

"Bioethics and advanced reproductive technologies: gender discrimination or revenge matriarchy".



NEZHMETDINOVA FARIDA

*Head of Philosophy and Law
Department*

*Kazan State Agricultural University
Kazan, Russian*

UNESCO Scientifics Conference

“Gender and bioethics”

KAZAN

21-22 November 2011

Urgency

Now gender researches play a considerable role in various areas humanitarian knowledge:

1.gives the chance to get into an essence of occurring processes more deeply.

2.to tell that gender "measurement" frequently allows to look differently at the well-known facts from life of a society and history.

The purpose: a philosophical and ethical substantiation of necessity of bioethical examination of gender researches

Terminology

FEMINISM

1) radical feminism 2)
liberal feminism 3)
intellectual feminism

PATRIARCHY

PATRIARCHTY

MATRIARCHY

GENDER

REPRODUCTIVE
TECHNOLOGIES

GENDER

DISCRIMINATION

BIOETHICS

Global trends

- demand for energy and raw material
- solution of food problems and hunger
- continuing fight against diseases and protection of human health, animal and plant
- enormous environmental challenges facing today civilization
- tendency of population to achieve a new quality of life
- seek a new innovation technical platform to be more successful in global world
- development of bio economy

Science answer

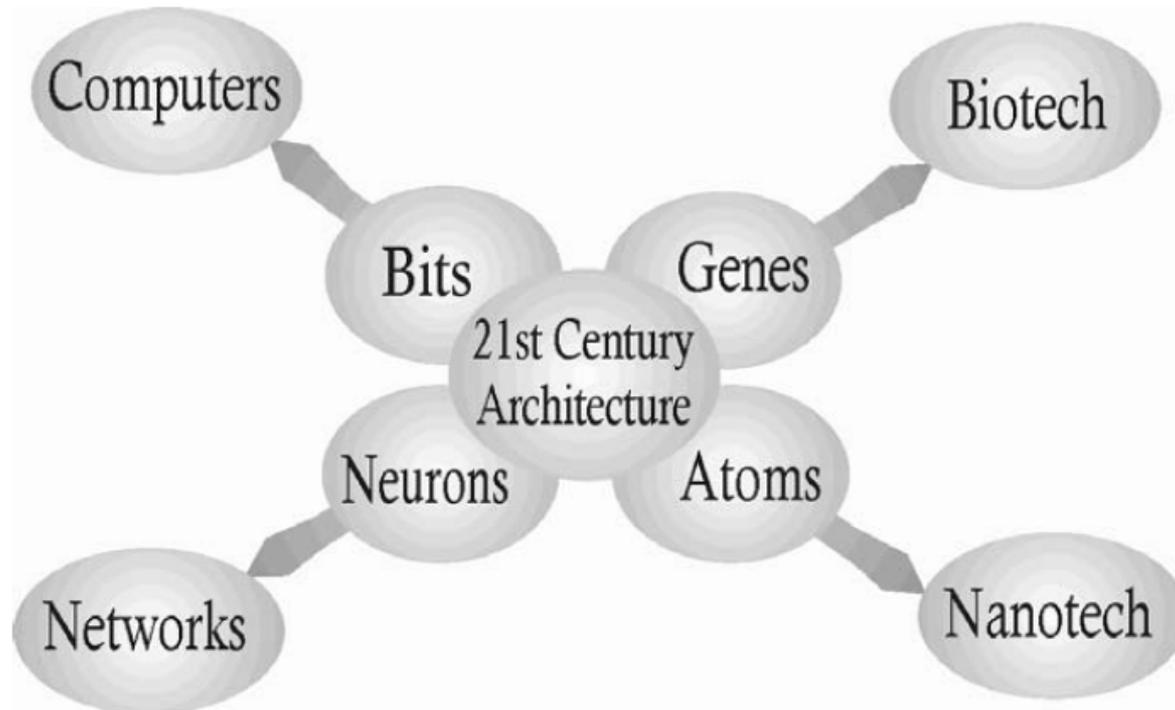


Figure A.13. 21st century architecture.

Zone of Poisoned Technology



John Nesbit

1. We prefer fast decisions in all areas – from religion before a healthy food.
2. We feel fear before technology and we admire it.
3. We have ceased to distinguish a reality and imagination.
4. We accept violence as norm of life.
5. We love technology as children love toys.
6. Our life became discharged and disseminated

Change of sense of a word «technology»

1967 - «object, a material and the physical processes separated from human beings»

1987 - «mutual relations of technology with life, a society and environment, a society and environment», in

1998 - in definition of concept of technology, its consequences join.

2004 – a conclusion that technologies can't be neutral. «The high technology – deep humanity», is represented, how ability to accept the technology keeping our humanity, and to reject technology, on it encroaching.

«The queen in the night born
not the son, not daughter,
not a mouse, not a frog, but
a little unknown creature»

Alexander Pushkin «The Tale of Tsar Saltan»





MAN-MADE HAZARDS

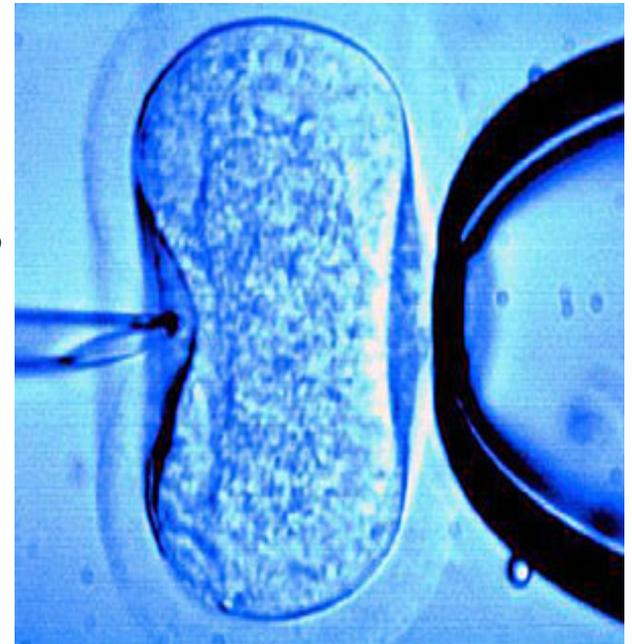


Today no one can even roughly estimate the consequences that would entail the reproduction of living organisms , created artificially. The evolution of live a long and slow. And nobody knows what will develop the relationship between artificial and natural living organisms.

REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

1. Auxiliary reproductive technology (FRT) — the general term concerning medical technologies, applied at barrenness

- Artificial insemination
- A sperm donor service
- The donor service of oocytes
- The Injection spermatozoon
in oocyte cytoplasm
- Extracorporeal fertilization
- Substitute motherhood



REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

2. Strategy of regulation of birth rate: social measurement of reproductive technologies

- ✓ The reproductive rights reflected in materials of the International Conference on the population and development (Cairo, 1994) and other international documents
- ✓ Contraception
- ✓ Abortion
- ✓ Reception children
- ✓ Sterilization

Gender discrimination

Any distinction, any exception or the preference based on a sign of a floor or on gender values accepted in a society, norms and stereotypes and having negative influence on equality of possibilities

- **Direct** discrimination means the unequal relation to men and the women, based on the legislation, standard documents or practice.
- **Indirect** discrimination means that norms and practice which at first sight are gender neutral, restrain same-gender representatives in a reality

Gender discrimination

Discrimination on the basis of a floor can arise also when gender neutral the politician and an expert render disproportionately more negative influence on any unprotected group of the population, more often, women.

Bioethical problems

- the Sex of a child and artificial insemination
- a sperm Donor service - my or another's child
 - Extracorporeal fertilization – age restrictions (mum in 68 years)
 - Substitute motherhood – the rights of mother, the child, reception parents
- the reproductive rights - of a problem: quantities of children (the country of South East Asia), unisex and sexless a family (parents, values in education of children), access to services of planning of a family

Bioethical problems

Contraception – the medical companies have transformed it into the business, the latent discrimination

Reception children or social orphans – confidentiality, bureaucracy, violence in a family, use of the term "adoption", deprivation of the parental rights etc.

Sterilization – voluntary and compulsory (hidden and a straight line, for example, IQ Singapore, эйбализм).

The right to birth rate regulation: contraception, abortion

Abortion – the right of the woman and the man: the law, religion, public health services

Photo from the Chicago March For the Choice, on March, 26th 2011



I'm a Feminist,

now what?



My body – my business. A matriarchy revenge?



My Business whom I want I
love
My body to whom I want I
give
And it doesn't matter yours
and not fault
A lot of such as you, and I
one (Lolita)

Rationale for bioethics expertise

- Talking about the technological challenges no one can escape from the problems of ethical choice, and score one or the necessary decisions can keep the development of negative processes at some particular level, to deal with them, having a clear perspective
- Expensive technological capabilities in order to maintain human well-being, above all, its life and health, the surrounding natural cause of the fact that each case their use is socially significant. It can not be ignored, more needs to be certain mechanisms of social regulation, including through international cooperation



BASIC APPROACHES TO DEFINITION of "BIOETHICS"

1. **Social:** "A new area of knowledge, connecting biological knowledge with knowledge of human, moral values I took bio, to represent biological knowledge, the science of living systems, and I took ethics, to provide knowledge of value systems of human morality “,- **W.R. Potter**
2. **Medical:** "Bioethics is an interdisciplinary research ethical, philosophical and anthropological issues raised by advances in biomedical science and application of innovative technologies in health care practice", - **P.D.Tischenko**
3. **Philosophical:** "The science of decision-making on the basis of an estimation and a choice of criterion of the moral relation to the live“, - **F.T. Nezhmetdinova**

Bioethics kinds

- Theoretical - Philosophical synergy and Multidisciplinary area of knowledge
- Practical (applied) - Reflection in various fields of activity (for example, medical, agro bioethics, NBIC, gender, scientific, sports)
Clinical - case bioethics.

Institutionalization of bioethics

- 1. Ideals, norms, principles
- 2. Humanitarian examination.
- 3. Scientific discipline.
- 4. An educational subject.
- 5. Ethical committee.
- 6. Experts of bioethics

Barriers and doubts of bioethics in context of gender



On a way to dialogue



Bioethics mission

- will avoid such applications of NBIC technology, which are contrary to human rights and contain the risks outweigh the potential benefits
- must comply with all the issues and ideas emerging from all sectors of society, and should pay special attention to cultural, gender and religious differences
- better information and better understanding of what NBIC technology and where it can be
- supports science-based monitoring by government agencies, whose goal is to protect the health, safety and environmental protection applied

CONCLUSION

WHY BIOETHICS?

- an interdisciplinary dialogue platform
- social regulation of technology risks of the new development and changes in "material viability"
- constructive communication authorities, businesses, scientists and society
- support, research and social projects aimed at preserving the health and welfare of human and nature
- "internal optics" moral attitude to the living and the categorical imperative NBIC technology
- condition for the development of civil society and rule of law

Gender and bioethics?



Thank you for your attention!



nadgmi@mail.ru