

Effect of Homoeopathic drugs on Cotton plants

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Abstract

Detailed study to investigate the effects of Homoeopathic drugs on growth of cotton plants was initiated at Central Institute for Research on Cotton Technology, (ICAR), Mumbai. In the present paper promising results of preliminary experiments have been discussed. The results revealed that electrically neutral and pure distilled water develops internal electrical charges as soon as few drops of homoeopathic medicines are added into it. Different drugs as well as different potencies (dilutions) of same drug produce different electrical charges. Further experiments proved that such medicated water containing drugs in highest potency influence the genetic processes of cotton plants in a big way. It can accelerate germination process, can shorten the cultivation period, can enhance the yield and quality of cotton crop and also makes it possible to grow during off-season.

Keywords: Homoeopathic drugs, Cotton plants, Growth, Barayta Carb, Abrotanum, Phosphorus, Iodum, Nux-Vomica, Magphos, Tuberculinum.

IPC code; Int. cl.⁸— A01G 1/00, A01G 7/04.

Introduction

Homoeopathic drugs are prepared by successively diluting the drug in the medium of rectified spirit. The original drug diminishes gradually with each successive dilution. After few diluting stages, the original drug physically disappears from the medium (spirit). However, with each successive dilution, the drug becomes effectively more powerful as far as its effect on human body is concerned. Researchers of medical science could not find the physical presence of original drug in Homoeopathic medicines of higher dilutions (potencies). Under this background, research study on the current subject was carried out in two phases. In the first phase of work, electrical properties of medicated water

and in the second phase effect of drugs on cotton (hybrid variety) plants were studied.

Materials and Methods

Homoeopathic drugs are, generally, used by diluting them in water. Hence, throughout the present study, 0.3 ml of drug has been added in 10 ml of pure water to prepare medicated water for using it in experiments.

For evaluating the electrical properties of drugs, different samples of medicated water were prepared. Different potencies of most commonly used drugs were used to prepare these samples. Initially pure distilled water was tested for electrical properties. Measuring probes of a sensitive multimeter were kept 4.5cm

apart within the medicated water of each sample for testing electrical properties. Distance between measuring probes was varied within one of the sample of medicated water to investigate its effect on readings. These experiments were repeated after grounding each of samples by connecting the same to earth.

In the second phase of study, such medicated water was used for germination of cotton seeds in water as well as in soil. Adult (medium staple length hybrid) cotton plants grown in pots (15 litres capacity) were administered drops of medicated water to find its effect on flowering and fruiting processes. Yield and quality of cotton from medicated plants were examined to evaluate its effect. Cotton plants were sown in pots in the month of March (off-season) and medicated every seventh day to evaluate its effect during unseasoned cultivation.

During the experiment for accelerating rate of germination, Barayta Carb CM (potency) and Abrotanum CM were used. For accelerating rate of flowering and fruiting, Phosphorus CM was used which also resulted in enhanced yield and improved quality of cotton crop. To accelerate rate of growth of plants subsequent to germination stage (for unseasoned cultivation) Iodum CM was used.

Results and Discussion

Electrical properties of medicated water

It was found that pure water was originally neutral in respect of electrical properties. On examining samples of medicated water (Fig.1) it was found that this medicated water developed specific potentials (D.C. voltages). Hence, when different drugs of various potencies were tested, each corresponding sample found to contain specific potential. Similarly different drugs in CM (100,000) potency were also tested. In this case also different drugs produced different potentials (Table 1).

It was further observed that as the distance between two measuring probes was altered, the voltage between them also altered (Table 2).

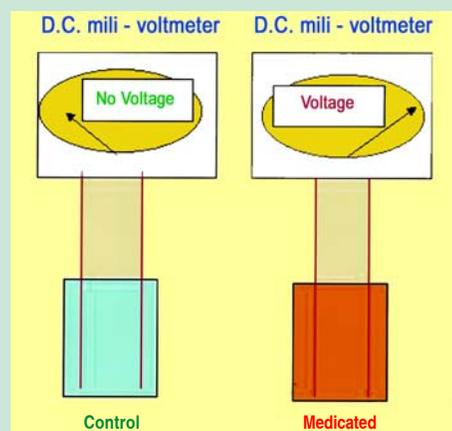


Fig. 1 : Measurement of electrical properties of medicated water



Fig. 2 : Effect of medication on germination in water

Grounding one of the probe or even both the probes did not discharge this electrical charge. This suggests development of inter-molecular electrical charges within the medicated water.

From forgoing experiments, it became clear that electrical properties of distilled water changes when it gets mixed with homoeopathic drugs. Different drugs produce different electrical charges within water. Even different potencies of same drug also produce different electrical charges in water. Further, none of these charges were alike. This strongly indicates existence of inter-molecular electrical charges in medicated water.

Effect of drugs on cotton plants

Development of plant from seed begins with the process of germination.

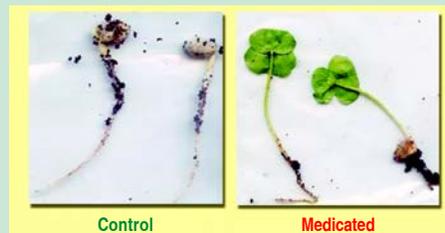


Fig. 3 : Effect of medication on germination in soil

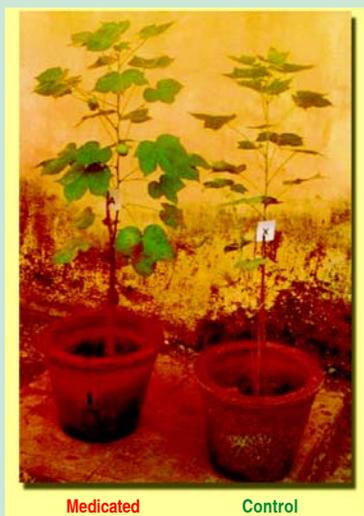


Fig. 4 : Effect of medication on adult plant

In case of children with improper growth, administration of certain homoeopathic drugs was observed to set right this defect. So it was decided to verify effects of some drugs on germination process of cotton seeds.

Germination test

Germination test was done to ensure the quality of seeds to be used in forgoing experiments. About 95 % seeds germinated².

Effect on germination

For this part of study, medium staple length hybrid cotton seeds were divided in two groups. Each seed from first group was submerged in 5 ml of plain (tap) water (control). Similarly each seed from second group was submerged in 5ml of medicated water. Both sets were kept under identical conditions for 96 hours and examined. It was observed that the rate of germination of seeds kept in medicated water was significantly higher than that of those kept in plain water (Fig.2).



Fig. 5 : Effect of medication on unseasoned cultivation

Table 1 : Electrical properties of water containing Homoeopathic drugs in different potencies

Name of drugs	Drug potency	Q	6	30	200	1M (1000)	10M (10,000)	CM (100,000)
	D.C. voltage in mV							
Nux-vomica		2.3	5.0	17.0	7.0	-6.9	-17.5	-11.8
Mag Phos	„	-	31.7	41.7	4.7	-23.8	13.3	23.5
Iodum	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-17.9
Phosphorus	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.3
Tuberculinum	„	-	-	-	-	-	-	-2.6

Table 2 : Effect of distance between measuring probes within medicated water on measurement of potential difference

Spacing	4 cm	3 cm	2 cm	1 cm	0.5 cm
D.C. voltage in mV	-87.1	-70.2	68.9	63.6	61.1

Germination test was performed in soil also. The seeds were divided in three groups. Seeds from first group were sown in soil without giving any treatment. Seeds from second group were soaked in medicated water containing Barayta Carb CM before sowing in soil. Seeds from third group were soaked in medicated water containing dose of Barayta Carb CM and Abrotanum CM before sowing. It was observed that seeds, which received dose of both medicines, germinated very quickly and the sprouts appeared on the surface of the soil within 48 hours only. Similarly, sprouts from seeds containing dose of single medicine appeared on the surface of the soil within 72 hours. Sprouts from untreated seeds did not appear on surface of soil even after 72 hours. However, after 72 hours all the sprouts were removed from soil. It was seen that the roots of sprouts containing

dose of two drugs were well spreaded under the soil that they were broken and could not come out from soil (Fig. 3).

Effect on adult plants

For conducting this test, untreated medium staple length hybrid cotton seeds were sown in pots. It was observed that after 110 days all the plants were fully grown, but flowering process was not started on any of the plants². These plants were divided into two sets. Plants from first group were not given any treatments. Plants from second set were given a dose of medicated water. Within one week flowers appeared on treated plants. In the second week, fruits were seen on these plants (Fig.4). Untreated plants did not get any flower by this time.

After collecting first crop of cotton from treated plants, another dose

of drug was administered to each of them. Again flowers appeared within one week and fruits were seen in subsequent week. Second crop of cotton was collected from treated plant. At this time first crop was also collected from untreated plants. Entire cultivation process was completed in about seven months period².

Effect on quantity of yield

Quantity of cotton collected from each of these two sets was weighed. Average (seed cotton) yield per medicated plant was 25.09g. Similarly average (seed cotton) yield per untreated plant was 10.39g. This amounts to approximately 250% increase in yield due to medication².

Effect on quality of yield

Quality of cotton collected from both sets of plants was evaluated. 50 g

Table 3 : Effect on quality of cotton

	2.5 % span length in mm	Micro value	Uniformity ratio %	Tenacity at 3.2 g/t (Strength)	% Elongation	Short fibres %
Cotton from control plants	28	4.8	52.6	19.27	5.8	6.5 %
Cotton from medicated plants	29.65 ↑	4.7 ↑	54.9 ↑	21.91 ↑	6.8 ↑	5.9 % ↑

lint each from medicated as well as control plants were subjected to HVI test. The result of this test is given in Table 3. It was noticed that there is overall improvement in quality of cotton on account of medication.

Effect on unseasoned cultivation

For this part of study, seeds were sown in two sets of pots during the month of March, which is not the normal season for cotton crop. In first set, seeds were sown and watered without receiving any treatment. In case of second set, seeds were soaked in medicated water before sowing. They were also watered with medicated water. Normal organic manure was used and observed the difference in growth after 30 and 70 days (Fig. 5). It was also observed that cotton crop was ready in medicated plants in just 100 days. This

indicates reduction in cultivation period on account of medication. Normal cultivation period recorded in case of seasonal plants sown in pots was 200 days².

Effect on other crops

Similar experiments have been conducted on wheat, gram, mango and grapes also. In all cases, the drugs have produced profound effect on genetic functions. However, it is observed that different drugs are required for different genetic processes e.g. a drug influencing germination process does not affect flowering process. Different crops require different drugs to influence same genetic process.

Conclusion

From forgoing study, it became clear that the specific electrical charges

developed in the medicated water penetrated plant cells and influenced the genetic processes of the plants.

Use of Homoeopathic drugs in agriculture is simple, inexpensive and effective. It is also possible to increase yield as well as improve quality of agricultural crops through Homoeopathic drugs.

References

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