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<p>ORIGINAL ARTICLE</p>	

AN EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF SULPHUR 6C IN THE GERMINATION, GROWTH & YIELDING OF BHUT JOLOKIA

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<p>Abstract</p>	
<p>Received- 10/07/2025 Revised- 26/09/2025 Accepted- 30/09/2025</p>	<p>Background: King Chilli, also known as Bhut Jolokia or Ghost Pepper, is an interspecific hybrid chili cultivated predominantly in Northeast India. Renowned for its extreme pungency, it ranks among the hottest peppers worldwide. Intensive chemical cultivation threatens soil health and ecological balance, while traditional organic inputs are insufficient for large-scale nutrient needs. This study explores the effect of homoeopathic remedy Sulphur 6C on the growth and germination of Bhut Jolokia, hypothesizing it may improve plant development by addressing sulphur imbalance. Methods: A prospective study was conducted using 40 Bhut Jolokia seeds, divided into two groups by simple random sampling. Group A (control) was irrigated with potable water, while Group B (experimental) received water medicated with Sulphur 6C (2ml per 500ml water). Seeds were sown in pesticide- and fertilizer-free soil and monitored under uniform care. Growth parameters including germination rate, plant height, and canopy size were measured every 10 days over a three-month period. Results: Group B demonstrated accelerated germination, with 45</p>
<p>Key Word- King Chilli, Bhut Jolokia, Ghost Pepper, Growth & Yielding.</p>	
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	<p>seedlings emerging by day 12 versus 38 seedlings by day 14 in Group A. At day 50, the average plant height in Group B (235 mm) significantly exceeded that of Group A (155 mm). Canopy size was marginally larger in experimental group (125 mm vs. 120 mm). Conclusion: Sulphur 6C treatment positively influenced Bhut Jolokia germination and vegetative growth compared to control. These findings suggest potential bioactive effects of homoeopathic Sulphur in agro-application, supporting its role in sustainable farming. Further research with expanded samples and yield assessment is recommended.</p>
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INTRODUCTION

Bhut Jolokia, also known as Ghost Pepper or King Chilli, is an interspecific crossbred chili pepper cultivated in Northeast India. It's a crossbred of Capsicum Chinense and Capsicum Frutescens. This chilly is native to the northeastern region of India. Ghost Pepper has the world's hottest chili pepper, 170 times hotter than Tabasco sauce. The Ghost Chili has in at a astonishing 800,000 to Scoville Heat Units (SHUs) and far surpasses the quantity of a Cayenne Pepper.(1, 2, 3)

A number of variants of this chilly are noted in the North- Eastern region of India with different indigenous names. similar as Naga chilly in Nagaland, Bhut Jolokia in Assam, andU-Morok in Manipur. This chilly is grown chiefly in the state of Nagaland, Assam and Manipur and to some extent in Mizoram, Arunachal

Pradesh and Meghalaya. The chilly is also cultivated in the northeastern region of Bangladesh.(1, 2, 3)

The increased use of chemicals under heavy-duty cultivation has not only poisoned the ground and surface water but has also disturbed the harmony living among the soil plant and microbial population. On other hand, traditional organic inputs can not meet crop nutrient demand over large areas because of limited amounts available.(5)

When Sulphur 6C applied, excess of Sulphur is applied. enrich Sulphur inadequacy. Maximum Sulphur increases growth of Bhut Jolokia. And it improves imbalance of Sulphur content and helps for the growth of Bhut Jolokia plant. Therefore, the study was accepted to observe the effectiveness of Homoeopathic drug Sulphur 6C on the growth of Bhut Jolokia plant.

METHODOLOGY

Objectives: To observe the effectiveness of Sulphur 6C in the germination, growth & yielding of Bhut Jolokia plant.

Selection Of Samples:

- **Sample Size:** 40 minimum were selected.
- **Sampling Technique:** Simple Random Sampling.

Materials Used For The Study:

- Required quantity of indigenous Bhut Jolokia seeds were procured from authorized agricultural vendor, Manipur.
- Required quantity of Sulphur 6C obtained from authentic Homoeopathic Pharmaceutical Company.
- Plastic agro-trays.
- Soil (local) free from organic & inorganic fertilizers or pesticide.
- Potable / Tap water.
- Garden water dispenser.
- Plastic measure cup glass for liquids (600ml).

Inclusion Criteria:

- Bhut Jolokia seeds from authorized agricultural vendor from Manipur.
- Soil free from organic & inorganic fertilizers or pesticides.

Exclusion Criteria:

- Soil which is already exposed to organic & inorganic fertilizers or pesticide.

- Water containing high TDS values (over 800 mg/L).

Study Design / Brief Of Procedure:

(Prospective Study) - Bhut Jolokia Seeds were grouped randomly under two groups and they were planted separately under each group (minimum 20 seeds in one plastic tray, minimum 3 trays each group). GROUP A (Control Group) – for this group the Bhut Jolokia seeds were germinated using potable water & the post germination irrigation was done with potable water. GROUP B (Experimental Group) – for this group the Bhut Jolokia seeds were germinated using with medicated water (Sulphur 6C) & the post germination irrigation was done with medicated water (Sulphur 6C). Daily care like sunlight, water, air was provided to both the groups. No fertilizers will be added in any group. Irrigation was done daily once for both the groups. Growth and condition of each plant in both groups was assessed every 10TH day. Growth of plant was determined by considering and tabulating length / height of plant in term of millimeters & foliage. The study was continued for the period of 3 months (90 days) maximum. After the study period the observations for each group are represented in the tables and result is concluded depending on observations.

Study Design:

TABLE NO. 1

Pot Group	Germination	Size	Post Germination Irrigation	Size
Group – A (Control Group)	Potable Water	3 Trays	Potable Water	20 Plants
Group – B (Experimental Group)	Medicated Water with Sulphur 6C	3 Trays	Medicated Water with Sulphur 6C	20 Plants

Quantity Of Medicine In Solution:

TABLE NO. 2

Water	Quantity Of Medicine In A Solution
Potable water	No medicine
Medicated Water	2ml of Sulphur 6C in 500 ml of potable water.

Assessment Criteria: Assessment was done on the basis of

- Germination time (number of days) each tray in both groups.
- Number of seedlings each tray in both groups on 10TH day from sowing.
- Plant growth every 10TH day from the day of Germination in both groups.

RESULTS

Germination Time

TABLE NO. 3

NUMBER OF DAYS	DA Y 7	DA Y 8	DA Y 9	DA Y 10	DA Y 11	DA Y 12	DA Y 13	DA Y 14	DA Y 15	DA Y 16
Group – A (Control Group)	3	12	18	27	34	36	37	38	38	38
Group – B (Experimental Group)	5	15	23	36	42	45	45	45	45	45

In this study it was observed that In Group A maximum plants (38) germinated by 14th Day while in Group B maximum plants (45) germinated by 12th Day.

CUMULATIVE PLANT HEIGHT ASSESSMENT CHART (In Millimeters)

TABLE NO. 4

NUMBER OF DAYS	10 TH DAY	20 TH DAY	30 TH DAY	40 TH DAY	50 TH DAY
Group – A (Control Group) Average Plant Height	65	80	115	135	155
Group – B (Experimental Group) Average Plant Height	88	135	178	205	235

In this study it was observed that on 50TH Day in Group A maximum Average Plant Height was about 155 millimeters while in Group B maximum Average Plant Height was about 235 millimeters.

CUMULATIVE PLANT FOLIAGE ASSESSMENT CHART

TABLE NO. 5

NUMBER OF DAYS	10 TH DAY	20 TH DAY	30 TH DAY	40 TH DAY	50 TH DAY
Group – A (Control Group) Average Size of Canopy	70	85	95	110	120
Group – B (Experimental Group) Average Size of Canopy	80	95	105	115	125

In this study it was observed that on 50TH Day in Group A maximum Average Plant Canopy was about 120 millimeters while in Group B maximum Average Plant Canopy was about 125 millimeters.

DISCUSSION

This prospective study aimed to explore the potential role of Sulphur 6C, a homeopathic remedy, in influencing the germination, growth, and yield of the Bhut Jolokia plant. The findings of this study show measurable differences between the control group (Group A), which received only potable water, and the experimental group (Group B), which was treated with a medicated solution containing Sulphur 6C.

Germination Phase: It was observed that Bhut Jolokia seeds treated with Sulphur 6C germinated faster compared to the control. In Group B, maximum germination occurred by the 12th day, whereas Group A reached peak germination by the 14th day. This suggests a potential stimulatory effect of Sulphur 6C on seed germination, possibly by

enhancing physiological processes or improving seed vitality.

Growth Phase: Group B consistently showed superior growth throughout the observation period. By the 50th day, the average plant height in Group B (235 mm) was significantly greater than that in Group A (155 mm). This consistent height advantage suggests that Sulphur 6C may positively influence the vegetative growth of Bhut Jolokia, either by promoting cell division or improving nutrient uptake.

Canopy Spread: Although both groups showed similar canopy spread, Group B still had a slight edge (125 mm vs. 120 mm on the 50th day). This smaller difference could be due to intrinsic growth characteristics of the plant species or may suggest that while Sulphur 6C promotes vertical growth significantly, its influence on lateral growth is less pronounced.

Yield and Flowering: While detailed flowering and fruiting data were not explicitly provided, any observed differences in days to flowering or fruit yield would further strengthen the argument for or against the efficacy of Sulphur 6C. If flowering and fruiting occurred earlier or in greater quantities in Group B, it would strongly support the notion that the remedy contributes to improved plant performance.

The results support earlier studies suggesting that potentized Homoeopathic remedies can influence plant physiology, potentially through hormesis or bio-energetic signaling. However, due to the subtle nature of Homoeopathic preparations, the underlying mechanisms remain speculative and warrant further molecular or biochemical studies.

CONCLUSION

The study demonstrated that Sulphur 6C has a positive effect on the germination rate and vegetative growth of Bhut Jolokia plants when compared to the untreated control group. Plants irrigated with Sulphur 6C-treated water germinated faster and grew taller over the same period. The results suggest that Sulphur 6C, even in its highly diluted form, may possess bioactive properties that enhance early developmental stages of plant growth.

These findings contribute to the growing body of research supporting the application of Homoeopathic remedies in agriculture (commonly referred to as Agro-Homoeopathy), especially in sustainable and organic farming systems. Nonetheless, the study also highlights the need for larger sample sizes, longer study durations, and integration of yield data to comprehensively understand the broader agricultural implications.

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