Address delivered as chief guest at Chirala on the occasion of birthday celebration of Hahnemann under the auspices of HMAI, Andhra Pradesh.

Hahnemannian dimension prevails in the profession of homoeopathic system of medicine. A rich legacy of the scientific system of medicine given by Hahnemann should be protected and passed on to the future generations.

There are a few riddles in homoeopathic philosophy like the potency problem. The crude physicians in Homoeopathy should solve it successfully and give convincing answers to the future generations.

If this challenge is not met with success, there is no wonder that the homoeopathic system of medicine will die in countries where it is practised. It happened in Germany, the land of birth of Hahnemann where he was denied and dismissed! It happened in America, but the profession there saw the dangerous trends in Homoeopathy and tried to rectify the defects with seriousness. Indian homoeopaths should put their shoulders to the wheel of progress of Homoeopathy. Hahnemann successfully waged a big battle against the unscientific trends in Allopathy in his time in Europe and after several scientific researches with medicaments on humans, gave birth to the scientific system of medicine and christened it Homoeopathy. With his scholastic erudition in various other sciences and languages, he gave to the men in medicine, scientific principles of practice in preventive medicine and scientific therapeutics which were his passport to the people in medicine.

The government should utilise the successful homoeopathic therapeutics by opening infectious diseases hospitals for treatment with homoeopathic medicines and judge the efficacy of Homoeopathy in acute infectious diseases. It is a tragedy that there is no government hospital for infectious diseases where one can be treated by homoeopathic therapeutics although Homoeopathy was recognised in this country nearly fifty years ago. In fact H.E.H. Nizam, the then ruler of erstwhile Hyderabad, recognised Homoeopathy as early as 1901. In other words Hyderabad was the first state in India to recognise Homoeopathy officially.

It is not the people who should develop faith in homoeopathic system of medicine. It is the homoeopathic profession which should recover the faith and strive hard to infuse faith in the people with successful treatment.

Homoeopathy is not only for human beings, but it is supremely useful for animals and plants also. It should be systematized in veterinary medicine and in the field of agriculture. Colleges in these two disciplines should be opened by government to encourage the system by state patronage.

Homoeopaths should cultivate sensitivity to the Hahnemannian dimension in the medicine and protect the scientific nature of Homoeopathy before it is extinguished in India. Tenth of April every year is the red-letter day to homoeopaths because it is the birthday of Hahnemann who gave scientific therapeutics to the world. On this occasion the following lines by a veteran homoeopath in 1930's seems to be a tribute to both Hahnemann and Homoeopathy.

A successful homoeopath is one who treats scores of cases of hypertension, diabetes, epilepsy and cancer in Homoeopathy. Till now it has become

a privilege of a few top-flight physicians. Can it not be taken to the common homoeopaths? The clinical Homoeopathy in teaching institutions should be demonstrated in the hospital on these lines to preserve the excellent medical science without extinction.

The bridegroom may forget the bride,
Was made his wedded wife yestern;
The monarch may forget the crown,
That on his head an hour has been;
The mother may forget the child,
That smiles so sweetly on her knee;
But I'd remember thee Hahnemann,
And all that thou hast done for me.

DIELECTRIC DISPERSION OF WEAK ALCOHOLIC SOLUTIONS...

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Personnel and Administrative Reforms for grant of study leave to Dr. Jussal. We also thank profusely Mr. Arvind Swarup.

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