

Select Press Articles of „Homoeopathy - A Medical Approach and its History“

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1. Tribune News Service, January 9th 2010 “Exhibition on homoeopathy”

The Institute for the History of Medicine (IGM), Stuttgart, Germany, in collaboration with Goethe-Institute Max Mueller Bhavan, New Delhi, organised an exhibition on “Homoeopathy- A medical approach and its history” at Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Sector 26, here.

The exhibition will remain open for public till January 18. Visitors will learn about the healthcare system of the 18th century, Dr Samuel Hahnemann’s life and his work and growth of homoeopathy towards its present day worldwide significance.

Clemens Kroll, cultural councillor, German Embassy, New Delhi, was the chief guest at the inauguration function and Dr MS Bains, director, AYUSH, Chandigarh, was the guest of honour.

Surinder Singh Maken, director, Goethe-Zentrum, Chandigarh, has informed that Prof Martin Dinges from the Institute for the History of Medicine, Stuttgart, Germany, who is also curator of the exhibition, will also be holding a workshop on the “World history of medicine”.

This is for the first time that an exhibition on homoeopathy from Germany will be held in Indian cities.

<http://www.tribuneindia.com/2010/20100110/cth1.htm#14>

2. Hindustian Times, January 9th 2010 “Exhibition on Homoeopathy”



3. Time out Bengaluru, January 24th – February 04th 2010 “Homoeopathy – A Medical Approach and its History”

**FREE Exhibition: Homoeopathy
– A Medical Approach and its
History**
The exhibition will illustrate the characteristic features of the alternative system of medicine. It will be inaugurated by a talk by Martin Dinges, deputy director of the Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Foundation in Stuttgart, Germany.
*Goethe-Institut/Max Mueller Bhavan,
716, CMH Road, Indira Nagar 1st
Stage (2520-5305). On till Sat Feb 13,
9am-6.30pm.*

4. Indian Express, January 29th 2010 "The German Connection"

Indian express- January 29, 2010 Page: 2 Section: expresso

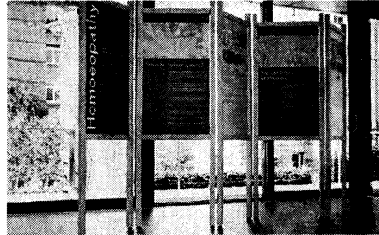
GOETHE-INSTITUT
MAX MUELLER BHAVAN
29 JAN 2010

city lights / entertainment

The German connection

EXHIBITION

Get a better understanding of the world of Homeopathy through the expo at Max Mueller Bhavan



"HOMEOPATHY — A Medical Approach and its History" an exhibition by the Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Stiftung, supported by the Robert Bosch Stiftung will be presented by Goethe-Institut/Max Mueller Bhavan India.

The exhibition illustrates the characteristic features of homeopathic medicine and explains its therapeutic principles and its holistic view of disease processes. It introduc-

es the similarity rule that is central to homeopathy as well as the production of homeopathic medicines from animal preparations, mineral and plant substances.

Homeopathy is a popular form of alternative medicine in India, but not many are aware that the system originated in Germany and was in-

fact developed by the German physician Samuel Hahnemann in the latter part of the 18th century.

The six-part exhibition uses texts and photographs to illustrate the foundations of homeopathy. Visitors learn about the health care system of the 18th century; about Samuel Hahnemann's life and work and the growth of homeopathy towards its present-day worldwide significance. The

scientifically-founded presentation takes them on an intense journey through the history of homeopathy.

The exhibition starts today and is open till February 13, from 9 am to 6.30 pm (closed on Sundays.) Entry is free. For more details, call 080 2520 5305/6/7/8 or visit www.goethe.de/bangalore.

Express Features
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5. TNN, March 14th 2010 “Small doses, big cures?”

There's an amusing anecdote, quoted in Dipesh Chakrabarty's *Habitations of Modernity*, involving novelist Saratchandra Chatterjee and nationalist leaders Sarat Bose and Anilbaran Ray. The story hinges on their attitudes to khadi, the symbol of resistance to colonial rule.

While Bose preferred finely spun khadi, Ray wore coarse khadi to show his fervid dedication to the cause. Taking a dig at khadi-wearing nationalists, Chatterjee said: “You see, we have all different kinds here. A little variety is a good thing. Anil is the mother tincture (of khadi), while Sarat is two hundred per cent dilution.”

Chakrabarty's homoeopathy metaphor was very natural in a city which Martin Dinges, deputy director at Germany's Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Foundation (IHM), calls “the real powerhouse” of the alternative medicine form. Speaking at the ongoing exhibition put together by Navi Mumbai's Association for Research in Homeopathy (ARH), Max Mueller Bhavan and IHM, Dinges and other speakers traced the history of homoeopathy and why India took to it instantly.

German physician Samuel Hahnemann founded the practice in the late eighteenth century, and soon after, it travelled to India in the medicine kits of European doctors and missionaries. The country got its first dose of homeopathy around the 1830s through John Honigberger, a Hungarian doctor who had studied under Hahnemann. Honigberger treated Lahore's Maharaja Ranjit Singh, whose vocal chords were paralysed, and, according to some accounts, the ruler's favourite horse, which was afflicted by an ulcer. Impressed, the maharaja allowed Honigberger to open a sort of out-patient department in Lahore.

One of the first homeopaths to practice in Mumbai was Vishveshwar Kulkarni, who started a pharmacy, Roy and Co, in 1889 after learning the subject from a Jesuit priest in Karnataka. His great grandson, Dr Jeetendra Kulkarni, runs the shop on Princess Street and claims that his family pioneered homeopathy in western Maharashtra. Kulkarni bore the title Rao, which became the anglicised Roy.

According to Robert Jütte, director of IHM, Indians quickly adopted homeopathy, as it is similar in some ways to ayurveda and unani medicine—all three have remedies made from natural products. “It was a bridge between the European and Indian world,” he explains. Initially, it was the “medication for infectious diseases, so it was perfect for India where cholera and malaria were common”. The practice has grown to such an extent, Jütte says, that 13 per cent of all physicians in India are homeopaths. Next on the scale is Brazil, in

which about 4 per cent of physicians are homeopaths. Dr R K Manchanda, deputy director (homeopathy) in Delhi government's directorate of Indian Systems of Medicine and Homeopathy estimates that thanks to financial and legislative support from the government—homeopathy was officially recognised by the state in 1973—there are 185 homeopathy colleges in India and more than two lakh doctors.

While India has taken to the alternative medicine like a duck to water, it is severely criticised in the UK. In February, the House of Commons Science and Technology Committee declared that the government should no longer fund homeopathy, as there was no scientific evidence to suggest that it worked better than placebos. Homeopaths argue that it's unnecessary to seek a general proof. "In some cases it works and in some cases it doesn't," says Jütte. "For example, it's not a cure for cancer."

At the centre of this debate is the practice of dilution. Remedies are made by diluting natural substances in alcohol or water to achieve the desired potency. Highly potent medicines are diluted to such an extent that no trace of the original substance remains. How then does it work? Unfortunately, no one knows. The ARH has collaborated with Mumbai's University Institute of Chemical Technology to carry out research on how drugs with minuscule levels of original material affect the body. "One can say that we know nothing at this moment in time but it is an exciting field for research," says ARH founder Dr SS Apte.

Scientists have suggested that the liquid in which substances are dissolved contain memories of original materials or that the very structure of the liquid could have been altered. Manchanda says, "Perhaps it has some rational basis which we may not know."

<http://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/mumbai/Small-doses-big-cures/articleshow/5681263.cms>

6. The Navahind Times, June 26th 2010 “Wonders of Homoeopathy”

The Institute for the History of Medicine of the Robert Bosch Foundation Stuttgart Germany has organised an exhibition on ‘Homoeopathy – A Medical Approach and Its History’ in collaboration with Shri Kamaxidevi Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shiroda – Goa.

The objective of the exhibition is to create awareness amongst the public about the advantages of homoeopathy in preventive management of health care.

The exhibition consists of panels with text and pictures depicting the evolution of homoeopathy. The exhibition will be inaugurated by Mr Digambar Kamat, Chief Minister of Goa in the distinguished presence of Ms Cecilia Menezes, Honorary Consul of the Federal Republic of Germany in Goa and Mr Subhash Shirodkar, Chairperson, Governing Council, Shri Kamaxidevi Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shiroda.

The function will take place on June 29 at 10 a.m. at Ravindra Bhavan, Margao. The exhibition is open to the public from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m. on June 29 and 30 at Ravindra Bhavan, Margao and on July 2 and 3 at Art Gallery, Kala Academy, Panaji. There will be followed by public lectures.

Prof (Dr) Martin Dinges, Robert Bosch Institute, Stiftung, Germany, Dr (Med) Klaus Holzapfel, Co-editor, Journal of Classical Homoeopathy, Germany shall be the Guest of Honour. Prof (Dr) Deelip Deobagkar, Vice-Chancellor, Goa University shall inaugurate the exhibition on July 2 at 10 a.m. at Preview Theatre, Kala Academy, Panaji.

Mr N G Honnekeri, Director, State Council of Educational Research and Training, Government of Goa has extended his co-operation and has informed all the schools under his jurisdiction to visit the exhibition. Also Ravindra Bhavan, Margao have extended their support for this venture.

Homoeopathy has its roots in Germany and to acquaint the public on the advances of it, the Shri Kamaxidevi Homoeopathy Medical College and Hospital, Shiroda has also organised public lectures on the topic ‘Children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder’ which will be delivered by Dr Med Klaus Holzapfel, Co-editor, Journal of Classical Homoeopathy, Germany and ‘A World History of Homoeopathy’ by Prof (Dr) Martin Dinges, Robert Bosch Institute, Stuttgart, Germany at Seminar hall, Ravindra Bhavan, Margao on June 29 at 5 p.m.

A Public Lecture on Homoeopathy has also been organised at Preview Theatre, Kala Academy, Panaji on July 2 at 5 p.m. on the topics ‘Allergic Disorders

Homoeopathy' by Dr Med Klaus Holzapfel, Co-editor, Journal of Classical Homoeopathy, Germany and 'Samuel Hahnemann, a lifelong Medical innovator' by Prof (Dr) Martin Dinges, Robert Bosch Institute, Stuttgart, Germany.

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Dr K P Muzumdar, Director, (Former) National Institute of homoeopathy (NIH), Govt of India shall preside over it.

Prof (Dr) Martin Dinges, Robert Bosch Institute, Stiftung, Germany, Dr (Med) Klaus Holzapfel, Co-editor, Journal of Classical Homoeopathy, Germany will also visit Shri Kamaxidevi Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shiroda on July 1.

Dr Arvind Kothe, Principal, Shri Kamaxidevi Homoeopathic Medical College & Hospital, Shiroda has appealed to the public at large to visit the exhibition and also attend the various public lectures.

7. Newkerala, July 2nd 2010 “Popularise homoeopathy through integrated approach: VC”

Vice-Chancellor of Goa University Dr Deelip Deobagkar has stressed upon the need to adapt an integrated approach and new technologies in Homoeopathic school of medicine to make it more effective, result oriented and popular.

He was inaugurating a two day exhibition on 'Homoeopathy- a Medical Approach and its History', an initiative of the Institute of History of Medicine, Robert Bosch Foundation, Germany at Kala Academy here today.

The exhibition is being organised by Shri Kamaxidevi Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shiroda. It would remain open for the public till tomorrow.

Emphasizing the need for proper scientific approach to make people understand and accept any innovative science, Dr Deobagkar said it was necessary to make people aware and get acquainted with its positive results.

He said there is a need to change the mindset of the people and make them knowledgeable about the positive effects of Homoeopathic medicine. This, he said, could be done by creating greater awareness by holding workshops, exhibitions and other programmes.

The Vice Chancellor also favoured application of Nano Technology for better effect of Homoeopathy.

Prof Martis Dinges of Robert Bosch Institute Homoeopathy, Germany who is the brain child behind organising the exhibition explained the activities of the institute in Homoeopathy. He said, presently studies on various aspects of Homoeopathy are being conducted and expressed the hope that this exhibition would go a long way in creating much needed awareness among the masses about basics of Homoeopathy and make it popular.

Dr K P Muzumdar, Director (Former) National Institute of Homoeopathy and Dr Klaus Holzapfel, Co-Editor, Journal of Classical Homoeopathy, Germany, and Dr Arvind Kothe, Principal SKHMC and Hospital, Shiroda were present on the occasion.

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<http://www.newkerala.com/news/fullnews-138809.html>