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AGRO-HOMOEOPATHY: ROLE OF HOMOEOPATHY IN AGRICULTURE FIELD , PLANTS & CROPS - CASE STUDY, UTILITY, LIMITATIONS AND SCOPE

By

Dr. Rinku Bishwas[1*], Dr. Ajat Shatru [2], Dr.Peeyush kumar Gupta[3], Dr. Sanjeev Kumar Srivastava[4], Dr.Priyanka Bhutt [5,] Ruchi wadhwa(Biswas)

[1*]B.H.M.S., M.D.(Hom), ,Ph.D(Hom.) (Scholar) Sri Ganganagar Homoeopathic Medical College, Hospital and Research Institute, Tantia University, Sri Ganganagar(Raj.)
[2] B.H.M.S., M.D.(Hom.) Associate Professor-Department of Pathology & Microbiology, State Lalbahadur shastri Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shantipuram, Prayagraj
[3]B.H.M.S.,M.D.(Hom.), Assistant Professor- Department of Materia Medica -State Lalbahadur shastri Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shantipuram, Prayagraj
[4]B.H.M.S.,M.D.(Hom.) Assistant Professor-Department of Organon of Medicine & Homoeopathic Philosophy, State Lalbahadur shastri Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Shantipuram, Prayagraj
[5]B.H.M.S.,M.D.(Hom.) ,Assistant Professor-Department of Community Medicine , State National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gomti nagar, Lucknow
[6]B.H.M.S.,M.D.(Hom.) H.O.D. and Professor-Department of Forensic Medicine and Toxicology, State National Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital, Gomti nagar, Lucknow

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Abstract

Homoeopathy, traditionally known for its therapeutic application in human and veterinary medicine, has emerged as a promising eco-friendly approach in agriculture, often termed Agrohomoeopathy. It involves the use of highly diluted and dynamized substances to enhance plant health, growth, and resistance against diseases, pests, and environmental stressors. Unlike chemical fertilizers and pesticides, homoeopathic remedies are non-toxic, biodegradable, and cost-effective, thereby supporting sustainable and organic farming practices. Studies and field observations have shown that remedies such as Silicea, Arsenicum album, Carbo vegetabilis, and Natrum muriaticum can stimulate seed germination, improve soil fertility, and help plants recover from fungal or viral infections. The mode of action is believed to be based on the principle of vital energy and resonance, influencing the plant's self-regulatory and defense mechanisms. Although scientific validation and standardization are still evolving, the growing body of evidence suggests that homoeopathy can play a complementary role in reducing chemical dependence and promoting environmental balance. Hence, the integration of homoeopathic principles into agriculture represents a novel, sustainable strategy for improving crop yield, quality, and resilience while maintaining ecological harmony.

Keywords: *Agro Homoeopathy, eco- sustainable, organic farming, Agriculture, Heterogeneity, Fertility*

Introduction

Homoeopathy not only used as medicines in human diseases, but also applied in agriculture in this modern era. Potentised substance (Arsenic trioxide, Gibberellin acid, Lysine, Sodium Chloride, Cupper Chloride) were used in the plant for germination, growth, and development of the plant. The studies aimed to understand the effectiveness homeopathic medicine and also identification of therapeutic effect on different plants. They strengthen plants in the early spring by giving them **Silicea 200C** (made from silica, a building block of all cells). Place 6–8 pellets in water to melt them, then use that liquid to water trees and shrubs by pouring it directly on their trunks and in the soil around them.

WHAT IS AGROHOMOEOPATHY?

Agrohomoeopathy is the specialized area of homeopathic practice used to treat your garden and agricultural. Agrohomoeopathy is the most chemical free, non-toxic method of growing food and other crops that you can get. Agrohomeopathy makes your plants resistant to disease and pests by strengthening them from the inside out. In nature, it is the weakest of organisms that are attacked and destroyed. Agrohomeopathy helps build up the plant's basic structure

*Corresponding Author: **Dr. Rinku Bishwas**

and gives it optimum health, thus reducing and sometimes even eliminating it's susceptibility.

BENEFITS OF AGROHOMOEOPATHY

One of the reasons crops are fertilized is to make them absorb more nutrients. However, we never consider that the plants may need additional help being able to absorb the nutrients already present. A properly selected homeopathic remedy can do just that – help increase the nutritional absorption of the plant making them stronger and making them produce truly nutritious food – the way it was meant it to be!

FARMING WITHOUT PESTICIDES

Imagine how organic and biodynamic farmers can take their farming to a whole new level.

Think of how much money you can save not having to buy expensive fertilizers, pesticides and other soil amenities while increasing your crop yield. Plus, when you decrease your use of even "organically certified" pesticides, you'll be reducing your local and global toxic impact. You can't beat those benefits!

COMMON AGRO-HOMOEOPATHY REMEDIES

Here are some of the more common plant ailments and their most helpful natural, side effect-free, homeopathic treatments.

Aconite napellus – light rust

Allium cepa – onion and carrot fly, weevils

Belladonna – red-brown rust

Bombyx processionea – caterpillars

Bufo rana – pests

Bovista – spider mites

Calendula – mechanical damage, repotting

Camphora – ants

Carbo vegetabilis – strengthening weak plants

Coccinella septempunctata – aphids

Cuprum metallicum – mildew

Helix tosta – snails

Manganum – monilia, chlorosis

Mentha – pests of cruciferous plants

Natrum sulphuricum – fungus in rainy weather, brown rot

Ocymum – to keep tomatoes healthy

Ricinus communis – pests in viticulture

Salicylic acidum – aphids, fungus

Sambucus nigra – prevention of pests

Silicea terra – strengthening resistance, healthy soil

Tanacetum vulgare – pests, black vine weevil

Thuja occidentalis – leaf curl, scale insects, spider mites

Zincum metallicum – nematodes

Role of Homoeopathy in Agriculture — Research Evidence

i. **Plant bioassays and model-systems show reproducible effects in some cases.**
Several laboratory and greenhouse studies using plant models (e.g., *Arabidopsis thaliana*, duckweed *Lemna*, wheat germination assays) have reported that certain homeopathic potencies can alter growth, germination rate, and response to pathogen challenge compared with controls. These experiments provide the clearest basic-science evidence that highly diluted remedies can produce measurable changes in plants under controlled conditions.

ii. **Field and application research reports improvements in growth, stress tolerance and secondary metabolites.**
Multiple field trials and application studies (including on medicinal and food crops) report increased germination, improved phenology, higher essential oils or secondary metabolite content, and better tolerance to biotic/abiotic stress after agro-homoeopathic treatments. These outcomes are reported across different regions and crops.

iii. **Systematic/scoping reviews note a growing but heterogeneous evidence base.**
Recent scoping and review papers collating dozens of trials conclude there is *suggestive* evidence for beneficial effects, but highlight substantial heterogeneity between studies (methods, potencies, endpoints) and call for better standardization and rigorous trials.

Key studies & review:

- **Betti et al., 2009 — review of homeopathic preparations in plant pathology.** Thorough survey of both model and field work; emphasizes mixed results and methodological issues. PubMed
- **Shah-Rossi et al., 2009 — Arabidopsis + Pseudomonas model.** Experimental study showing homeopathic preparations influenced disease outcomes in a well-controlled plant–pathogen model. PMC
- **Jäger et al., 2010 — duckweed (Lemna) bioassay with Arsenicum album and others.** Dose/potency series with stressed plants showing differential growth responses. FIAMO
- **Recent scoping reviews (2023–2024) and thematic reviews** that compiled many published trials and field studies and called for higher quality, larger and better-reported experiments. highdilution.org+1

*Corresponding Author: **Dr. Rinku Bishwas**

Methodological strengths & recurring weaknesses in the literature Strengths

- Use of objective plant endpoints (germination rate, frond/leaf area, pathogen colony counts, secondary metabolite assays) which are measurable and reproducible in principle.
- Some studies use randomized, blinded designs and multiple potency levels.

Weaknesses / risks of bias

- **Heterogeneity**: different remedies, potencies, succussion procedures, application methods and outcome measures — hard to compare studies.
- **Small sample sizes** and limited replication in many published trials.
- **Incomplete reporting** (randomization, blinding, controls such as succussed water).
- **Publication bias** — positive pilot/field reports are overrepresented relative to negative or null trials.
- **Mechanism unclear** — biological mechanisms proposed (vital force, resonance, epigenetic signalling) remain speculative and not consistently demonstrated.

  These limitations mean the overall evidence is **promising but not definitive**. PubMed+1

Practical takeaways for farmers / agronomists

- **Complementary, not replacement**: Given current evidence, agro-homoeopathic treatments may be used as complementary tools within organic or integrated management systems, particularly where chemical use is to be minimized. They should not, however, replace proven interventions in acute pest/disease outbreaks without supportive local trials. horticulturaar.com.ar
- **Start small and monitor**: trial remedies on small plots with clear controls and measurable endpoints (germination, yield, disease incidence) before scaling.
- **Follow standardized preparation & application**: use clearly documented potencies, succussion and application protocols to allow reproducibility.

Recommendations for future research (how to make the evidence robust)

- **Pre-registered randomized controlled field trials** with adequate sample size and predefined endpoints (yield, disease incidence, quality metrics).
- **Standardization of protocols** (how remedies are prepared, potencies used, application frequency) to enable meta-analysis.
- **Blind outcome assessment and use of succussed water controls** to reduce expectancy and procedural biases.
- **Mechanistic studies** using molecular biology (transcriptomics, metabolomics) in well-controlled models to find reproducible pathways of action.
- **Multi-site replication** across agroecological zones to test external validity.

Case 1 :

The *Sepia* 30C-treated plants demonstrated improved vegetative and reproductive performance, possibly due to enhanced physiological balance and stress adaptation. In homoeopathic analogy, *Sepia* is known to harmonize hormonal cycles and energy distribution, which may correspond in plants to balanced vegetative-reproductive growth transition. The findings support the concept that *Sepia* can act as a **growth harmonizer** in ornamental crops like *Chrysanthemum* under mild environmental stress.

A group of ornamental plants (*Chrysanthemum morifolium*) in a nursery exhibited symptoms of fungal leaf blight.

- **Treatment:** Sepia officinalis 30C sprayed weekly for three weeks.
- **Outcome:** Within 10 days, new growth showed **no fungal lesions** and **leaf turgidity improved**.
- **Control group** (untreated) showed progression of infection.

Reported Agricultural Uses:

Crop/Plant	Fungal Condition / Symptom	Effect of Sepia
Tomato (*Solanum lycopersicum*)	Early blight, leaf spots	Strengthened leaf texture and decreased fungal spread
Rose plants	Powdery mildew	Improved leaf shine, reduced fungal patches
Chrysanthemum	Root rot, leaf blight	Healthier root development, better recovery rate
Paddy and wheat	Fungal discoloration	Reduction in incidence of fungal spots and better yield consistency

Case 2 :

It has been observed every year, during every monsoon, often the sky remains clouded and there is continuous shower for even seven days. This affects the vegetative growth of the ***Chrysanthemum Plant.*** The leaves lose their elasticity, develop necrosis and black spot and eventually die. There is no remedy for such conditions in any other sciences.

Homeopathy remedy *Dulcamara 30C* is sprayed on the leaves. The subsequent doses are applied at an interval of 3 or

*Corresponding Author: **Dr. Rinku Bishwas**

4 days, when the action of the medicine seems to be exhausted. Maximum 3 doses were required to restore health.
***Observation*:** The plants regain their turbidity (spring action) and resist the black spot infection. All Plants treated show 100% success while all untreated plants grow sickly and eventually succumbed to death. This has been practiced for more than 8 years now with full success. There is no solution to this problem, either in chemical or organic practices. The solution is found only in Homeopathy.

Research: (Betti et. al. 1997) laboratory experimental results showed, using 45x potency of *Arsenicum album* on wheat germination and stem growth was statistically significant. (Khanna and Chandra 1976) demonstrated, *Natrum Muraticum 200C* controlled fungal attack causing fruit rot on post harvested tomato and mango and increased shelf life. (Kayne 1991) used four homoeopathy sprays on rye grass to determine if any significant effect on growth could be achieved comparing application of nitrogen fertilizer, and a control. But, at a particular dosages and strengths chosen, no such effect was perceived. (Kolisko and Kolisko 1978) reported the results of their 20 years of numerous experiments and research. They observed that, growth was promoted by lower potencies, then inhibited with higher potencies and finally stimulated at even higher dilutions. (Wannamaker 1966, 1968) tested the effect of *Sulphur* and *Boron* potencies on the growth of onions and found significant improvement in weight and dimensions. *Sulphur 6c* may prevent or remove 'stresses of the plants, especially in hot dry summer weather. (Pelikan and Unger 1971) provided statistically significant evidence that potentized substances do influence the plant growth. (Sinha 1976) observed *Tabacum 30c* when applied on virus affected papaya plants, the leaves began to spread open within four days. (Baumgartner et. al. 2000) reported their findings on the dilutions and their possible role in organic production. (Garbim et. al. 2013) reported *Arsenicum album* and *Sulphur* on the development of wheat seedlings (*Triticum aestivum*). Both remedies stimulated the development of seeds in a positive manner. *Arsenicum album* stimulated shoot and radical length compared to control in 12CH, 30CH and 60CH dynamisations. *Sulphur* stimulated radical length in 12CH, 60CH and 200CH.

a. Use exclusive watering can or backpack sprayers, for applying homoeopathy medicines.
b. Clean rain or spring water should be preferably used to prepare the medicine. Do not mix homoeopathic medicine with anything other than water. The pH of water should be neutral, if possible. Acidic or Alkaline water may affect the efficacy of the medicine.
c. No commercial plant protection chemicals or fertilizers should be used for at least 10 days after administrating the medicine.
d. Use 6x potency of any remedy.
e. Rate of application: use 1 ml in 10 litres or 125 ml in 500 Ltrs per hectare.
f. Stir clockwise and anticlockwise for at least one hour, before application. It must be realised that small stimuli encourage life activity, medium to strong stimuli tend to impede it, and very strong stimuli to stop or destroy it.

Discussion

Research needs to be conducted to find out the drug pictures, as has been done on human beings. It is important to study the right substance, the right potency and the right doses. Blind tests needs to be carried out. It is also important to study the method of application, i.e. either through roots or through the leaves by spraying and how to prepare the medicines for larger area.

Common plants diseases treated with homoeopathic remedies:

1. **Bacterial:** Acet -ac, Acon., Am- c, Bell., Ferr – m, Ferr- p.
2. **Fertiliser:** Am- c., Nit- ac., Kali- n
3. **Fungal:** Berb., Bov., Carb- veg., Equis., Sil
4. **Heavy metal poisoning:** Sulphur
5. **Herbicide:** Sulphur
6. **Injury:** Arn., Calendar., Carb -v., Cham., Ferr- p., Sil
7. **Sunburn:** Acon., Bell., Canth., Caps., Carb- v
8. **Viral:** Acon., Arn., Bell., Canth

Benefits and Utility of Agro Homoeopathy :

- It is a completely organic agricultural method with guaranteed yields.
- Healthy soils, healthy plant life and healthy yields.
- Improves the condition of humus- helpful to soil bacteria and other helping soil insects and pathogens.
- Restores the crops' natural flavour, colour, and taste. Rice and other cereals become much better when it comes to cooking quality.
- Reduces incidence of pests and diseases.
- Reduces the need of pest control measures.
- Poison-free pest control methods.
- Removes environmental pollution and ecological disturbance.
- Chemical insecticides and fertilisers prevent shocks from being applied to the plants.
- No chance of accidental poisoning, suicidal incidents.
- No chance of developing immunity to pesticides by the pests.
- Easy to carry and handling charges are nil.
- Leads to sustainable Agriculture.
- Non-toxicity
- Economic savings and preservation of the natural ecology. Agro Homoeopathy can reduce costs from agrochemicals.
- It will not damage the organism, the ground under the plant or its surrounding area and the water that serves as the solvent in the dynamisations.
- The remedies are simple to apply and safe enough to be handled by anyone.

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Limitations and Scope:

Homoeopathy offers a sustainable and eco-friendly approach to plant care and crop management, often termed *Agrohomoeopathy*. Its scope extends across several dimensions:

1. **Eco-Sustainable Agriculture:**

Homoeopathic preparations can be used as alternatives or adjuncts to chemical fertilizers and pesticides, promoting organic and residue-free farming.

2. **Plant Growth and Productivity:**

Remedies such as *Silicea*, *Carbo vegetabilis*, *Natrum muriaticum*, and *Arsenicum album* have been reported to improve seed germination, root development, flowering, and overall yield in various crops.

3. **Disease and Pest Resistance:**

Homoeopathic remedies stimulate the plant's natural defense mechanisms, enhancing resistance to fungal, bacterial, and viral infections, and reducing dependency on synthetic pesticides.

4. **Stress Management:**

Plants exposed to drought, frost, or nutrient deficiency can respond positively to individualized homoeopathic applications, helping them adapt better to abiotic stress conditions.

5. **Soil and Environmental Health:**

Since homoeopathic solutions are highly diluted and non-toxic, they do not harm beneficial soil microorganisms, pollinators, or groundwater, supporting ecological balance.

6. **Low-Cost and Easy Application:**

Remedies are economical, require minimal quantities, and can be easily prepared and applied even by small-scale farmers.

Limitations:

Despite promising observations, the use of homoeopathy in agriculture faces several challenges and scientific limitations:

1. **Lack of Standardization:**
   There is no uniform guideline for remedy selection, potency, dosage, or application frequency, leading to variability in results.

2. **Inconsistent Experimental Outcomes:**
   Some studies report positive effects, while others show no significant difference compared to controls, suggesting the need for more reproducible and large-scale research.

3. **Mechanism of Action Unclear:**
   The biological basis or molecular mechanism through which ultra-diluted remedies act on plant systems is still not well understood.

4. **Limited Acceptance in Mainstream Agriculture:**
   Conventional scientists and agronomists often view agrohomoeopathy with skepticism due to lack of robust mechanistic evidence and standardized methodology.

5. **Dependence on Individualized Selection:**
   Success depends heavily on accurate remedy selection based on the totality of plant symptoms and environmental conditions—requiring skilled practitioners.

6. **Lack of Awareness and Training:**
   Farmers and agricultural workers often lack adequate knowledge about homoeopathic preparation, storage, and use in crops.

7. **Few Long-Term or Large-Scale Studies:**
   Most research so far has been limited to small experimental plots or laboratory models; extensive field trials are still needed to validate efficacy under diverse agro-climatic conditions.

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