

BIOTECHNOLOGY AS A SOCIAL INSTITUTION IN A DEVELOPING SOCIETY

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Annotation: *The essence of the content of this scientific article is that the role of the boiteka in our society today, its moral principles, the need for time as the highest value for human life and many other information have been given.*

Key words: *Bioethics, Encyclopedia of bioethics, bioethics research centers, bioethics culture, Ethics, ethics, globalization, do no harm, deontological model, thalidomide tragedy, medical ethics, wound, transplantology.*

INTRODUCTION

Humanity is so wounded that it has struggled and is still struggling to survive in nature. A healthy and perfect life has been the life goal of a person in every era, and in the way of this goal, he has sometimes made various sacrifices.

As a result, it caused various problematic situations in the moral values and social norms. One of such problems is the issue of bioethics, which is the historical necessity of regulating moral values and humanitarian relations to solve problems between nature, man, and technical factors, and the current problems and processes in this way are within the framework of ethical standards. The existing conditions demanded that it should be solved.

No matter how much the human space develops, if a person does not form relationships based on mutual respect for the world around him, nature, and human concepts, it is inevitable that he will threaten himself first of all. Not for a long time, the problem of COVID-19, which is still worrying humanity, has once again made humanity think. Ethics and moral relations serve to embody humanity as the elite of nature. Morality as a form of social consciousness regulates human interaction in society.

Historically, in the process of people's joint life and activities, a certain set of customs, rules and norms, which is called spirituality and regulates their behavior, has emerged. The term "ethics" was first proposed by Aristotle, and it means the philosophy of morality and the norms related to it, that is, the theory of ethics.

Engaging in a certain type of professional activity causes the emergence of specific characteristics in moral standards. The ethics of a medical worker is primarily focused on the goal of preserving people's health and life. Man is not the tyrannical master of the universe or living beings, but a part of it, he should preserve and develop the values and human relations that have been formed for thousands of years in a positive direction. The achievements of scientific and technical development in the field of biomedicine have not only expanded in

practical terms, but also the possibilities in the field of biomedicine have affected the traditional ideas about good and evil, the good of the patient, the beginning and the end of human life, and so on. respectively, gave an additional impetus to the development of bioethics.

MAIN PART

The first bioethics research institute, the Hastings Center, was founded in New York in June 1969. In 1971, Georgetown University in Washington established the Joseph and Rose Kennedy Institute of Ethics, which in turn created the Center for Bioethics, and in 1978, the first 4-volume published "Encyclopedia of bioethics" (the last edition was published in 2005). These were the first steps towards the institutionalization of bioethics, which could be compared to its situation in the 21st century, when the total number of bioethics organizations worldwide exceeded one hundred (the largest bioethics research centers in Australia, Great Britain, Canada and America located in the United States). How the educational discipline of bioethics entered the international educational standard in philosophical and medical universities.

The priority task in the philosophical study of medical students is the formation of their creative thinking and scientific outlook in order to form a free and responsible person who is able to work constructively in problematic situations, combining professional competence with civic responsibility. At the moment, special attention is being paid to creating conditions for further improving the quality of medical services in all regions of the Republic of Uzbekistan. In order to fulfill this task, the formation of bioethical culture of future doctors is of urgent importance.

President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Sh.M. Tasks related to Mirziyoyev's decision No. PQ-2909 of April 20, 2017 "On measures to further develop the higher education system" and other decisions No. 3151, 2956, 5274 It is based on the international educational standards of the bioethics course and the wide introduction of teaching-methodical materials.

The central problems of the bioethics course are those who are tested in relation to the presentation of modern worldview guidelines and humanistic values of culture in connection with sensitive problems caused by the development of biomedical technologies: problems of life and death, ethical problems of biomedical research on humans, medical genetics and genomic medicine and others. "Bioethics" discipline, philosophy, history of medicine, Religion, Uzbekistan history, jurisprudence, public health and public health, clinical genetics, and other areas of knowledge related to the socio-humanitarian cycle. Biomedical ethics is rooted in a rich tradition of philosophical and religious systematic ethical thought.

Today, in the 21st century, the interaction and synthesis of natural and humanitarian sciences is gaining importance in the medical-biological education

system. One way to solve this problem is for professionals to develop the foundations of biomedical ethics in the future.

The development and study of bioethics helps to form new ethical postulates, to convey them to the medical and scientific community, to fully understand the ethical dilemmas that doctors, medical workers and researchers face not only in their daily work, but also in the adoption of the latest biomedical technologies. First of all, it was doctors who faced the problems of biomedical technology and their consequences.

The existence of these problems and their solution are directly related to the physical, mental, social and spiritual health of people, which are addressed today and are provided for in the priorities of the action strategy for 2017-2021. The ancient traditions of the spiritual foundation left by the Arab-linguistic scholars of East and Central Asia continue to search for new values of biomedical ethics, such as kindness, charity, consent, solidarity.

CONCLUSION

Today, about bioethics, it is necessary to talk about three types of truth: the research direction, the practice of ethical committees, and the academic discipline. The origin of bioethics goes to medicine and biology (advances in these areas of scientific knowledge have consequences that go beyond these sciences. Man "creates" not only the natural world, but also himself, that is, and goes beyond natural processes. Here is the delay of moral principles impossible and dangerous.

Ethical assessment and philosophical analysis of the consequences of human activity is required. Representatives of various specialties must be able to do this, therefore, bioethics unites doctors, biologists, philosophers, ecologists, lawyers, theologians, etc. It is clear here that in the field of medicine It is determined how important the outlook, psychological and practical training of future specialists is in the process of solving current social and medical problems. good solutions for health care are solutions based on moral obligations. A good medical solution equals a good moral decision. In this context, the field of bioethical knowledge has emerged as a vital field.

Man is part of the biosphere and his origin is biological, but at the same time he is also a sub-biological being. The biological life of people is increasingly subject to social, political, cultural, spiritual-ethical, spiritual needs and interests. A new stage of development, NTP related to biology made it possible to study human nature more deeply, to penetrate into the secrets of its life and death.

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