

An Appeal to All Homoeopaths!

It is with mingled feelings of pride and pleasure that we announce the conduct of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations of our prestigious organization, the IHK. It will be extending over a period of one year from February 2011. We have had several discussions and deliberations as to how these celebrations can be held in a grandeur way. With this view in mind, we have also aptly tried to get valuable suggestions and advice from the former leaders of IHK. Fortunately enough, we have been able to get the suggestions and ideas from our Founder President, Dr. Ravi M. Nair, who was also the former Controlling Officer of Homoeopathic Education, Govt. of Kerala and the Advisor (Homoeopathy) to Govt. of India. He has focused a nascent vision to develop Homoeopathy in an all-round manner by equipping us with concrete and practical suggestions viewed against the existing dilemma Homoeopathy confronts today. He has urged us to take up the case of Homoeopathy as a mission by all Homoeopaths in Kerala to raise and elevate its status to reach that of other systems of medicine in prevalence at a time when India is stirring and emerging with vibrant developmental programmes in all spheres of life.

To realise and materialise the above goal, he has proposed a Decade Movement with a slogan "Homoeopathy – The Medicine of the Century". His suggestions were considered in detail by the State Executive held at Aluwa on 12-12-2010 and subsequently the State Council met at Eranakulam on 23-01-2011. The State Council unanimously accepted his suggestions and decided to conduct the inaugural ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Eranakulam on 27th February side by side launching the Decade Movement. An organising committee was formed for the purpose. Following this Dr. Ravi M. Nair, was entrusted with the task of preparing necessary draft showing the basic concept and programmes of the Decade Movement, an Article proving "Homoeopathy as the Medicine of the Century", A vision Document on "Homoeopathy in Kerala 2025" etc. These writes up, no doubt, depict the quintessence of his vast and varied experiences and knowledge he has gained all these years in various capacities in the various organisations, institutions, statutory councils, state and central governments etc. We intend to put them before all Homoeopaths for discussion and deliberations and for elaboration and perfection. It is with this view in mind that the write up has been given shape of a booklet which is being presented in the Inaugural Ceremony of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations.

It is proposed to conduct an Initial meeting on the launching of the Decade Movement in the venue of the Silver Jubilee Celebrations at Eranakulam at 2.30 p.m. on 27th February 2011. All are requested to take it wholeheartedly without any bias to make it a grand success. The details will be finalised only after subjecting them to the consideration and consultation of all interested Homoeopaths at the earliest.

Let us swear that we will all sink our differences and swim together to see that the Decade Movement is culminated is a grandeur one.

Jai Hahnemann, Jai Homoeopathy, Jai IHK

Dr. Britto Cyriac Joseph

State President

Mob : +91 9446274820

04829-232182 (R), 231896 (C)

drbrittocyriac@yahoo.com

Dr.B Suresh

General Secretary

Mob : +91 9447602326

0484-2657430 (R)

drbsureshniravath@gmail.com

Dr.V.R.Krishnankutty

Treasurer

Mob : +91 9447508641

0478-2522180, 2154100

drvkrishnankutty@gmail.com

HOMOEOPATHY – THE MEDICINE OF THE CENTURY

Dr. Ravi M. Nair *

Founder President of the IHK

Homoeopathy is a specialized method of drug therapy of curing natural diseases by administration of drugs which have been experimentally proved to possess the power of producing similar artificial symptoms on healthy human beings. Physicians from time immemorial have observed that some substances produce symptoms similar to those that they were used to treat. The basic principle of Homoeopathy – ‘Similia Similibus Curentur’ propounded by Dr. Christian Friedrich Samuel Hahnemann (1755 – 1843), a German physician, has its firm footing on the medical tenets enunciated by the very Fathers of Medicine, the Rishis of the east and Hippocrates and Paracelsus of the west thousands of years ago. However it was not until towards the fag end of the eighteenth century that Hahnemann examined this observation more thoroughly discovering the fundamental principles of what was to become homoeopathy. Viewed in this perspective homoeopathy is nothing but a natural evolution of the salient tenets proclaimed by Hippocrates to whom allopathic medical science is indebted. It thus goes to the credit of Hahnemann to rediscover the same – give it a form and figure, give its practitioners a mandate and a system, a methodology and scientific explanation.

In treatment homoeopathy gives primary emphasis for strengthening the defensive mechanism of the individual through the holistic approach of individualization. Thus the treatment is directed towards correcting the imbalance in the immune mechanism and to restore the sick to health. Homoeopathic practitioners consider the patient as a whole, both physically and mentally along with his interaction to his environment. They also take into serious study the whole features relating to the deviations from health in structural, functional and behavioural spheres of the patient. Thus homoeopathy offers a very customized and personalized form of treatment. Often, people suffering from the same disease are treated as absolutely different cases and given different medicines.

The most outstanding and revolutionary characteristic feature of Homoeopathy is that it adopts the dynamic power of drugs in preference to the physicochemical properties of them. To generate the dynamic power which is a kind of an electrical energy, homoeopathy employs a curious method of potentiation of drugs where their physicochemical (crude) properties are totally eliminated. This is due to the fact that homoeopathic medicines are ultra-diluted and hence they are non-toxic with no side effects, with extended shelf life, non addictive, with negligible weight and volume, low cost and easily administrable. This process fully enables Homoeopathy to come up with absolutely safe medicines from even inexorable toxic or poisonous substances and even inert substances also to yield the required energy for creating the curative power in the organism. Thus a homoeopathic medicine is administered in its infinitesimal doses. This dose is more powerful than that of the mass. It approaches more and more the subtle state and from the

* Founder Chairman of the IHK Trust

Chairman, Homoeopathy Bicentenary Celebrations (1990-'96)

Rtd Sr. Principal & Controlling Officer, Homoeopathic Education, Govt of Kerala

Former Advisor (Homoeopathy) to Govt. of India.

Ph. 0471 - 2344344 (R), Mob. +91 9446344344

physical it goes into a dynamic or vital state, and acts vitally. In other words, the action of homoeopathic medicine is more subtle and dynamic. It is these subtle and dynamic characteristics that enable homoeopathic medicines to reach the deepest levels of the organism to find relief or cure even in viral and mental diseases. It is this very same aspect that brings in even correction of constitutional dyscrasia for curing chronic diseases and for stalling the incidence of dreadful diseases like cancer, AIDS, TB, cardiac disease, auto immune disease and hereditary susceptibilities.

It is striking to note in this context the attempts being made by NASA(US) to probe into the efficacy of ultra-diluted homoeopathic medicines in managing health problems during Lunar Missions. It is because the main line treatments like allopathy have not been effective cures on such missions. This is ascribed to the limitations of conventional medicines in tackling the problems related to magnetic field, to dispersion, solubility, absorption at tissue level, metabolism and excretion of drugs, including those to recycling and dispersal in extreme environments where there is no gravity.

Homoeopathic medicines are prepared from natural resources viz. vegetable, animal, metal & mineral, nosodes (disease products), sarcords (healthy products) imponderabilia (imponderable things) etc. Now within a short span of 200 yrs. homoeopathy can proudly boast of a good collection of more than 2300 (Govt. of India's Pharmacopoeal list) drugs to its credit. The most striking benevolent aspects of these medicines are that they are least harmful with no side effects and most simple in administration apart from being highly affordable and acceptable to all.

Within this short span of 200 yrs., homoeopathy has proved itself to be of great scope in treating all diseases, both acute and chronic. It is also capable of effectively and efficaciously preventing and curing communicable and infectious diseases. It can also successfully manage gynaecological and obstetrical cases. It is also successful in the management of paediatric and geriatric ailments. Almost all kinds of behavioural disorders, neurological problems, metabolic diseases are also within its effective curability. Many surgical conditions relating to peptic ulcer, tonsillitis, goitre, kidney, urinary bladder, gall bladder, pancreas etc. can be safely dealt with through homoeopathic medicines. Tendencies leading to surgical intervention can well be avoided if early diagnosis is made and prompt homoeopathic treatment is done. Its role in primary health care is also highly rewarding, especially in a developing country like India. Homoeopathy has a ready and effective answer to the menace of addiction to drugs, tobacco and alcohol and is highly efficacious in ridding the addicts of their craving for these noxious substances.

In a world scenario where lifestyle aberrations, environmental pollution, unbridled growth of population, urbanization and industrialisation, increased social and political tensions etc. lead to the emergence of hitherto unheard of diseases, a treatment mode which is directed not just against external factors but is based on correcting the internal dyscrasia is of great relevance and significance. And homoeopathy offers just that.

For controlling and containing epidemics such as malaria, meningitis, cholera, chickenpox, chikungunya, dengue, etc., the homoeopathic approach is to pin down the correct simillimum. This will be the genus epidemicus which acts both as the single most effective curative and prophylactic medicine against the prevailing epidemic in that area. This has proved to be the most feasible, scientific approach time and again in combating epidemics worldwide.

Despite this fact, homoeopathy is also not without limitations as in the case of other systems of medicine. Each system has its own merits and demerits and its scope is limited to certain areas or fields of medicine. More and deeper studies are required in homoeopathy to reiterate and thrust its substantial merits to find out its areas where its medicines are effective and to sort out its limitations with a view to overcoming them.

Homoeopathy is in dire need of scientific studies to make it more developed and acceptable through recognition of its many claims put forward. Similarly the unique tenets, laws and techniques of this system, as they are difficult to be understood and comprehended in their full merits by the present scientific world, have to be convincingly and scientifically interpreted and explained to suit the spirit of the modern quest.

Man is today in the midst of a deep crisis on the health front with scores of new viruses and bacteria causing a variety of diseases unheard of during centuries of human existence. A multitude of medical systems are also in vogue with varying characteristic features, striving to grapple with the new and emerging diseases. Each system has its own intricate, individual and intrinsic nature. All systems, regardless of their conspicuous differences in approach, profess and vouchsafe to be existing for the good of the humanity. The merits or demerits of a medical system are to be assessed relatively. When we endeavour to make such an attempt, three systems of medicine which come out prominently are allopathy, ayurveda and homoeopathy as they stand at present in their relative order of development in India particularly in Kerala.

The origin of allopathy and ayurveda can be traced back to thousands of years. They have to their credit a rich heritage of centuries to boast of whereas homoeopathy has only a past of 200 years. Of these, allopathy is better blessed because of umpteen reasons. All the scientific developments in the fast developing modern world have been made available to the allopathic system. Born in Greece, the allopathic system was brought up and developed all over the world by the un-questioned patronage of the British imperialism. Such facilities and opportunities have never been made available to any other medical sciences, even to ayurveda which is perhaps older than allopathy. Thus it may be seen that the astounding progress, development and sophistication that the allopathic medical science has been able to claim are convincingly attributable to its unique favourable position leading it to be called as a system of 'Modern Medicine'. Viewed against this background, we cannot find fault with the tardiness of the other systems of medicine like ayurveda and homoeopathy in their development and sophistication with that of allopathy.

The new trends and concepts to which 'modern medicine' has, of late, turned to are worthwhile to be examined as it strikes a resemblance to the basic concepts enunciated by homoeopathy from its very beginning. The concept of Psychosomatic diseases, Holistic concept in medicine and the concept of assessing an individual's probability of developing various diseases do certainly lead to the predictive, preventive, and personalised health programme, which is the goal of Systems Biology and Genomics. The same that Dr. Hahnemann had laid down in his Miasm theory. These are the features pointed out by the modern medicine as 'the Medicine of the Future'. Again the concept of Nanomedicine which is the offspring of the latest scientific development is also very proximate to that of homoeopathy in that the former extols the minimum dose of drugs in treatment. Recent studies conducted by a team from the Chemical Engineering Dept. of IIT Bombay have revealed that high potency homoeopathic medicines contain measureable amounts of the drug substance event at higher dilutions. What all this portends is that the basic tenets of homoeopathy are going to be adequately elucidated and accepted in scientific terms in the coming days.

Homoeopathy has already shown itself to possess in its fold all the features seen ascribed above to the Modern Medicine which has been posed as the "The Medicine of the Future". Again, unlike all other systems of medicine, Homoeopathy has a laudable practical aspect in that it is "safe, simple, scientific, affordable and effective medicine for all" rolled into one. When all these aspects are considered together Homoeopathy can claim itself to be the most befitting "Medicine of the Century".

Kerala - Credited with many “Firsts in Homoeopathy”

In the field of Homoeopathy, its development in health care, education, research and popularity among the masses, Kerala can blissfully boast of a series of Firsts in India that can be uniquely observed in the following :

1. The first State (erstwhile Travancore) to recognise Homoeopathy officially as an authenticated and approved system of medicine in 1928.
2. The first State in establishing a Homoeopathic Dispensary in the public sector (1957).
3. The first State to adopt a policy to promote Homoeopathy on par with other systems of medicine viz., Allopathy and Ayurveda by starting one Homoeopathic dispensary each in every Panchayat (1968).
4. The first State to start ESI dispensaries and hospital in Homoeopathy under a Homoeopath as its Dy. Director.
5. The first State to establish Homoeopathic Clinics in the State Secretariat and Legislator Complex
6. The first State to introduce Homoeopathy in Prisons
7. The first State to provide health care facilities through Homoeopathy to the Pilgrims
8. The first State in establishing a 50 bedded Homoeopathic Hospital in the public sector (1960).
9. The first State to establish Hospitals in all its Districts
10. The only State to have the maximum number of Hospital beds.
11. The only State to have the maximum number of Para Medical staff in the field of Homoeopathy
12. The first State in forming separate Directorate for Homoeopathy with a Homoeopath as the Director (1973).
13. The first State to have District Medical Officer in all its Districts
14. The first State to start a Homoeopathic Pharmacy (manufacturing unit) under co-operative sector shared by the State Govt. (1974).
15. The first State in providing clinical facilities in Govt. Homoeo Hospitals for giving training to students of Homoeopathy (1960).
16. The first State in establishing Degree College in Homoeopathy (1975).
17. The first State to admit Students in degree courses through Common Entrance Examination

18. The first State to fix the minimum qualification for teachers as a degree or its equivalent in Homoeopathic degree colleges – 1983.
19. The only State where the external degrees - BHMS & MD (Hom) are not recognised for the teaching profession.
20. The first State to form separate Faculty of Homoeopathy with Board of Studies in all the three general Universities. (1976 – 1984).
21. The first State to start regular P.G. course in Homoeopathy (1990 – 1991)
22. The first and the only one State in India to set up a P.G. Board of Studies in the University of Kerala for Homoeopathy (1995).
23. The first State to separate homoeopathic education from the Dept. of Homoeopathic health services (1981).
24. The first State to grant stipend to internees in Homoeopathy and to give parity in internship allowance / P.G. allowance with that of allopathy and ayurveda students.
25. The first State to implement the direct payment system to all employees of the private Homoeopathic Medical Colleges on par with their counterparts in Govt. Colleges (in 1995)
26. The first State to sanction the AICTE scale of pay to the teaching faculty of homoeopathic medical colleges in 1997.
27. The first State to wind up Diploma course in Homoeopathy (1989)
28. The first State giving all the service benefits with full salary to the Teachers during the entire period of higher studies in Homoeopathy(1992)
29. The only State to have a Homoeopath as the Controller of Exams of the Health University
30. The first and the only State having a Central Research Institute in Homoeopathy under the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India.
31. The first and the only State having a Mental Hospital in Homoeopathy
32. The first State to form an Epidemic Control Cell (RAECH) at State level in Homoeopathy (2005)
33. The first State to undertake School Health Programme ‘Jyothirgamaya’ in Homoeopathy
34. The only State to face stiff antagonism from the other Systems of Medicine
35. The only State which Celebrated Bi-centenary of Homoeopathy (1990-96) for popularising it
36. The only State to conduct enormous number of CME programmes
37. The only State having active Organisations in different fields of Homoeopathy

**A VISION DOCUMENT ON
HOMOEOPATHY IN KERALA BY 2025
(Proposals for Developing Homoeopathy
in all its spheres for the benefit of Humanity)**

The health scenario in Kerala is that the people here have a relatively longer expectancy of life and lower mortality rate of all when compared to those of other States in India. This is only the one side of the coin. The other side is horribly and woefully replete with terrible sufferings emerging out of the perpetual morbidity state extending to the period of longer expectancy of life. This has increased the number of patients beyond proportion in the state.

With the increase in health consciousness of the people, the number of seekers of medical treatment also grew in large proportion. Quite exploiting this situation, hospitals with advanced facilities began blooming up in private sector in every part of the state in Allopathy. The attempts of the Government to raise the standard of its health care infrastructures cannot be said to have become adequate in that the Govt. is in difficult situation to find necessary resources to meet with the increased quantum of expense. This has virtually ended in the discomfiture to extend the benefit of medical treatment to the common mass despite the state of far advanced development in medical technology and medicines in Allopathy. It is also not a secret that almost all allopathic medicines are fraught with harmful side effects capable of iatrogenic diseases. This situation reveals that, despite the charitable and generous patronage given to the so called modern medicine – Allopathy at the behest of the Govt., the health care situation in the state continues to be more serious, rendering it unaffordable to the common people, let alone its harmful side effects. More or less, the same situation broods over Ayurveda too even after the increased infrastructural facilities in that sector. The reason is simply that the cost of medicine and treatment in Ayurveda has also reached its peak making it unaffordable to the common people and even to the Government.

It is in this context that Homoeopathy is poised as a system of medicine capable of offering tangible relief in the health care particularly in primary health care with less cost easily affordable to the common man and the Government. Homoeopathy is also equipped with the capability of correcting constitutional dyscrasia for curing chronic diseases and stalling the incidence of dreadful diseases like cancer, AIDS, TB, cardiac diseases, Auto immune diseases, hereditary susceptibilities, besides effectively and efficaciously preventing and curing communicable and infectious diseases. Homoeopathic medicines have no harmful side effects. “Homoeopathy is safe, simple, scientific, affordable and effective medicine for all”. It is due to the above fact that, despite 200 years of its origin, Homoeopathy has become popular in about 100 nations and the WHO has recognized it as the second largest used medical system in the world. Homoeopathy has been able to muster appreciation and acceptability of the people of Kerala and become recipients of assistance from both the Central and State Governments. But the so called assistance has never been sufficient which explains the lack of deserving development to extract its optimum benefits to which would have been able in the sphere of health care. We, therefore, request the authorities and planners to

ponder over this issue in its true perspective so as to enable Homoeopathy to render its optimum potentials for the benefits of the health care of the people.

On the above line, we submit the following proposals for developing Homoeopathy in its varied aspects on the basis of priority in the next decade.

I. ENACTMENT OF LAWS

1.1 Comprehensive Medical Act in the State.

It is the TC Medical Practitioners' Act 1953 that is in vogue today in the State. With the formation of Kerala State by merging Malabar area to the erstwhile Travancore Cochin State in 1956, the above Act was extended to Malabar area by Kerala Adaption Law Order 1956. The unqualified practitioners in Homoeopathy in the Malabar area did not get an opportunity to get their names registered in the State Register. This has precipitated many confusions and problems when the Homoeopathy Central Council Act was enforced in Kerala on 1st August 1974. According to the above Central Council Act, permission to practice Homoeopathy by those without recognized qualification was limited to such practitioners who had completed 5 years of practice as on 1st August 1974. As no State Act has been formulated following the Central Act, any person can now practice Homoeopathy without proper registration. It is also not possible to enact a State Act contrary to the Central Act. This chaotic situation can be dealt with only if a comprehensive state Act is formulated in strict conformity with the Central Act. What this warrants urgently is the formulation of a comprehensive state Act in the above manner following the constitution of an effective Medical Council to regulate Homoeopathic practice in the State.

A comprehensive Medical Council Act is highly essential for the development of Homoeopathy in the State. In view of this, the above issue should engage the priority attention and preferential treatment of the Government.

1.2 Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council Act.

It is due to an impact of feeling the imperative necessity of having a State Pharmacy Council in the past that such an Act was enacted in Allopathy, following which a State Pharmacy Council came into being. It is this council which is empowered with the authority of regulating and controlling the education and practice of Pharmacists in Allopathy. Such a set up is highly imperative for the proper and healthy course of existence for any system of medicine. This is equally applicable to Homoeopathy also. So a Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council need be constituted in the State on the basis of an Act. The Govt. of India after having taken cognizance of this need, is about to bring in necessary legislation in the Parliament. Toeing the above line, the State Govt. can also enact a State Act for establishing a Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council in Kerala. This council is to prescribe the minimum qualification for Pharmacists in Homoeopathy. It should prescribe the curriculum syllabus and minimum standards of education for Pharmacists through Regulations. Those who have the required qualification may be given registration in Part- A and those who lack such qualification as existing now may be given registration in Part-B as in the case of Medical Council Act. Thus the education and practice of Pharmacists in Homoeopathy can be regularized in the State.

2. HEALTH CARE

It goes without saying that the place where maximum emphasis and stress need to be given is Primary Health Care. If timely and adequate care is rendered at this level, most of the complications that may ensue afterwards can effectively be countered. Homoeopathy has its own strong role in this field. The people should be made well aware of this factor. Side by side, steps may be taken to make available necessary facilities with competent man power to cause to reach the benefits of Homoeopathy to all the people in catering to the needs of their Primary Health Care.

2.1 One Dispensary in every Grama Panchayat

The facilities available at present for effectively and efficiently rendering service at the level of Primary Health Care are deficient. There are only 551 Govt. Homoeo Dispensaries in all including the newly sanctioned ones this year for 978 Grama Panchayats, 60 Municipalities and 5 City Corporations. This can not suffice even the bare requirements. Such Dispensaries may be sanctioned ***atleast one each in every Grama Panchayat, 5 each in every Municipality and 10 each in every City Corporation.*** Accordingly, the total number of Dispensaries required is 1328, whereas there are only 551 at present. This brings in a number of 777 Dispensaries yet to be added to the existing ones.

During the last 3 years 344 dispensaries including the newly sanctioned 68 ones could be opened temporarily under NRHM scheme of the Central Government. If these dispensaries are made permanent with full fledged facilities, there remains only the need for opening 433 dispensaries.

It is, therefore, proposed to make all the 344 NRHM dispensaries permanent and to open 433 ones afresh with in a period of 10 years hence forth.

2.2 One- 25- bedded Hospital in every Block Panchayat

Homoeopathy has sufficient scope in secondary health care too. Even in primary health care, cases are there requiring hospitalized treatment. Well equipped hospitals with competent staff are essential for this purpose. There are only 17 Block Panchayat hospitals and 14 District hospitals in the State. ***The minimum number of beds required in a District hospital should be 50 whereas that in a Block Panchayat hospital must be 25.*** All the existing District hospitals do not conform to this norm. This should be compensated in all lacking hospitals. Of the 152 Block Panchayats, 135 ones are lacking Homoeo hospitals. These Block Panchayats should also be provided with 25 bedded hospitals in each. All these things should be developed based on a phased programme within the next 10 years.

2.3 Health Care to Employees

2.3.1 There are 13 ESI Homoeo Dispensaries in the State. This is also an element of insufficiency to be made good by providing one Homoeopathic Unit in each of the ESI Hospital & Dispensaries

2.3.2 Necessary Homoeopathic dispensaries should also be set up in each of the Civil Stations in all the Districts of Kerala as is being successfully provided in the Kerala Secretariat with a view to serving the State Government employees.

2.4 Health Care to Prisoners

Now there are only two prisons at Thiruvananthapuram and Kannur provided with part time Homoeo Dispensaries. These facilities need to be extended to all other prisons too in the State.

2.5 Speciality Clinics

Assessing and evaluating the scope and potentialities of Homoeopathy in certain disease conditions prevailing in certain parts of the state, the setting up of speciality clinics can also be favourably thought of in both Collegiate and District Hospitals. The only thing needed here is that such hospitals should be provided with essential facilities and equipments. The personnel employed and engaged in these clinics should be those who have received prior training in the speciality concerned. There are already speciality clinics on allergic respiratory ailments, diabetes, rheumatism, paediatrics, thyroid, cancer, ano-rectal disease, geriatrics etc in certain District Hospitals.

2.6 School Health Programme

The School Health Programme in Homoeopathy already introduced in certain schools has shown yielding better results. It should be expanded and spread in all the schools in the State. It should be explored to find out whether there are prospects for further improvement for far better results. In this connection the suggestions made in the Report submitted by the Homoeopathic Commission constituted as per G.O. (MS) 300/95/H&FWD dt. 07.06.1995 are worth implementation.

2.7 Epidemic Control

Homoeopathy has already proved to be very efficacious in preventing and managing the infectious diseases. There is already a set up existing titled RAECH under the Dept. of Homoeopathy. It should be made standardised. Its whole success lies in finding out the genus epidemicus when an epidemic breaks out in the State. This can be scientifically and precisely done if the above task is delegated to the CRIH, Kottayam where there is a skilled team of researchers in Homoeopathy. What is more, it will be getting recognition, credibility and acceptability from all since it is an institution under the Research Council of Govt. of India. As it is handled by a particular team in a particular place regularly, it will naturally gain perfection in its results. Steps should also be taken to prepare the preventive medicines in blister / strip packings through HOMCO, Alappuzha. These medicines can be distributed to the epidemic-hit area through Govt. institutions or other agencies. An arrangement to study and evaluate the efficacy and result of the above epidemic control programme should also be made in the University of Health Sciences.

If the entire venture as mooted above is to become successful in a standardised way, the 4 agencies viz. CRIH, HOMCO, Hospitals & Dispensaries and the Health University should work in tandem with each other in a co-relating and co-ordinating manner to contribute their whole mite.

2.8 Inclusion of Homoeopathy in Maternity and Child Health Care

Homoeopathy has better impact in maternity and child health care. It is well suited to the health needs of children and mothers especially in many of the anti-natal and post-natal conditions. The Govt. of India is well convinced and has deeply felt the necessity of this aspect and accordingly a National Campaign has been launched and is on. Necessary follow-up campaigns are also going on at State and District levels. Quite in tune with the above movement, all steps directed towards

setting up Mother and Child Clinics in collegiate hospitals have already been initiated. Necessary ToT has also been imparted to train personnel intended to be engaged in such clinics. Study materials required for the purpose have also been made ready. All preparations for giving awareness on the subject to the people's representatives of local self Govt. like City Corporations, Municipalities, and Grama Panchayaths have also been made. In the circumstances, such Homeopathic Clinics may be opened in Maternity and Child Health Centres /Anganwadis of all the local self Govts.

2.9 Ensuring Permanent accommodation to all Hospitals & Dispensaries

Most of the Govt. hospitals and dispensaries are now housed in rented buildings with inadequate accommodation. There are also no sufficient facilities in them. Steps may be taken to ensure that such institutions are run in permanent accommodation with a minimum standardized specification. There should be required equipments also. This may be got done in a phased manner with in a decade. As many of them are run by local self Govt., they may also be pressured to take up the matter at their own levels.

3. EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Now BHMS course is run in two Govt. and 3 Aided Colleges in Kerala. PG courses are also conducted in 3 subjects in the GHMCs. All these Homoeo Colleges which were affiliated to different Universities are being brought to the lone University of Health Sciences. But all the colleges are lacking in the infrastructural facilities and staff prescribed in the CCH Regulations.

3.1 Steps may be taken to ensure all the requirements prescribed in the Minimum Standards of Education in Homoeopathy of the CCH with regard to staff pattern and infrastructural facilities including Hospital in all the Colleges running BHMS and M.D. (Hom.) courses in the State.

3.2 The existing strength of admission in the BHMS course is only 250 in all. This may be enhanced to 400 by providing extra facilities in the existing Govt. and aided Colleges.

3.3 Establish a Constituent College under the Health University

With a view to developing teaching methodology, research, interdisciplinary research under the University, a Constituent Homoeopathic Medical College with all facilities to conduct both UG and PG courses should be established urgently in the Health University campus.

3.4 The present Madappalli Block Homoeopathic Hospital allotted for training the students of ANSS Homoeopathic Medical College, Kurichy has not come upto the level or standard of a teaching hospital eventhough it is named as "Homoeopathic Medical College Govt. Hospital". It has to be developed by making necessary administrative set up as suggested in the Report submitted in 1996 by the Homoeopathic Commission,(Constituted as per G.O.(MS)300/95/H&FWD dt.07-06-1995) and developed with a view to fully utilizing the hospital for clinical training of the students.

3.5 Urgent steps may be taken to start P.G. courses in Kerala in the subjects viz. Practice of Medicine, Pharmacy, Psychiatry and Paediatrics as already introduced in other States even before 10 years.

- 3.6** The CRIH, Kottayam (Govt. of India) is the only place where clinical facilities for conducting M.D. (Hom.) course in Psychiatry are now available in India. Necessary steps may be initiated to start the above course here by taking advantage of the position .
- 3.7** Opportunities may be given to basic degree holders in Homoeopathy for pursuing P.G. courses in the subjects of Basic Medical Sciences, Diagnostic Sciences, Community Medicine, Public Health & Hygiene as has been suggested in para 7.5 of the Report on the proposals relating to Homoeopathy in the matter of formation of University of Health Sciences in Kerala.

3.8 Pharmacy College

The present State Govt has already taken a decision to start a Pharmacy College under the management of HOMCO at Alappuzha. The Dept. of AYUSH, M/o Health & Family Welfare, Govt. of India has already prepared a basic project report consisting of all the pre-requisites for establishing Pharmacy College in Homoeopathy. As a prelude to this, a Homoeopathic Pharmacy Council need be constituted at national level. Necessary Act for the above purpose is understood to be ready for presentation in the parliament. The proposals for forming a State Pharmacy Council have been highlighted in Para 1.2. of this write up. It is only with the coming of the State Homoeo Pharmacy Council the task of setting up the Pharmacy College can be under-taken. On the basis of the Pharmacy Council's Education Regulations, Kerala University of Health Sciences can grant affiliation to the proposed Pharmacy College. It would be in the better convenience and fitness of things to set up the Pharmacy College somewhere near the HOMCO Pharmacy, DTL (H) and Drug Standardisation Unit proposed in para 5.2 and 5.3 respectively of this write up. The Central Govt. has already made a scheme for financial assistance to the tune of Rs. 3 crores in the current Five Year Plan in the matter.

3.9 Nurses' Training

At present there is no training course for Nurses in Homoeopathy. But as the number of hospitals is few and far, the necessity of conducting a separate course or institution for producing Nurses is not much warranted. The present requirement of Nurses is met from conducting a short term course titled "Nurse cum Pharmacist" in the Homoeopathic colleges. In preference to the above, it is better to think of drafting Nurses who have passed General Nursing course to Homoeopathy after giving them due training in Homoeopathic Hospitals. In this way they can be turned into competent and properly serviceable Nurses in Homoeopathy after giving six months training immediately followed by their entry in service.

3.10 Establishing Homoeopathic Medical Education Directorate

There have been some proposals for the creation of a Post of Director of Medical Education in Homoeopathy for long since 1997. The establishment of such a post is highly essential to run the administration by co-ordinating the two GHMCs and the 3 aided Colleges in the State. The dearth of such an establishment has resulted in the inability of implementing various Central Schemes for the development of Homoeopathic education and research in the State.

3.11 Updating Homoeopathic Practitioners

All Homoeopathic Practitioners both in private and public sectors need to be updated with the trendy changes and development in the medical science particularly Homoeopathy. A statutory

provision for re-registration renewable once in every 5 years has to be made. This should be observed by all Homoeopaths upto the age of 65.

The Health University should prepare necessary modules for training from time to time. The University should conduct the courses and awards certificates to the participants. These courses can be run in a systematic and regular way by exploiting the resources in the colleges and hospitals. Suitable institutions and hospitals can be recognised as training centres by the University. The Central Govt. has also formulated several schemes in the matter. Attempts should also be made to make use of these assistances for the purpose.

3.12 To make all Teachers of HMCs P.G. holders

Many of the teachers of HMCs at present are only basic degree holders. They should be made P.G. holders in their subjects with in a period of 10 years. Steps should be taken to get it done.

3.13 Teachers Training

All teachers should be made to undergo teachers training once in every 3 years. They should get sufficient training in Teaching methodology in their subjects to turn them experts as teachers. Necessary teaching methods, aids, study materials etc. should also be developed. For this purpose, the University should start an Academic Staff College. Teachers should also be given pre-entry training prior to them the taking up of teaching profession.

3.14 Avoiding Course Lagging in Homoeopathic Studies

One of the banes seen in our State is the lagging of both UG & PG courses in Homoeopathy resulting in the prolongation of their periods. This points out the absence of a specific academic and examination calenders. We can very well emulate the Tamil Nadu Dr. M.G.R. Medical University in this regard.

3.15 Developing the GHMC, Kozhikode as a Centre of Excellence

GHMC, Kozhikode is a P.G. institution with good infrastructural facilities. As this is the first Government degree college in Homoeopathy, it attracts a good number of patients to its hospital. It has enough scope for developing itself into a Centre of Excellence. There is already a scheme for Rs. 5 crores for the above purpose with the Central Govt. in this plan period. This grant can be availed by submitting propoer application with detailed project report. If it is done, subsequent flow of funds can be ensured through timely follow up action in the 12th Five Year Plan also.

3.16 Establishment of an All India Institute of Homoeopathic Science (AIHS)

There are better prospects for the GHMC, Thiruvananthapuram for its elevation to the status of an Institution of international stature. It is already a P.G. institution with all infrastructural facilities with a Hospital building to accommodate 250 beds. There is already a landed area of 11 acres and a further scope for acquiring about 20 acres still proximate and adjacent to the existing campus. The locality has a convenient ambience facilitating easy access to the entire network of medical institutions in Thiruvananthapuram. It can, therefore, well afford to serve as an institution conducive to conduct any advanced studies in Homoeopathy including interdisciplinary and collaborative studies. The easy accessibility and the close proximity to road, rail, airport and sea

port etc. add to the ideal suitability of the Institution to facilitate easy transportation from national and international places. This scheme can be formulated through a master plan by submitting to the Govt. of India for including it in the 12th Five Year Plan. This will facilitate the grant of necessary funds from the Central Govt. There is also better chance for getting financial assistance from WHO and other like International agencies, considering the relevance and significance of Homoeopathy in the field of medicine. It may be noted that an All India Institute of Ayurveda is coming up in Delhi under the M/o H&FW, Govt. of India.

3.17 Service Training to Medical & Para Medical Staff

All Medical Officers and para medical staff may be subjected to periodical training to keep them abreast of the trendy changes in the field of medicine and to make them competent to become experts in their profession.

4. RESEARCH

4. 1 Developing CRIH, Kottayam into National Institute of Mental Health and Neurological Science in Homoeopathy (NIMHANS-H)

Central Research Institute of Homoeopathy, Kottayam (Govt. of India) has already developed into a 50 bedded hospital admitting Psychiatric patients for research studies in Homoeopathy. It has also been conducting research studies in neurological ailments like Epilepsy etc. There is no other Institute parallel to this anywhere in India. To elicit and extract the Homoeopathic potentialities in the management of mental and neurological disorders, such a National Institute need to be developed. There is sufficient Govt. owned landed area around the CRIH for any required expansion of the above proposed Institution. If this land is allotted to this Institute and a suitable proposal submitted to the Central Govt., this can be included as a scheme in the 12th Five Year Plan.

4.2 Fundamental Research

In the matter of Fundamental Research, steps should be taken to initiate studies in collaboration with suitable institutions or organizations, or universities etc. Necessary result oriented efforts to encourage and enthuse all concerned to carry on the research should be undertaken. The fundamental research pointed towards drug proving can be taken up in all Homoeopathic colleges.

4.3 Accreditation for Research in Homoeopathy

There is ample scope in Homoeopathy for conducting research and advanced studies by utilizing the facilities available in all the Homoeo Colleges in the State. The Central Govt. has already formulated a scheme – Extra Mural Research with all the required assistance. The colleges and the attached hospitals should be raised to an elevated position to enable them to get necessary accreditation for research. To match with this innovation, the District Hospitals which are conducting speciality clinics can also be raised to a status by providing necessary facilities and staff. For developing the facilities in Colleges and Hospitals also, the Central Govt. has schemes with lavish assistance.

4.4 Conduct of Literary Research in Homoeopathy

Many Homoeopathic books, in the course passage of time, need updating and revision. The possibility for conducting literary research and developing and revising the books in Homoeopathy

may be explored at the University level. For this, necessary arrangements may be made in the Health University in the State.

5. MEDICINE MANUFACTURING AND QUALITY CONTROL

5.1 Development of HOMCO, Alappuzha

A scheme has already been approved to develop HOMCO as part of its second phase with an estimated cost of Rs. 20 crores. The foundation stone for the proposed construction was also laid some two months ago. Steps may be taken to expedite the work. By adopting modern technology, efforts should be made to produce quality medicines in varied potencies strictly observing GMP and GLP. It should also be considered whether the medicine can be dispensed in various modern ways such as blister / strip packing, etc. in view of better convenience of the users.

5.2 Drug Testing Lab in Homoeopathy (DTL-H)

The only Pharmacopoeia Lab in Homoeopathy in India is situated at Ghaziabad in Uttar Pradesh under the Central Govt. Even though Central Govt. had a scheme to develop State level DTL in AYUSH systems of medicine, Homoeopathy could not develop any DTL in any State. As the existing Lab is far off at Ghaziabad, the southern part of this country feels it very difficult because of its remoteness to get the drugs tested. It is, therefore, very urgent to see that a lab is set up in Kerala. The most appropriate place is near HOMCO in Alappuzha Dist. Necessary proposals with a detailed scheme, if submitted to the Central Govt., we can be hopeful of getting such a Lab in Kerala.

5.3 Drug Standardisation Unit

The Drug Standardisation encompasses a comprehensive evaluation of the Homoeopathic drugs in respect of their Physico-Chemical, Pharmacological and Pharmacognatical properties in order to study the various qualitative and quantitative characteristics of drugs. A great number of new drugs can be developed from sources like plants, animals, minerals, metals etc in Homoeopathy. Many sources of such drugs plenty available in Kerala have not been tapped up so far. The setting up of such a Drug Standardisation Unit close to the HOMCO Pharmacy and the DTL (H) would go a long way in their mutual benefit and convenience. All these innovations may be attached to be undertaken along with the second phase development of HOMCO Pharmacy in Alappuzha.

5.4 Separate Drug Controller Wing for Homoeopathy

Homoeopathy Pharmacies, Stores etc are now inspected by the Drug Inspectors of Allopathic medicine under the State Drug Controller. All Indian systems of medicine were also under the control of the above office. But they were brought under separate Inspectors who are qualified enough in Ayurveda a few years ago. Besides, Ayurveda has a separate Deputy Drug Controller. Homoeopathic medicines, being divergent and different in mode of preparation, preservation, dispensation and administration, are direly in need of Homoeopathically qualified Inspectors and other officials. Now Homoeopathy has enough post graduate holders in its Pharmacy subject. In the circumstances, such personnel may be appointed as Drug Inspectors and other officials required in the Homoeopathic wing of the Drug Control.

6. PROPAGANDA

6.1 Homoeopathy suffers from lack of exposure when compared to Allopathy and Ayurveda. This has eclipsed the vast potentials of Homoeopathy being known by the people. There are also any number of slanderings against Homoeopathy by the vested multi national pharmaceuticals of Allopathy. The main allegation that Homoeopathic medicines are merely 'placebos' is a travesty of fact. This has been proved the contrary by the recently developed Nano Technology. So what remains to be done urgently is to initiate a movement of propaganda to spread the scope and prospects of Homoeopathy in health care of people with its salient features. The Central Govt. has formulated several IEC schemes for the purpose. The advantages of these schemes should be maximum exploited. In addition to this, organizations and institutions in Homoeopathy should also take up the issue as a venture to reap the maximum harvest. In this connection it will be invaluable to take into consideration the various proposals and suggestions like popularizing Homoeopathy through electronic media, publishing colorful posters containing the salient features of Homoeopathy, booklets etc., conduct of medical camps, exhibitions etc., making of documentary films etc. as detailed in the Report submitted to the Govt. by the Homoeopathy Commission constituted as per G.O. (MS) 300/95/H&FWD dt.07.06.1995

6.2 Opening a Website in Homoeopathy

A website incorporating all the details enlightening the status of Homoeopathy in its varied spheres in the State, Govt. notifications, information relating to Homoeopathy, its scope and prospects etc. may be opened forthwith under the authority of the State Government. Necessary arrangements should also be provided to update the above website then and there.

7. MISCELLANEOUS

7.1 Centres and Institutions under the Health University

The Homoeopathic Committee specially formed for submitting proposals in the matter of setting up a Health University has proposed the establishment of the Dept. of Homoeopathy, Centre for Integrated Medicine (CIM), Centre for Nano Medicine, Institute of Preventive Medicine (IPM), Centre for Integrated Medicine for the Disabled (CIMD), International Centre for Homoeopathy (INCH) Centre for Health Informatics etc. Necessary steps may be taken to see that the above are implemented based on a phased programme of development in the Kerala University of Health Sciences.

7.2 Removal of disparities in Salaries and Allowances

Even though there is similarity in eligibility qualification, mode of admission, duration, nature, content and examinations of the courses between Allopathic and Homoeopathic students, there is grave disparity in the allowances given to them during the course of their studies (Internship & PG allowances). This trend of disparity is allowed to continue shamefully even after they are absorbed into service as Medical Officers or Teachers. This discrimination serves as a barricade or blocking of energetic and bright younger generation to come into Homoeopathic profession. Despite its manifold merits in the field of medicine, it is sad to see that Homoeopathy has been given a step-motherly attitude purposefully intended to serve as an infra-dig to it relegating it to confine itself to

the back seats of Allopathy. What this highlights is that it is high time that this disparity and disregard had to be done away with the least possible delay.

7.3 Strengthening of Directorate and District Offices of Homoeopathy

According as the workload increases, the respective administrative offices of DH, DMOs, DHME etc. should be strengthened by providing requisite staff and equipments.

7.4 Homoeopaths' Day

It is highly pertinent and idealistic to reckon 10th April of every year which is the birthday of Dr. Samuel Hahnemann, the founder of Homoeopathy, observing it as Homoeopaths' Day, to pay homage to the versatile genius whose contributions serve as a sustaining solace to the suffering humanity.

7.5 Instituting Awards in Homoeopathy

Attractive State awards may be instituted to be bestowed every year on Homoeopaths' Day to the best physician, teacher, researcher, contributor in Homoeopathy as is being done in Allopathy and Ayurveda. This may serve as mark of honour to Homoeopaths to render good service in their profession.

7.6 Computerisation

All Homoeopathic institutions in the State should be computerised. As computerisation has a deep impact in finding out medicines, all Homoeopathic dispensaries and hospitals should be got under an active network of computerisation.

7.7 Construction of Homoeo House

A proposal has been pending in the matter of constructing a HOMOEIO HOUSE to accommodate the Directorate of Homoeopathy and the office of the proposed DHME as in the case of 'Arogya Bhavan' under Ayurveda. Necessary landed area has already been earmarked in the campus of the GHMC, Thiruvananthapuram. Urgent steps may be taken to execute the proposal.

7.8 Development of Medicinal Plants

Steps should be taken to grow sufficient medicinal plants for the use of Homoeopathy in suitable places in the State. Necessary guidance and financial assistance in the matter can be got from the National Medicinal Plant Board under the Deptt. of AYUSH, M/o. Health and Family Welfare, Govt. of India.

*Suggestions and opinions in the matter, if any, are welcomed.
They may be sent soon to either any of the following address by post or email.*

Dr. B. Suresh,
General Secretary, IHK
Niravath-Ambadi, Valayanchirangara P.O.,
Perumbavoor -683 556
drbsureshniravath@gmail.com

Dr Ravi M Nair
Aramam, Kalady,
Karamana, Thiruvananthapuram
E-mail : drravimnair@rediffmail.com

AN OUTLINE OF A DRAFT PROGRAMME

The Decade Movement is a series of united and consistent efforts to broaden the vistas of Homoeopathy and to develop it to be “The Medicine of the Century” in the years, ensuring the correlation, co-ordination and co-operation of the entire Homoeopathic fraternity of Kerala.

The necessity of launching the Decade Movement has been generated on account of the following facts.

1. Despite the fast development of Homoeopathy in Kerala, there has been a kind of inertia in its progress during the last decade. It is a strange paradox to see that, on one side, Homoeopathy has proved itself to be at its best with its salient features of being “Safe, Simple, Scientific, Affordable and Effective Medicine for All” in health care, but on the other side, a malicious and vicious attempt is seen purposefully designed to slander Homoeopathy without any reason or rhyme. The ‘vested interests’ are exploiting the absence of awareness of the rich prospects and perspectives of Homoeopathy on the part of common mass to cash in their cheap motives.
2. As there is no scope of business – thrust or industrialisation in Homoeopathy as in the case of other systems of medicine like Allopathy and Ayurveda, no private agencies or business entrepreneurs are coming forward to establish institutions like Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Pharmacies, Manufacturing units etc. resulting in the retardation of the deserving promotion and propagation. It has, therefore, destined itself to be salvaged by the Governments themselves for rendering its invaluable health care to the common man.
3. The Central Govt. has several schemes for developing AYUSH systems of medicine including Homoeopathy in its Five Year Plans. But, sad to say that Homeopathy has not been able to develop a team of better planners or shrewd schemers to extract the benefits of the above schemes. The prospects for huge assistance by the Central Govt. in all fields especially health care sector better in the coming two Five Year Plans as the country has already stabilized its economy.
4. Health University has already come into existence in our State. Several proposals relating to education and research in Homoeopathy have been submitted by the Homoeopathic Committee constituted for establishing a University. If timely efforts are not initiated effectively, nothing tangible could be obtained as envisaged in the Committee Report.

5. Plenty of newer and newer devices in medical field, particularly in the spheres of diagnosis and medical care are being brought into use. Thanks to the advance in IT, the common people are all well aware of their diseases and the means of their treatment. This being the case, our practitioners need to be updated in tune with the changing times.

1. OBJECTIVES

1. To bring in standardisation in all spheres of Homoeopathy such as education, research, health care, quality of medicine, propaganda etc.
2. To update and make the Homoeopaths competent in their respective fields.
3. To explore and extend the scope and possibilities of Homoeopathy to encompass the maximum utility in health care.
4. To formulate necessary schemes and programmes for the development of Homoeopathy in all its spheres to attract the attention of the authorities concerned for proper and speedy implementation.
5. To constitute maximum propaganda to cause to reach the scope and salient features of Homoeopathy to the people at large, besides stalling and countering the malicious slandering on Homoeopathy by the 'vested interests'

2. Period

The movement is expected to cover ten years from 2012 to 2022 thereby intending to be fostered by both the 12th & 13th Five Year Plans. It is also hoped that the above period will cover the ruling period of the two prospective ministries in Kerala.

The period of preparation extends to one year from 2011 to 2012.

3. Preparations

- 1 To begin with this, message will be conveyed to all Homoeopaths working and associating in various different institutions, organisations, regions, categories etc. in Kerala. They will be sensitised about the movement to make them involve fully in it.
- 2 They will also be urged to contribute their share of thoughts and ideas for achieving the objects of the movement. It should also be probed as to how each institution has to be developed by conducting necessary studies.
- 3 The schemes and programmes of the Central and State Governments, Universities and the like institutions should also be enquired into for the successful materialisation.
- 4 All kinds of resources viz. money, materials, man power etc. should also be found out and developed.
- 5 To make the above programmes realised, necessary Committees should be formed with prudent and experts members.
- 6 Finally, targets should be fixed for undertaking developmental activities in respect of each sphere and the related institutions for achieving the targets on a priority basis in each five year plan.

- 7 All necessary materials and means directed towards popularising Homoeopathy should also be prepared in the preparation period.
- 8 Required teaching materials and aids including softwares should be prepared for imparting orientation training to the Homoeopaths in their fields concerned.
- 9 Attempts should be made to find out talented and suitable scientific institutions and personnel and to attract them to Homoeopathy to conduct collaborative studies in Homoeopathy.
- 10 A directory should be made in-corporating all the details of organisations, institutions, Homoeopaths in different fields including their e-mail address for the sake of effectively conducting the programme.

4. Organisation

It is a programme conceived and launched by the IHK as part of its Silver Jubilee Celebrations 2012. In it the inclusion of all Homoeopaths belonging to various organisations and Institutions is cordially solicited.

Necessary Committees are proposed to be set up at State level. Such Committees in District and Institutional levels can also be formed, if and wherever necessary, in all the spheres of the movement.

The State Level Committee should consist of a Chief Patron, Ex. Officio Patrons (Heads of Depts., Institutions etc.) Patrons. One president, Vice-presidents (Ex. Officio Chief of all organisations) - Convenor General - One, Treasurer - one, Conveners – for each spheres of Activities / Programmes. The Executive Committee will be composed of the above members. Sub committees will be constituted according as their necessity arises.

The entire proramme is based on Phases of 2 years each

Phase 1 - from April 2012 to March 2014

Phase II - from April 2014 to March 2016

Phase III - from April 2016 to March 2018

Phase IV - from April 2018 to March 2020

Phase V - from April 2020 to March 2022

The Committees will be reconstituted for each Phase. Subcommittees will be existing for such period within the duration of each Phase. Fresh Committees will be constituted for succeeding Phases sufficiency in advance atleast by 3 months ahead to enable them to gain a fair knowledge in their works. There is no bar for a member holding a particular post to continue in the same post through out the whole Phases of the Movement, provided there is consensus.

(It is only a bare draft for discussions, deliberations and finalization)

Name	:
Address	:
Phone	:
E-mail	: