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AN EXTENSIVE REVIEW ON THE POTENTIAL OF AGROHOMOEOPATHY IN SUSTAINABLE AGRICULTURAL SYSTEMS

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ABSTRACT

Agrohomoeopathy is a revolutionary and eco-friendly method for regulating plant health, it's growth, development, stress tolerance and disease resistance that applies homoeopathic principles in sustainable agriculture. To improve agricultural yield, soil health and plant tolerance to biotic and abiotic stresses, this study summarises the conceptual framework, principles, experimental evidences and practical applications of agrohomoeopathy. Evidence from plant-based experimental models suggests that homoeopathic preparations may influence growth parameters, physiological responses, stress tolerance and disease management in plants. Along with organic and sustainable agricultural practices, agrohomoeopathy has been proposed as a cost-effective and safe alternative to chemical fertilizers. However, definitive conclusions are limited due to diversity of research designs, lack of standardized methods and lack of extensive field trials. The potential of agrohomoeopathy is highlighted in this review, along with the necessity of

properly organized, repeatable researches to evaluate its place in contemporary agricultural systems.

KEYWORDS: Agrohomoeopathy, Sustainable agriculture, Plant health, Soil management, Stress tolerance.

INTRODUCTION

Modern agricultural systems are experiencing challenges such as soil deterioration, development of pesticide resistance, environmental pollution and rising production costs. The search for sustainable solutions that use fewer resources and can maintain crop yield while reducing environmental damage has become more intense as a result of these problems. To improve plant strength and vitality without the use of artificial agrochemicals, agrohomoeopathy has become a complementary method that applies traditional homoeopathic concepts to agriculture.[1]

Agrohomoeopathy, which was first conceived in the late 20th century, applies the homoeopathic principles from veterinary and human medicine to plant systems. Plants are good examples for homoeopathic intervention since they are living things with adaptive responses to stressors and environmental stimuli.[2] The growing number of researches examining agrohomoeopathy as a sustainable agricultural technique has been aided by the increased interest in organic and natural farming.[3]

Concept of Agrohomoeopathy

Agrohomoeopathy is the use of homoeopathic remedies, made by potentization and serial dilutions, to treat plant illnesses, boost crop growth and improve soil health.[4] Agrohomoeopathy focuses on stimulating plant's natural regulatory systems than traditional plant protection techniques, which concentrate on the direct elimination of diseases.

Agrohomoeopathy's conceptual foundation comes from classical homoeopathy, specifically the idea that illness is a dynamic imbalance rather than a solely structural disorder.[5] Disease symptoms in plants are thought to be signs of a disrupted physiological balance brought on by infections, external stresses or nutritional abnormalities. To address these disruptions at a functional level, homoeopathic remedies are chosen.

Principles of Agrohomoeopathy

Law of Similars

Similia Similibus Curentur, which suggests that a substance that can cause specific symptoms in a healthy organism can, in potentized form, alleviate identical symptoms in a diseased state, is the fundamental principle of agrohomoeopathy.[6] Plant's morphological changes, growth patterns, and stress responses are used to evaluate symptom similarities.

Individualization

By taking into account plant species, variety, developmental stage, soil type, climate and prevalent stress factors, agrohomoeopathy puts an emphasis on individualisation. Remedy selection may vary based on the overall expression of plant vitality, even when the same illness affects several crops.[7]

Minimum Dose

By using highly diluted formulations, the minimum dose principle is implemented, reducing the possibility of phytotoxicity and environmental pollution. Agrohomoeopathy is in line with the goals of organic and sustainable farming.[8]

Vital Force Concept

Plants are said to have a controlling vital force that is in charge of defence, growth and development. Homoeopathic treatment seeks to restore equilibrium and functional harmony since disease is seen as a derangement of this vital force.[9]

Holistic and Ecological Approach

Agrohomoeopathy is a comprehensive approach, treating underlying ecological elements like soil health, nutrient dynamics and environmental stressors in addition to obvious illness symptoms. Long-term agricultural sustainability is supported by this systems-based strategy.[10]

Homoeopathic medicines commonly used in plants

Several homoeopathic medicines have been reported in the literature for agricultural applications, selected on the basis of symptom similarity, environmental conditions, and plant response.[7-10] Frequently cited remedies include **Arnica montana** for transplant shock and mechanical injury, **Silicea** for improving structural integrity and resistance to fungal diseases, **Calcarea carbonica** for growth retardation associated with calcium-deficient soils,

Belladonna for acute inflammatory manifestations, **Thuja occidentalis** for viral and fungal affections, and **Phosphorus** for enhancement of vegetative growth and flowering.[10-12] **Sulphur** is commonly used to address functional disturbances related to nutrient assimilation, metabolic imbalance and susceptibility to fungal diseases. Experimental studies have reported its potential role in improving plant vigor, modulating physiological responses and reducing fungal disease severity, particularly under stress conditions.[12,14,16]

Evidence from experimental and review studies

The effects of homoeopathic preparations have been extensively studied using plant-based experimental models, which offer repeatable platforms for biological research.[11] Numerous studies have documented alterations in physiological reactions, secondary metabolite synthesis, and plant growth characteristics after homoeopathic treatments.[12]

Agrohomoeopathy has the potential to improve crop development, manage disease and increase stress tolerance, according to a thorough scoping analysis that examined 76 experimental studies.[13] Several review studies have documented positive impacts on phytochemical composition, essential oil production and resilience to abiotic stresses such as salinity.[14]

Additionally, research indicates that agrohomoeopathic treatments may improve soil-plant interactions by influencing soil characteristics and nutrient uptake, especially in horticultural and medicinal crops.[14]

Agrohomoeopathy in stress management

Salinity, drought and excessive temperatures are examples of abiotic factors that severely restrict agricultural productivity. By altering physiological and biochemical pathways, homoeopathic preparations have been shown in several investigations to improve plant resistance to such stimuli.[14,15] The treatment of biotic stress, such as fungal and pest-related issues, has also been investigated, findings indicate that treated plants exhibit less severe disease.[16]

Sustainability and economic implications

The safety of agrohomoeopathy for the environment is one of its main benefits. For farmers, consumers and beneficial creatures, homoeopathic preparations are safe, non-toxic and biodegradable.[10] Economically, agrohomoeopathy is especially appealing to small and

marginal farmers due to the low cost of treatments and decreased reliance on chemical fertilizers.[14]

Limitations

The absence of established experimental techniques, limited sample sizes and methodological heterogeneity limit agrohomoeopathy researches despite positive results. Comparability between studies is hampered by differences in remedy selection, potency, manner of application and outcome measures.[13] Standardized criteria and well-designed, large-scale field studies are essential for validating observed effects.

Future Scope

Future studies should concentrate on creating standardized procedures, combining agrohomoeopathy with traditional agronomic techniques and investigating the physiological and molecular processes that underlie the impacts that have been seen. The advancement of this discipline will require interdisciplinary cooperation between agronomists, plant physiologists, and homoeopathy researchers.[13, 14]

CONCLUSION

Agrohomoeopathy is a promising, environmental friendly method to sustainable agriculture, with potential gains in crop productivity, soil health and stress management. Even if the evidence now available points to favourable results, further and standardized research is needed to establish its scientific validity and practical usefulness. Agrohomoeopathy has the potential to significantly advance sustainable agriculture systems if it is systematically validated.

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