



Advance Homoeopathy Research | West Bengal | 19 Mar 2025

Why in News?

Adamas University, Kolkata, and the Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH), New Delhi, have signed a **Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)** to **strengthen academic and research collaboration in [Homoeopathy](#)**.

Key Points

- **Significance of the Partnership:**
 - This agreement represents a **key step in interdisciplinary research**, promoting **scientific advancements in Homoeopathy** through collaborative initiatives.
 - Both institutions have reaffirmed their **commitment to innovation and evidence-based research** in alternative medicine.
- **Expected Outcomes:**
 - The partnership aims to **strengthen academic ties and facilitate joint research** projects.
 - It is expected to contribute to the broader acceptance and integration of Homoeopathy in mainstream healthcare.
- **About CCRH:**
 - **The Central Council for Research in Homoeopathy (CCRH)** operates under the [Ministry of Ayush](#), Government of India as an **apex research organisation**.
 - It **conducts core research in Homoeopathy** and collaborates with national and international institutes of excellence for various research activities.

Homeopathy

- It 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.

AYUSH Systems of Medicine

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

Ayurveda

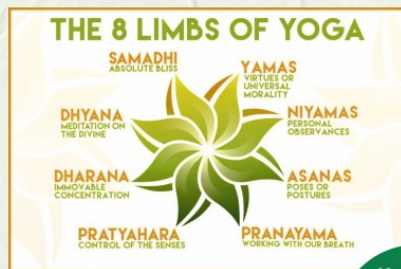
- **Samhita Period (1000 BC):**
Emerges as mature medical system
 - **Charaka Samhita:** Oldest and most authoritative text
 - **Sushruta Samhita:** Gives fundamental principles and therapeutic methods in eight specialties
- **Main Schools:**
 - **Punarvasu Atreya** - School of physicians
 - **Divodasa Dhanvantari** - School of surgeons

Branches of Ayurveda:

- Kayachikitsa (internal medicine)
- Shalya Tantra (surgery)
- Shalakya Tantra (disease of supra-clavicular origin)
- Kaumarabhritya (paediatrics)
- Agada Tantra (toxicology)
- Bhootavidya (psychiatry)
- Rasayana Tantra (rejuvenation and geriatrics)
- Vajikarana (eugenics & science of aphrodisiac)

Lord Brahma is believed to be the 1st proponent of Ayurveda

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 (**Mukkutram**) 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
 - Minimum Dose



Drishti IAS

Human Coronavirus- HKU1 | West Bengal | 19 Mar 2025

Why in News?

According to reports a woman in Kolkata is suffering from **human coronavirus HKU1**, a species of **coronavirus**. HKU1 typically **causes milder respiratory illnesses** and **does not pose a pandemic threat**.

Key Points

▪ Identification and Evolution:

- Coronaviruses exist in multiple types, but **HKU1 is not a novel virus like Covid-19.**
- Scientists **first identified HKU1 in 2005** as a rare isolate.
- Evidence suggests **HKU1 has been evolving steadily in humans**, who are likely its only known reservoir.

▪ Symptoms and Severity:

- HKU1 generally **affects the upper respiratory tract**, causing symptoms similar to the common cold and flu, including:
 - Malaise, Persistent cough, Runny nose or nasal congestion, Blocked sinuses, Sore throat, Fatigue, Headaches, Low-grade fever.
 - In severe cases, the virus may descend to the lungs, leading to **pneumonia or bronchitis.**

▪ Mode of Transmission:

- It spreads through common respiratory transmission methods, such as:
 - Direct contact with an infected person, Respiratory droplets from coughing or sneezing.
 - Touching contaminated surfaces and then touching the face, mouth, or nose

▪ Vulnerability:

- The disease is **self-limiting and resolves on its own.** But **vulnerable groups** like the elderly, children, pregnant women, those with immuno-compromised conditions or with co-morbidities **need to be vigilant for severe manifestation of the disease.**

▪ Treatment:

- There is **no vaccine or specific treatment for human coronaviruses.** Most infected individuals get better on their own.