

BASIC CONTENT, ESSENCE AND MODERNIZATION OF BIOETHICS

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Abstract. This article analyzes the origin, development and modernization processes of bioethics. Basic concepts within bioethics are considered.

Keywords: bioethics, modern ethical problems, medical ethics, bioethical principles, development, scientific and technical achievements

Introduction.

In the world, protecting human health, maintaining a healthy lifestyle, and creating comfortable living conditions for people with disabilities is developing as one of the main goals of ensuring social protection of the population. Nuclear threat, terrorism (bioterrorism), the uncertainty of society's moral attitude to the use of reproductive technologies, the incomplete development of mechanisms for regulating conflicts arising from the use of new technologies, clearly defining the limits of scientific and medical intervention in human life, regulating the lack of restraint in the human attitude to life. issues that cannot be delayed require extensive research in the field of bioethics. The man-made impact on the development of society, the moral attitude of a person to the world of life, as not only a medical, but also a social problem, became the subject of active discussion in the UN "Human Development" lectures.

In the world, scientific research is being carried out in the areas of bioethics, human rights, research ethics, and ecology. Under the auspices of the International Bioethics Committee of UNESCO, bioethics, health care, legal problems of using new medical technologies in universities (The Institute for Bioethics, Health Policy and Law, University of Louisville School of Medicine) research, medicine, pharmacology, engineering, physics, etc. scientific research is being carried out on Islamic bioethical aspects (Islamic Organization for Medical Sciences), environmental ethics issues (National Center for Bioethics in Research and Health Care).

In all periods of the society's development, the issues of reasonable attitude to nature, healthy lifestyle, appreciation of human health have been the subject of philosophical observations. The thoughts of the ancient Greek philosopher Aristotle that "the issue of maintaining human health is the true essence of medicine" motivated the formation of bioethical ideas. In the Avesta, one of the first written sources in Central Asia, environmental cleanliness and a healthy lifestyle are recognized as a source of health.

Abu Nasr Farabi, the positive effect of music on the human nervous system, Abu Rayhan Beruni, the source of physical exercises for the health of the body and mind, and Juzhoni, have established the importance of consuming liquid food. Ibn Sina's work "Medical Laws" reveals the theoretical foundations of modern surgery and methods of treating people with disabilities.

Foreign scientists D. Chalahan, the role of surgery in the treatment of disability, Dj. Naisbit revealed the importance of high technologies in the health care system, V. R. Potter, global bioethical problems, F. Fukuyama, the consequences of technological development, and V. I. Vernadsky, who

revealed the impact of environmental disasters on the human body.

In the CIS, especially Russian scientists Ye. Vodopyanova, the necessity of developing bioethics within practical ethics, Yu. Lopukhin discussed aspects of modern medicine related to bioethics, P.Tishenko discussed the consequences of biodominance in the age of advanced biotechnologies, F.T. Nejmiddinova, the role of biotechnologies in maintaining human health, A.Papova based the importance of following bioethics in the use of biotechnologies. V.V. Fedorin genetic modification of a person, M.F. Lanovsky, the role of modern biotechnologies in restoring identity, R.R. Belyaletdinov, impact of biotechnologies on human appearance, I.V. Aksenov scientific and religious aspects of transhumanism, S.Yu. Philosophical aspects of Shevchenko personalization, O.V. Polyakova researched the social and cultural consequences of biotechnologies.

Bioethics as a component of human health care in Uzbekistan in the field of medicine, Professor M.S. Abdulkhadjayeva's practice of "application of bioethical methods to the treatment of pathological changes in young children" and laid the foundation for the development of bioethics as a scientific direction in Uzbekistan. Philosophical aspects of bioethics Z.M. Mukhamedova's "Development of bioethics in Islam", F.B. Zagridinova's "The role of bioethics in the treatment of people with disabilities using biotechnology", R.Kh. Khudoyberganov "Social and moral aspects of thanatology", N.A. Umrzokova's "Bioethical problems of surrogate motherhood" and Sh.M. Isakhova's "philosophical and cultural analysis of conservative and innovative approaches in the development of bioethics" are revealed in scientific researches. M.A. Nurmatova, N.B. Abdullayeva assessed that "Bioethics is a component of professional ethics." M. Usmanov found elements of bioethics in ancient myths and M. Khidirov in esoteric teachings. Z.R. Isaqova analyzed the philosophical issues of bioethics and assessed that human life is the highest value, and bioethics is a moral regulator of relations with living beings as well as with humans.

At the new stage of the world's socio-cultural development, the need to identify the risks arising from scientific and technical achievements, the development of biotechnologies, and their widespread introduction into medicine and health care and practice, poses problems that cannot be delayed for the solution of philosophy, as well as all scientific fields.

The penetration of market relations into medicine, the rapid development of pharmacology, the increase in the share of the private sector in medicine and pharmacology, the processes of dehumanization in the health care sector, the social, spiritual, and ethical problems of using new scientific and medical technologies, the change in the balance in the relationship between man and nature, environmental problems aggravation of various pandemics, including the aggravation of global problems such as the COVID-19 pandemic, creates the need to form a bioethical worldview, the demand for the place of bioethics as a practical philosophy is increasing.

Bioethics has a deep philosophical foundation, a universal moral position, and its scope of research includes many topical issues such as human health, personal privacy, social and moral criteria for the use of modern biotechnologies.

Bioethics is a complex component of modern culture, a doctrine that studies and analyzes the moral consequences of the achievements of science and biomedical technologies, and expresses the rational attitude of humanity to the total "life". Analysis of the impact of bioethics on the development of society begins with understanding the essence of bioethics and its place in the system of scientific, philosophical, and moral knowledge. Analyzing the socio-philosophical nature of

bioethics allows for a broader understanding of its nature as a doctrine, science, and control mechanism.

We can cite bioethics as a field that deeply studies the controversial issues of philosophy. Although this field of science does not have a long past, its range of problems has existed since ancient times. Philosophical interpretation of the ethical aspects of the doctor-patient relationship, euthanasia and death, transplantation of human organs, abortion, cloning, and genetic engineering is a characteristic of not only world philosophy, but national philosophical thinking. Because the interest in this problem showed that by the second half of the 20th century, a system of objective knowledge was formed between philosophy and science to study the problem of bioethics. From this point of view, this issue is currently included in the field of scientific research of moral philosophy, and it is being researched by many specialists. Also, at the end of the 20th century, many scientific treatises on bioethical issues were published in the medical literature.

The term "bioethics" is a relatively new term in scientific usage. There are two views on the origin of this term in the scientific literature. In some sources, there are approaches that the famous American oncologist Van Ranselaer Potter (1911-2001) introduced this term into scientific circulation for the first time, and this is mainly found in Russian-language sources. In some sources in English and German, the German theologian Fritz Jahr used the term "Bio-Ethic" in his 1927 article published in the magazine "Kosmos", but the American scientist V.R. Potter is better defined by Potter.

In both cases, Potter's contribution to the formation and development of bioethics is incomparable. Potter emphasizes that social and natural sciences should combine their scientific achievements in order for humanity to achieve well-being.

In his book "Bioethics - a bridge to the future", he gave a scientific explanation of the term "bioethics" and also put forward the idea of establishing interdisciplinary committees on ethics, which is widespread in international practice. The main idea of this scientist was to jointly solve the problems of humanities and biology in order to save life on earth. In his opinion, "The long-term survival of man as a species in a normal and stable civilization requires the development and support of the system of ethical norms." V. R. Potter calls this system of ethical norms "global bioethics". Scientifically proves the division of global bioethics into medical ethics, bioethics, environmental ethics. According to Potter, "Bioethics should be a bridge connecting medical ethics and environmental ethics (ecoethics) on a global scale to ensure the survival of humanity and the health of the entire human society."

Bioethics is a new field of science, its emergence was caused by the revolutionary innovations of technological development and their implementation, together with the strengthening of humanitarian tendencies. The object of bioethics is socio-ethical criteria that regulate the relationship between human scientific research and the life of the entire ecosystem.

In the "Encyclopedia of Bioethics" published in 1978, Bioethics is defined as "the systematic study of human behavior based on moral values and principles within the framework of life and health sciences." This definition, as a preliminary definition of bioethics, has a relatively narrow meaning. Later, the expansion of research within the framework of bioethics, the expansion of scientific research led to the emergence of new approaches to the philosophical content of bioethics.

In the new edition of the "Encyclopedia of Bioethics" published in 1995, bioethics is defined

as "the systematic study of ethical parameters - moral assessment, decisions, actions, instructions, etc. - within the framework of the sciences of life and medical treatment with the help of various ethical methodologies developed interdisciplinary." . This shows that the meaning of this term has been clarified and the boundaries of bioethics have expanded. These clarified, expanded approaches were also the basis for the creation of legal foundations of bioethics.

Clarification of the scope of debate of bioethics (concepts, realities that should be considered) is one of its main methodological problems. The 1991 symposium on the impact of bioethics on medical ethics and forensic medicine, held in Eris, Italy, played an important role in defining the scope of the debate on bioethics. As a result of the symposium, a document representing the main approaches to bioethics and its sphere of influence was created.

Bioethics includes the entire biological world and the problems and issues that arise as a result of the human reaction to it. M.A. In his works, Nikulina divides the problems of bioethics into the following groups:

- Medical ethics (professional ethics of medical personnel);
- Ethical problems of research related to human life, health, mental and spiritual world;
- Genetic engineering, transplantology (transplantation of organs and tissues), euthanasia;
- Issues related to health system management, pharmacology and private medical service (customer-patient interests in private medical service);
- Issues of demographic control, reproductive health and family planning;
- Helping terminally ill patients (Hospice and palliative care centers)
- Issues related to human scientific research activities in the biological world (plants, animals) and others."

This description fully includes the problems of bioethics. Today, debates about bioethical issues continue in different parts of the world. Scientific, ethical and religious approaches to these problems are analyzed.

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