An experimental study on effectiveness of homeopathic medicine Silicea Terra 6x in growth of Solanum Melongena

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Abstract
Solanum Melongena is popularly known as eggplant belongs to family solanaceae and India is its centre of origin and diversity. Homeopathic medicine Silicea Terra helps plants protect themselves against fungi, moulds and some form of rust. A single spray of silicea terra before or after transplant helps to strengthen the plant and prevent exhaustion. The result of this study will provide valuable information on the potential benefits of using homeopathic medicine in plant growth, which have important implications for agriculture and horticulture.

Keywords: Solanum Melongena, silicea terra 6x, homoeopathy, agriculture

Introduction
Homeopathy is a branch of universal medicine based on the principle of similis similibus curentur. Solanum Melongena is a staple vegetable in many tropical countries. Purple fruits have higher amino acids content and it have medicinal properties. It is a good source of iron, calcium, phosphorus, potassium and vitamin b group. Both organic and inorganic fertilizers can be used to maintain soils for its nutrient fulfillment for crop productivity on sustainable basis. The use of inorganic fertilizers to sustain cropping was find to increase field only few years but on long term basis, it has not been ineffective. Homoeopathic medicine silicea terra helps plants protect themselves against fungi, moulds and some form of rust. It aids germination of seeds. It reduces transplant shock. It increases vigour and resistance of plants to pests, moulds, and mildew.

Materials and Methods

Plant selected: Solanum Melongena

Remedy selected: Silicea Terra 6x

Source of data: Seeds will be procured from city flower nursery, Hosabettu. Silica terra 6x will be procured from pharmaceutical company.

Inclusion criteria: Solanum Melongena seeds from city flower nursery Hosabettu. Soil free from synthetic fertilizer or pesticides.

Exclusion criteria: Soil which is already exposed to synthetic fertilizer or pesticide.

Methodology
- Seeds were planted separately in 30 agro bag.
- After germination, the well germinated plants were divided for further study.
- Plant were randomly divided into 2 groups.
- Group A: Control Group – water with Silicea 6X tablet were supplied – 15 bags.
- Group B: Study Group – water with placebo were given -15 bags.
- Length and condition of plant were assessed every 10th day.
- This was continued for 3 months.
- Daily care like sunlight, water, air were provided to both groups.
• No fertilizers were added in both groups.
• Growth of plant were determined by considering and tabulating length of plant in term of centimeters.
• Repetition of medicine-weekly once.
• The study were continued for the period of initial plant growth.
• After the study period, the observations for each plant from all groups were represented in the tables and result from presented.

Outcome assessment

Assessment was done on basis of:
• Germination time
• Plant height every 10th day from the day of germination.
• Days took for flowering
• Size and health of plant

Results

Group A:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of days</th>
<th>10th day</th>
<th>20th day</th>
<th>30th day</th>
<th>40th day</th>
<th>50th day</th>
<th>60th day</th>
<th>70th day</th>
<th>80th day</th>
<th>90th day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant height in centimeters (Every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>1.5cm</td>
<td>6cm</td>
<td>17cm</td>
<td>21cm</td>
<td>28cm</td>
<td>33cm</td>
<td>37cm</td>
<td>45cm</td>
<td>50cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of Stem(Every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1mm</td>
<td>7mm</td>
<td>8mm</td>
<td>1cm</td>
<td>1.4cm</td>
<td>1.8cm</td>
<td>2.7cm</td>
<td>3.1cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health of plant(Every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of leaves(every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>48</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering (started on day from germination)</td>
<td>45TH Day</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fruiting (started on day from germination)</td>
<td>82ND Day</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Yielding (Number of fruits)</td>
<td>Once</td>
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<td></td>
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</table>

Group B:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of days</th>
<th>10th day</th>
<th>20th day</th>
<th>30th day</th>
<th>40th day</th>
<th>50th day</th>
<th>60th day</th>
<th>70th day</th>
<th>80th day</th>
<th>90th day</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plant height in centimeters (Every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>1cm</td>
<td>5cm</td>
<td>16cm</td>
<td>20cm</td>
<td>25cm</td>
<td>31cm</td>
<td>32cm</td>
<td>42cm</td>
<td>45cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Size of Stem(Every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1mm</td>
<td>7mm</td>
<td>8mm</td>
<td>1cm</td>
<td>1.4cm</td>
<td>1.8cm</td>
<td>2.7cm</td>
<td>3.1cm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health of plant(Every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
<td>Good</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of leaves(every 10th day from germination)</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flowering (started on day from germination)</td>
<td>84TH DAY</td>
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<td>Fruiting (started on day from germination)</td>
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<td>Yielding (Number of fruits)</td>
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Discussion

_Solanum Melongena_ plant when subjected to growth the following observations were noticed

• Group-A (with Silicea Terra 6X) showed a growth of 28cm in the first 50 days after germination.
• Group-B (with placebo) showed a growth of 25cm in the first 50 days after germination.
• Both groups of _Solanum Melongena_ plants have shown almost similar pattern of growth of height upto day 60 after germination except size of stem and number of leaves.
• At day 10 one of the _Solanum Melongena_ plant started to wilt because of extreme heat. So irrigation with silicea terra 6x was increased to twice a week and after that a significant growth of 2cm height along with the growth of healthy new leaves in place of the dried leaves seen in the plant.
• At the day 70 all the _Solanum Melongena_ plants in both groups got infected with the fungus “early blight” and started showing poor response in growth.
• At day 80 the plants started to wilt due to the infection in both groups and were unresponsive to the irrigation.

Conclusion

The obtained data on regards to growth of _Solanum Melongena_ plant clearly shows that silicea terra 6x promotes growth of plants. Silicea terra 6x showed a significance growth of about 26cm in the first 50 days after germination as compared to the control group that showed growth of only 25cm in the first 50 days after germination. Silicea terra 6x has proved that which is effective in promoting the growth of the plants and it has also proved to be very effective in reviving _Solanum Melongena_ plants wilted due to extreme heat. But during the fungal infection silicea terra 6x did not show any significant effect over the infected plants.

So, in this study I conclude that the irrigation of plants with
Silicce a terra 6x is effective in promoting the growth of plants and can be used to promote the growth and health of Solanum Melongena plant during cultivation and silicea terra 6x may show better results with the growth of Solanum Melongena over potable water.

Conflict of Interest
Not available

Financial Support
Not available

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