

Inherent Miasm and Moral Values: A Pilot Exploration of Individualization

¹(Pathak) Kulkarni Vibhuti Ashok and ²K.B.Shah²

¹Department of Organon of Medicine, Parul institute of Homoeopathy & Research, Parul university, Ishawarpura, Waghodia, Vadodara - 391760 (India)

²Department of Organon of Medicine, Jawaharlal Nehru Homoeopathic Medical College, Parul University, Limbda. Tal.Waghodiya, Dist. Vadodara - 391760 (India)

Address of correspondence- (Pathak) Kulkarni Vibhuti Ashok
Email- drvibhulik@gmail.com

Abstract

The present investigation focuses on the inherent miasmatic predisposition of individuals, undertaking a systematic analysis of its role in shaping moral development. Empirical data derived from 100 documented cases demonstrate a discernible correlation between miasmatic influence and variations in individual morality. A secondary objective of this study is the therapeutic modulation of overtly expressed miasmatic states, with the aim of reverting them to a latent condition, thereby facilitating the enhancement of individual well-being.

Key words : Inherent miasm, moral values, analysis of influential correlation.

Young age group is an essential milestone of personality development. Another important aspect of the personality is morality. Miasms being the tendencies are crucial in the influential parameters of an individual. The research study focuses on the analysis and the understanding of the correlation of miasm and moral values. Few cases analysis with interpretation have been mentioned in this article.

Dr. Samuel Hahnemann,⁸ the founder of Homoeopathy, stated in Aphorism 5 of the

6th edition of the Organon of Medicine that, during case-taking, a homoeopathic physician should obtain a detailed history of the patient's presenting complaints, personality, and moral, mental, and intellectual characteristics. This comprehensive evaluation is intended to facilitate the investigation of the fundamental cause of the disease, including the individual's underlying miasmatic background.⁸

The present study aims to understand and evaluate the influence of miasms on the moral values of individuals. For this purpose,

¹Professor, Ph.D. Scholar, ²Professor

a structured questionnaire was developed to assess seven predominant moral values among students. Based on the scores obtained, predefined ranges were established to analyse the participants' miasmatic background. The relationship between moral values and the underlying miasmatic tendencies was then evaluated using these score ranges.

Review of literature :

The literature on moral values encompasses a diverse range of topics, including moral reasoning, moral emotions, moral identity, moral dilemmas, moral foundations, and cultural variations in moral beliefs. Recent studies have examined the role of evolutionary psychology in shaping moral cognition, the influence of social norms on moral behaviour and the neural correlates of moral decision-making. Moreover, longitudinal research has shed light on the developmental trajectories of moral reasoning from childhood to adulthood, while cross-cultural studies have highlighted the universality and cultural variability of moral values. Advances in technology have also facilitated innovative approaches to studying morality, such as virtual reality experiments exploring moral dilemmas and big data analyses of moral discourse on social media platforms.³

Ethics (also known as moral philosophy) is the branch of philosophy which addresses questions of morality.¹

Morality indicates what is the "right" and "wrong" way to behave, for instance, that one should be fair and not unfair to others. This is considered of interest to explain the social behaviour of individuals living together

in groups.⁹

The stage of development which starts from the age of 13 years onwards is called the formal operational stage. This stage develops mature cognitive ability in the teenager. They can think of abstract concepts and understand them suitably. They can easily understand abstract ideas, think beyond the realm of reality, and make hypothetical situations. They also can systematically analyse the situation and deduce the most effective way to sort it out. Now they tend to reflect their thoughts and Kohlberg's theory of moral development expands on Piaget's final stage by investigating how individuals' moral reasoning and ethical knowledge evolve as they proceed through various stages of cognitive and social development.⁶

Miasm :

Definition :

Dr. Tomas Paschero definition of miasm was: "A miasm is not an infection or an intoxication, but a vibratory alteration of man's vital energy, determining the biological behaviour and general constitution of the individual."

Amongst all predisposing factors of the disease conditions tendencies are important and very effective. This predisposition, whether constitutional or merely constant aspect of organic man which persists in the form of its expression, was called by Dr. Hahnemann: miasm.⁷

Miasms permanently change the life force *i.e.*, vital principle to make it susceptible

for the diseases, various kinds of disorders or conditions.⁴

The flexible balance & polarity of endogenous & exogenous disease origin, complementing each other, seems more adequately encompassed in the idea & homoeopathic description of the miasms than the concept of infection in modern medicine as it also considers the endogenous origin of illness along with exogenous factors.⁵

Everyone is born with different miasmatic characters but they vary in their activity at different moments during the entire life. The history demonstrates that successful practice of Homoeopathy has been possible only through conscious or unconscious application of the miasmatic concept,² as morality is based on both of these applications it is influenced by miasm.

Aim & Objective of study : To evaluate the moral aspects of an individual through miasmatic interpretation and assess the role of anti-miasmatic treatment in bringing the active miasmatic state into its latent phase.

Scope and Statement of the Problem :

In homoeopathy, a physician considers every aspect of an individual's personality while case-taking and during the selection of the *simillimum*. Miasms represent underlying predispositions that manifest through various dimensions of an individual's personality, including their moral and ethical characteristics. The moral aspect, therefore, serves as an important indicator of the dominant miasmatic influence.

Homoeopathy recognizes two fundamental forms of miasms: the **fundamental miasm** and the **dominating miasm**. Clinical case analysis often reveals a transformation or shift in the predominance of one miasm to another over time. Among these, the sycotic and syphilitic miasms tend to progress toward states of obstruction and ultimately destruction, affecting the individual's physical, mental, and moral well-being.

Since the fundamental miasm is considered an inherent constitutional predisposition and cannot be altered, the objective of anti-miasmatic treatment is not to change the fundamental miasm but to reduce the activity of the dominant miasm and restore it to its latent state. Thus, this study aims to evaluate whether appropriate anti-miasmatic treatment can improve the moral aspects of the individual by reducing the expression of active miasmatic influences, ideally restoring the individual toward a predominantly psoric or latent miasmatic state.

Hypothesis :

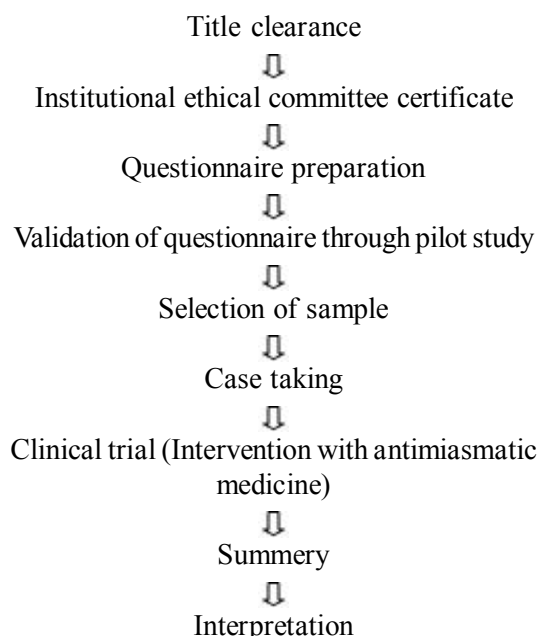
- H1** – Miasm and antimiasmatic treatment influence moral aspects of the individual.
- H0** - Miasm and antimiasmatic treatment does not influence moral aspects of the individual.

**Inclusive and exclusive criterion-
Inclusion-**

- Age group 17 to 22 years.
- Individuals giving follow ups.

Exclusion –

- Individuals having incurable or chronic diseases or disorders

Methodology, tools and technique-

Tools- Questionnaire on moral values & case format.

Sample size for complete study- 100

Sample size for pilot study-10

Study design-

Random samples had selected as the inclusion & exclusion criterion of the study. Individuals having chronic symptom that were present along had been provided with a questionnaire which was prepared on the basis of 7 moral values which are common in the student age group. Score obtained from this questionnaire as per the method decided for the analysis of the miasms. As well as complete case of all 10 individuals had taken with a proper format of the case taking and from that also miasmatic analysis of the case was determined. As both miasmatic analysis drawn from case and questionnaire were aligned the purpose of the preparation of the questionnaire was solved.

Result -

Case no.	Age	Moral values	Score of the case	Miasm as per the score	Miasmatic analysis (Case taking)	Medicine prescribed
1	19	Kindness, cooperation, hard work	73	Psora sycotic	Psora sycotic	Nux Vomica 200
2	18	Honesty, Compassion, Forgiveness	74 30	Psora sycotic	Psora sycotic	Arsenic album
3	21	Kindness, hard work	69	Sycotic	Sycotic	Kali ars 200
4	19	Kindness, respect for others, cooperation,	65	Syco-syphilitic	Syco-syphilitic	Natrum mur 30
5	21	Hard work, Honesty	42	Tubercular	Tubercular	Phosphorus 200
6	20	Kindness, cooperation,	60	Syco-syphilitic	Syco-syphilitic	Mag mur 30
7	21	Kindness, Honesty	69	Syco-syphilitic	Syco-syphilitic	Ignatia 30
8	22	Kindness, cooperation,	61	Syco-syphilitic	Syco-syphilitic	Lachesis 200
9	19	Compassion, Forgiveness, respect for others	73	Psora sycotic	Psora sycotic	Calc Phos 200
10	18	cooperation, hard work	40	Syphilitic	Syphilitic	Merc sol 30

Discussion

The result of the study had been concluded on the basis of the score obtained on the score parameters as follows-

Sr.No.	Score	Miasm
1	More than 75	Psora
2	68-75	Psora-sycotic
3	68-70	Sycotic
4	60-70	Syco-syphilitic
5	45-60	Syphilitic
6	Less than 45	Tubercular

The questionnaire was prepared on the basis of the ethical and conceptual aspect of individuals. The Score of the questionnaire & case taking of individuals gave the appropriately same miasmatic analysis. The purpose of this study was to validate the questionnaire for the complete research study & it should be useful for the study. Both of these objectives have achieved by this pilot study.

The questionnaire is properly designed for the research, the case taking reveals the same miasmatic background of all cases intervention given that is remedies prescribed work as per the hypothesis giving support to the cases studied.

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