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Table of Contents

Title	Page
A. Introduction	1
1. Ethics and Bioethics.....	2
2. Bioethics – Defining	3
3. History	5
B. Principles of Bioethics.....	7
1. Autonomy (respect individual and their decisions).....	8
2. Justice (to be fair).....	9
3. Beneficence (do good).....	9
4. Non-maleficence (do no harm).....	10
C. Need to Understand Bioethics.....	11
D. Issues in Bioethics.....	14
1. Human Reproductive Technology.....	16
a. Reproductive Medicine and Assisted Reproduction.....	16
b. Sex Selection.....	19

c. Genetic Screening -- Pre-Implantation Genetic Diagnosis....	21
d. Directed Reproduction Based on the Social Utility Eugenics	22
2. Genetic Conservation –Bio-Banking.....	24
3. Human Embryo Experimentation.....	26
a. Stem Cell Research and Tissue Transplantation.....	26
b. Somatic Gene Transfer – Teraupic Cloning.....	32
c. Gene Therapy.....	33
4. Human Genome Project.....	38
a. Population Diversity.....	42
b. UNESCO Declaration on Human Genome and Human Rights	43
5. Cloning	49
a. Animal Cloning.....	49
b. Human Cloning	51
6. Defining Death.....	55
7. Organ Transplantation.....	60
8. Research Ethics	67
9. The Transgenics	69

a. Genetically Modified Organisms.....	71
b. Living Modified Organisms.....	77
c. Food Products.....	78
10. Economic Issues.....	80
a. Commercialization and the Industry Bioethics.....	80
b. Intellectual Properties Rights.....	81
11. Environmental Ethics	89
12. Bioethics and Society: the Tussle.....	93
E. Future	95

A. Introduction

When we say that human being is a social animal, we are also aware of the fact that human beings today by virtue of their unique intelligence and thinking capacity created a civilized society to live in. They made some basic rules to behave in that society. Slowly the societies grew and the diversities crept in them as influence by the development of religion and ultra social urban life. With his basic needs of food, clothing and shelters were no more bothering him, he shifted his attention to research to make the human life more easy and comfortable. He discovered better means of transportation, communication and health care. The rigorous scientific research paved way for more and more discoveries and inventions in these areas. Everybody was so busy in enjoying the fruits of these developments that they never cared about their limits. But the intelligentsia from all parts of societies raised alarm whenever they found any development in human social life to be nonethical. In recent years a lot of emphasis has been on the ethical issues in all spheres of life. This is a clear and definite indication of the extent of civilization of human race that the man is trying to weigh every development in his society on a balance of good and bad in terms of morality. The term ethics has become an integral part of all the dimensions of civilized human society.

1. Ethics and Bioethics

Ethics, the true meaning of this term from any standard dictionary is "Moral principles that control or influence a person's behavior (in his profession, business, in medical issues or any such issues that can generate debate). Ethics has also been regarded as the moral philosophy that guides the common truthful conscience vis-à-vis the good and bad, the right and wrong. Often 'ethics' and 'morals' are used interchangeably. While morals denote a general belief that certain actions are right or wrong, ethics refer to a set of standards and principles by which a group decides to evaluate and regulate its behaviour, with wider considerations. An individual can have a reaction to the rightness of a particular event by virtue of his moral judgment. But ethics encompasses critical investigation of the preconceived principles and concepts used in moral debate of an action. So ethics is system or theory of moral values or principles on any subject.

Ethics are generally considered under metaethics, normative ethics and applied ethics. Metaethics in simple terms relates the human action with that of the spiritual guidelines laid out in various scriptures, teachings and thoughts. Normative ethics establishes the standards or norms for conduct, normally considered as general theories about how one ought to live. The modern normative ethics evaluates whether human actions are to be judged right or wrong solely on the basis of their consequences. The rejuvenation in the study of ethics during the second half of the 20th century took place due