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An experimental study to evaluate the effectiveness of homoeopathic medicine *Thuja occidentalis* of various potencies on the embracing growth and productivity of *Lablab purpureus* (l.) sweet

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Abstract
Agriculture forms a crucial part of the Indian economy, but the extensive use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides has led to soil degradation and health concerns. Agrohomoeopathy provides an eco-friendly approach to improving crop performance without harming the environment. This study, conducted at Dr. Hahnemann Homoeopathy Medical College and Research Centre, aimed to assess the effect of *Thuja occidentalis* in different potencies (6X, 30CH, 200CH, and 1M) on the germination, growth, and yield of *Lablab purpureus* (L.)sweet. Seed priming was performed by soaking seeds in various potencies of *Thuja occidentalis* for 18 hours before planting. The experiment comprised 16 grow bags, 4 control and 12 test groups, and observations were recorded for 84 days. Plants treated with *Thuja occidentalis* showed improved germination rates, enhanced growth, and better yield compared to the control, indicating its potential as a sustainable aid in organic farming.

Keywords: Agrohomoeopathy, germination, growth, *Lablab purpureus* (L.) sweet, productivity, seed priming, *Thuja occidentalis*

Introduction
Agrohomeopathy is an emerging branch of homeopathy that applies highly diluted natural substances to improve plant health, growth, and resistance to pests and diseases. It offers an eco-friendly and sustainable alternative to conventional chemical fertilizers and pesticides, which have been linked to environmental degradation and health hazards [1]. By stimulating the plant's natural defense mechanisms and promoting balanced growth, agrohomeopathic remedies support organic farming practices and contribute to sustainable agriculture [2]. Recent studies have shown promising results in various crops, indicating the potential of agrohomeopathy to enhance crop productivity while reducing chemical inputs [3]. This approach aligns with global efforts to develop greener agricultural techniques that ensure food security without compromising environmental health.

Lablab purpureus (L.) Sweet
Kingdom: Plantae; Phylum: Tracheophyta; Class: Magnoliopsida; Order: Fabales; Family: Fabaceae; Genus: Lablab; Species: *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet; Common Names: English: Hyacinth bean; Hindi - Sem / Val; Tamil - Avarai / Mochai; Telugu - Anapakaya; Malayalam - Avara; Kannada - Avarekaalu; Marathi - Val Papdi; Bengali - Sheem; Gujarati - Papdi; Urdu - Sem Phali [4].

Thuja occidentalis
Thuja occidentalis widely used in homeopathy, exhibits notable antimicrobial, antifungal, and antiviral properties. In plants, it supports disease resistance, boosts recovery from infections, and enhances overall growth and vigor. Its application in agrohomeopathy shows promise as a natural, sustainable aid for healthier and more resilient crops [5].

Potency
In homeopathy, potencies refer to the level of serial dilution and succussion a substance undergoes to enhance its therapeutic efficacy.

Common potency scales include X (decimal), CH (centesimal), and M (millennial), each indicating different dilution levels. Lower potencies (e.g., 6X) are often associated with physical effects, while higher potencies (e.g., 200CH, 1M) are believed to act on deeper systemic levels. The use of various potencies in agrohomeopathy allows researchers to explore how different energetic levels influence plant physiology, growth, and disease resistance [7].

Methods adopted

The experiment was conducted using 16 grow bags - 4 control and 12 test bags. The test group included four homeopathic potencies (6X, 30CH, 200CH, 1M), with three grow bags per potency. Each potency group followed three treatment methods: (1) seeds soaked and watered with medicated water (SM), (2) seeds soaked in medicated water but watered with tap water (SN), and (3) fertile seeds watered with medicated water (DM). Control plants received no treatment. The grow bags were labeled accordingly (SM_1, SN_1, DM_1 – 6X), (SM_2, SN_2, DM_2 – 30CH), (SM_3, SN_3, DM_3 – 200CH), (SM_4, SN_4, DM_4 – 1M). All grow bags were maintained under uniform conditions, and observations were recorded for 84 days on germination, growth, and yield parameters.

Administration of remedy

Following Hahnemann's principles, homeopathic remedies are prepared by serial dilution and succussion to achieve the desired potency. For agrohomeopathy, a small quantity of the potentized remedy is diluted in water, usually at a 1:100 or 1:1000 ratio, and gently mixed before being used for daily watering of plants. This method provides continuous stimulation to enhance plant vitality while maintaining sustainable and chemical-free cultivation [7].

Discussion

Germination

Usually, the germination of the *Lablab purpureus* (L.) sweet seeds begins about 5 to 12 days.

The 1st day of germination of samples is noted on (21st july, 2025) Day 04 after sowing in the test groups 6X (SM_1), 30CH (SM_2), 200CH (SM_3,SN_3), 1M (SM_4).

Height of the samples

Bar chart showing comparative chart of height of plants at day 84

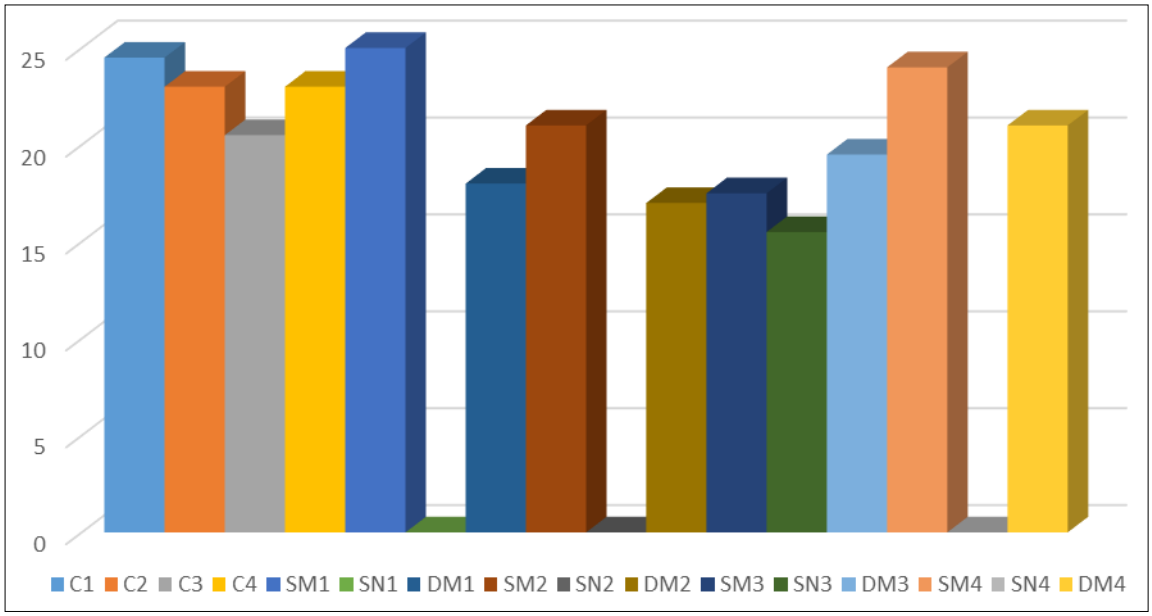

Fig 1: Comparative chart of height at Day 84

Budding and flowering

Budding

The estimated time for the bud to appear in plant is around 6th week (45 – 60 days).

The 1st day of buds begins to appear in our samples is in the day 35th day (21.08.2025) having a bud in the control groups (C_3, C_4) and test groups – 6X (SM_1) and 1M (SM_1).

The number of buds and blooms was first seen in both test group and control group samples.

On successive days, from day 40, the buds begin to bloom.

Flowering

The estimated time for the buds starts to open and flowers and about 9th week (55 days).

At day 40 (26.08.2025), the 1st bloom is seen in the control groups (C_3, C_4) and test groups – 6X (SM_1) and 1M (SM_1).

Table 1: Distribution of flowers with no. Of days

Day	C_1	C_2	C_3	C_4	SM_1	SN_1	DM_1	SM_2	SN_2	DM_2	SM_3	SN_3	DM_3	SM_4	SN_4	DM_4
40	-	-	5	3	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
46	10	7	3	5	4	-	13	10	-	-	5	-	-	8	-	-
55	2	5	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
62	-	1	-	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	7	-	-	-
67	-	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	-	-	-
75	1	4	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	8	-	9	-	-
83	1	-	-	3	12	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-

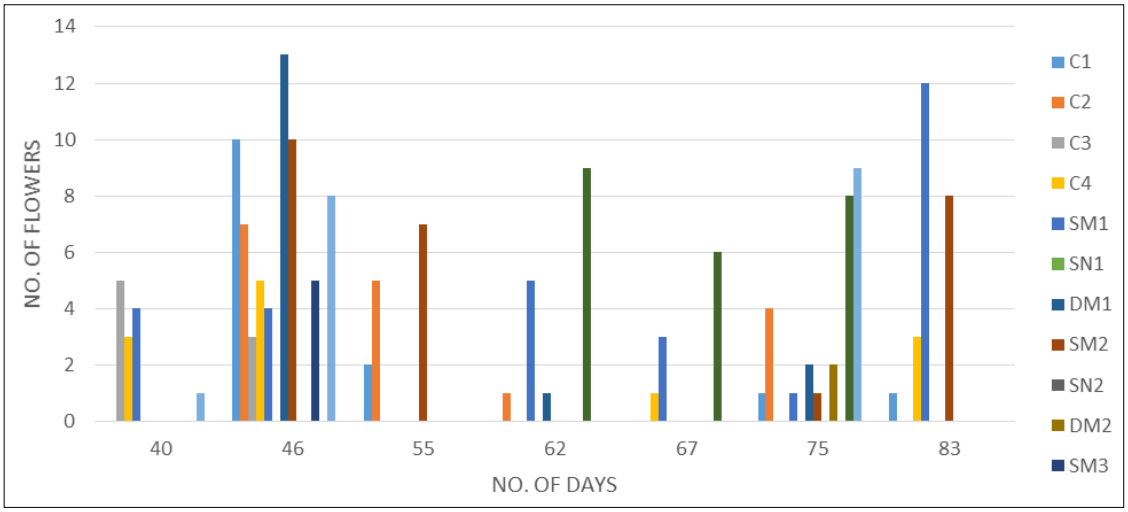

Fig 2: Distribution of Flowers

Formation and development of pods

Usually at about 8 – 10 weeks tender pods begin to mature.

The first day of pod set from the day 46 (01.09.2025) having in the control group (C_2, C_4),

test group 6X (SM_1,DM_1), 30CH (SM_2).

The mature pods developed 7 days after pod set.

The harvesting day 1, observed on 54th day (09.09.2025) from test group 6X (SM_1, SN_1),

30CH (SM_2), 200CH (SM_3), 1M (SM_4) and control group (C_1, C_2, C_3, C_4).

The average length of the mature pods is ranges from 4 – 5 inches.

The average weight of mature pods is control group ~ 60 grams, test groups 6X ~ 10 grams, 30CH ~ 25 grams, 200CH ~ 20 grams, 1M ~ 10 grams.

The harvesting day 2, observed on 84th day (09.10.2025) from test group 6X (SM_1),

30CH (SM_2), 200CH (SM_3, SN_3, DM_3), 1M (SM_4) and control group (C_1, C_3, C_4).

The average length of the mature pods is ranges from 3 – 4 inches.

The average weight of mature pods is control group ~ 75 grams, test groups 6X ~ 5 grams, 30CH ~ 30 grams, 200CH ~ 15 grams, 1M ~ 5 grams.

Productivity of control and test groups

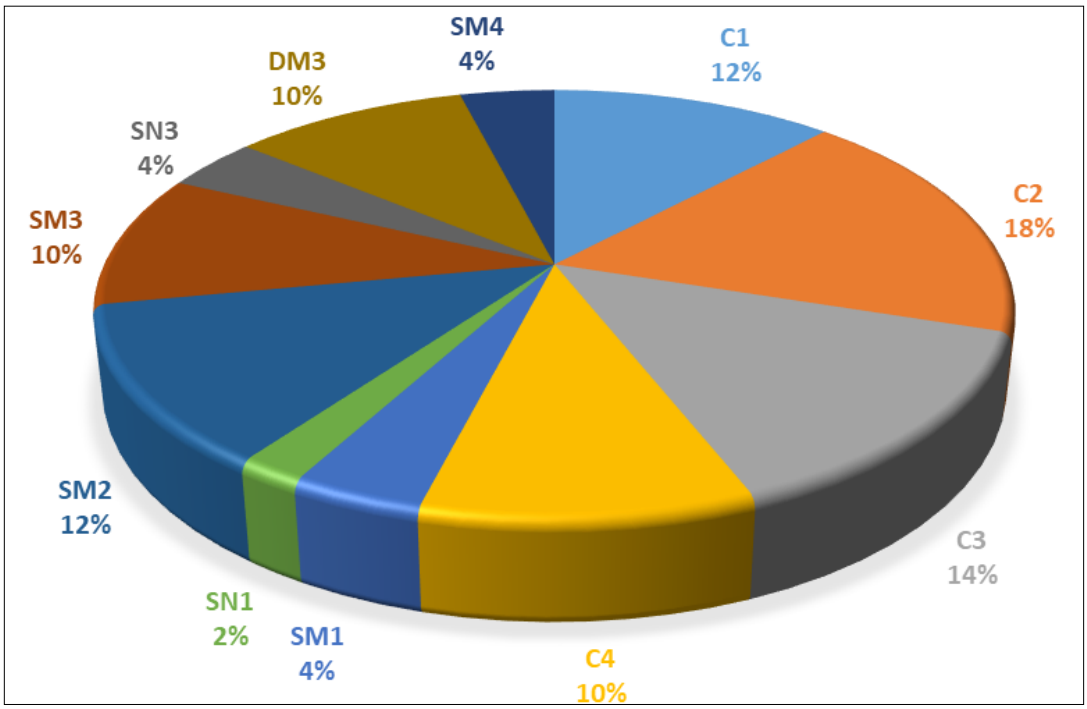

Fig 3: Number of Productivity of control

Other observation during the study

Both the control and test group leaves were initially infected with yellow mosaic virus on the day 30 (16.08.2025). The test group was treated daily with Thuja medicated water, while the control group received placebo water.

After 15 days, the leaves in the test group recovered and appeared healthy by day 44 (30.08.2025), whereas the control group showed no improvement. These results indicate that *Thuja occidentalis* possesses antiviral, antimicrobial, insecticidal and immune stimulating properties.

Conclusion

The conclusion of the study is that the Seed germination and growth were observed in both control and test groups (6X, 30CH, 200CH, 1M). Flower buds, budding, and blooming appeared across all groups. Plants treated with *Thuja occidentalis* showed complete recovery from yellow mosaic virus within 15 days, while untreated plants did not recover. *Thuja occidentalis* produced more pods and reached harvest stage earlier than the control group. Significant increases in plant height were recorded in the 6X group (Seeds soaked and watered with medicinal water), the 200CH group (Seeds soaked with medicine and watered with tap water), and the 1M group (Dried fertile seeds watered with medicinal water). The greatest height increase at 84 days was observed in the 6X group, followed by the 1M group, indicating its effectiveness among the higher potencies.

These results suggest that *THUJA OCCIDENTALIS* medicated water, especially at the 6X potency and followed by 1M potency, promotes germination, growth, and serves as a natural plant based treatment to enhance disease resistance and enable earlier harvest in *Lablab purpureus* (L.) Sweet, with seed priming contributing positively to early plant development.

Conflict of Interest
Not available

Financial Support
Not available

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