

Homoeopathy

Source: PIB

Recently, the President of India inaugurated a two-day **Homoeopathy Symposium**, organised by the **Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy** on the occasion of the **World Homoeopathy Day.**

- Theme of the Symposium is: 'Empowering Research, Enhancing Proficiency' is very relevant.
- Homeopathy is a system of medicine which is based on the concept that the body has an
 inherent ability to heal itself, and the role of the homoeopathic remedy is to stimulate this self-healing process.
 - Practitioners of homoeopathy believe that diluting the substance to extremely small amounts enhances its healing properties while reducing any potential side effects.
- The **World Homoeopathy Day** is observed every year on 10th April to commemorate the Birth Anniversary of **Dr. Hahnemann**, the Founder of Homoeopathy.
 - Theme 2024: Homeoparivar: One Health, One Family.



AYUSH Systems of Medicine

Lord Brahma is believed to

be the 1st

proponent of

Ayurveda

AYUSH encompasses Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha, Sowa Rigpa, and Homeopathy, with Ayurveda having a documented history of 5000+ years.

Ayurveda

Samhita Period (1000 BC):
Emerged as mature medical system

Charaka Samhita: Oldest and most authoritative text

Sushruta Samhita: Gives fundamental principles and therapeutic methods in eight specialties

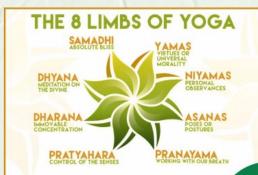
- (9) Main Schools:
 - Punarvasu Atreya School of physicians
 - Divodasa Dhanvantari School of surgeons

Branches of Ayurveda:-

- Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- Shalakya Tantra (disease of supraclavicular origin)
- Kaumarabhritya (paediatrics)

- Agada Tantra (toxicology)
- Bhootavidya (psychiatry)
- Rasayana Tantra (rejuvenation and geriatrics)
- Vajikarana (eugenics & science of aphrodisiac)

Yoga & Naturopathy



 Naturopathy: Healing with help of 5 natural elements - Earth, Water, Air, Fire and Ether

Based on theories of self-healing capacity of body and principles of healthy living

Encourages a person-centred approach
rather than disease-centred

Yoga first propounded by Maharishi Patanjali in systematic form Yogsutra

Unani

Pioneered in Greece, developed by Arabs as 7 principles (Umoor-e-Tabbiya)

- Based on the framework of teachings of Buqrat (Hippocrates) and Jalinoos (Galen)
 - Hippocratic theory of **four humors** viz. blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile
- Recognised by WHO and granted official status by India as an alternative health system

Siddha

Dates back to 10000 – 4000 BC; Siddhar Agasthiyar - Father of Siddha Medicine

- Preventive, promotive, curative, rejuvenative, and rehabilitative health care
- 4 Components: Latro-chemistry, Medical practice, Yogic practice & Wisdom
- Diagnosis based on 3 humors (Mukkuttram) and 8 vital tests (Ennvagai Thervu)

Sowa Rigpa

Origin: Lord Buddha in India before 2500 years

- Traditional medicine in Himalayan regions of Ladakh, Himachal Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, etc.
- Recognised in India by Indian Medicine Central Council Act,1970 (As amended in 2010)

Homeopathy

German physician Dr. Christian F. S. Hahnemann codified its fundamental principles

- Medicines prepared mainly from natural substances (plant products, minerals, animal sources)
- Brought in India by European missionaries
 1810; official recognition 1948
- 3 Key Principles:
 - Similia Similibus Curentur (let likes be cured by likes)
 - Single Medicine
 - (h) Minimum Dose



Read more: Synchronising AYUSH and Modern Medicine

