

**ABORTION AS AN ETHICAL PROBLEM****OLIMJONOVA FARAXNOZ ORIFJONOVNA**

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***Annotation.** The relevance of the topic of the presented scientific work is determined by its connection with the urgent needs of biomedical ethics as an interdisciplinary field of knowledge that has ethical problems related to medicine as its subject. Such needs are expressed primarily in attempts to resolve the so-called "open moral problems" in the field of medicine. The object of the presented work will be abortion as a problem, about the moral qualification of which there is no unity of opinion in the public consciousness - neither among specialists nor among the general public.*

***Key words.** abort, fetus-patient", "legal personality of the fetus, women.*

The degree of knowledge of the problem. The question of the correlation of medicine, ethics and law within the framework of the abortion problem is a turning point that determines various directions in the search for ways to resolve the latter.

In the Republic of Uzbekistan today, in accordance with statistical indicators and studies of the State Statistics Committee, there is a decrease in abortions by 7 thousand times, it should be noted that positive indicators continue to be recorded for several years in a row.

Statistical indicators of abortion cases in the Republic of Uzbekistan by year:

No	Year	Aborts
1	2017 year	42,4 000 aborts
2	2018 year	44,1 000 aborts
3	2019 year	39,0 000 aborts

4	2020 year	37,3 000 abortions
5	2021 year	35,4 000 abortions
6	2022 year	32,2 000 abortions

In the preamble to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, adopted by the UN General Assembly resolution of November 20, 1989, it is noted that the States parties to the Convention take into account that "a child, due to his physical and mental immaturity, needs adequate legal protection, both before and after birth." In accordance with Article 1 of the Convention, every human being is recognized as a child until the age of 19. At the same time, the Convention does not establish the initial moment from which a human being should be recognized as a child. Purpose and objectives of the study:

The main purpose of this dissertation research is to find ways to solve the problem of artificial abortion, which is extremely relevant and causes such an ambiguous attitude to itself. In the process of working on the goal, the author conducts research on the chosen topic in two directions: along the path of philosophical, theoretical and practical solutions to ethical problems related to abortion.

1. Within the framework of a philosophical and theoretical approach to solving the problem of abortion, in connection with the set goal, the following research tasks are consistently solved in scientific work:

- an ethical and philosophical analysis of the theoretical base is carried out, all existing and potentially possible "pro" and "contra" are weighed and philosophically comprehended within the ethical discourse on the problem of abortion; the results of the analysis are used by us to substantiate our own position on this issue;

- based on the conclusion that the problem of abortion begins to be understood as a moral problem in connection with the cornerstone issue of the

status of the human fetus, the main goal of logical and methodological research in the philosophical and theoretical part of the work is the planned end result of the latter, expressed in the establishment of the initial boundary of the acquisition of the embryo of the status of the individual (together with the "right to life").

As part of a practical approach to solving the problem of artificial termination of pregnancy, the main purpose of our research is concretized by us in the formulation and subsequent solution of the following research tasks:

- to analyze the historical experience of the development of the abortion problem in our country, as well as a comparative analysis legislation of other countries (on the issue under discussion);

- based on the results obtained, as well as modeling the ideal situation of the widespread prohibition of abortions, the author sets himself the task of showing the inexpediency of imposing a legislative ban on the practice of artificial termination of pregnancy;

- as part of the practical solution to the problem of abortion, we set out to justify the expediency and necessity of competent application of birth control methods alternative to artificial termination of pregnancy, education of the population in the field of reproductive health and improvement of family planning services.

***Methodological foundations of the study.*** When solving the tasks set in the scientific work, a set of theoretical and empirical methods was used: the study of special literature, analysis, synthesis, systematization and generalization of the data obtained. In addition, the theoretical and methodological basis of the research is a combination of the following approaches: holistic and comparative-historical, a historical and philosophical approach to the problem of abortion is used; in the course of further dissertation research, methods of systematic and comparative analysis are also used, allowing to reveal the essence of the problem more deeply and outline ways to solve it.

This scientific work is a special targeted study of the problem of abortion as an ethical problem, aimed at finding morally worthy ways to solve the latter;

Within the framework of the philosophical and theoretical approach to the problem of abortion, an ethical and philosophical analysis of the theoretical basis was carried out: all the pros and cons were weighed in the discussion on the problem of abortion, on the basis of which the moral permissibility of artificial termination of pregnancy at an early stage was argued, as well as the moral inadmissibility of prohibiting the practice of this kind;

Within the framework of the presented research, a reasoned, logically justified methodology is proposed to establish the initial boundary of the acquisition of the "right to life" by the embryo, which adequately fits into the framework of the existing state of things and the current legislation;

The concepts of "fetus-patient" and "legal personality of the fetus" are introduced into scientific circulation, in addition, the necessity and expediency of introducing these concepts into legislation is shown;

In the practical solution of the problem of abortion, we substantiate the special role of the family planning service, and also show the need to create all conditions for the development of a network of institutions of the latter in all territories of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

*The results of the study* allow us to create a holistic view of abortion as an "open moral problem", as well as to identify the most appropriate ways to solve it today. In addition, indicators of the evaluation of the scientific and practical value of the work can serve not only the conclusions and recommendations presented in the scientific work, but also the possibility of using the latter as a rational basis for the development of state laws on the protection of the human fetus.

The obtained data can be used in interdisciplinary research on bioethics and on individual problems of medical ethics, and can also contribute to the

development of normative documents in bioethical practice and become the basis for the humanitarian expertise of new biotechnologies.

The results of the study can contribute to the formation of appropriate requirements both for the list of new specialties and qualifications, and for the content and organization of education in the field of biomedicine.

The research materials can serve as a scientific and methodological basis for specialists (medical workers, psychologists) who provide support to a woman in a situation of reproductive choice.

There are four types of attitudes of women of fertile age to abortion: emotional rejection, non-acceptance at the semantic level, rational attitude and attitude to abortion as a medical procedure. The attitude of a woman of fertile age to abortion is based on the meaning she gives to abortion.

The value-semantic sphere of women of fertile age has the following features: the value of the role of the mother is of high rank importance (includes childbearing, caring for the child, his upbringing, being a role model for him, having good relations with him based on mutual understanding), family protection (belongs to the group of safety values and includes ensuring the safety of relatives and those we love) and the value of self-respect (means confidence in the value of your personality, the dignity of the individual). The values of religiosity (faith in higher powers, adherence to a certain faith), authority (the right to lead, lead, give orders), diversity of life (striving for novelty, change, accepting the challenges of fate) and breadth of views (the ability to see and correlate different points of view, relying on extensive knowledge) have low rank significance. The type of attitude of women of fertile age to abortion is influenced by the peculiarities of their value-semantic sphere. Influencing and determining a woman's attitude to abortion are the values of average rank significance. At the heart of a woman's attitude to abortion, «emotional rejection» is the desire for others to recognize different sides of her «I» (femininity, motherhood, intelligence – perhaps in professional activity), as well as the fear of condemnation, public censure for an abortion.

The attitude of «non-acceptance at the semantic level» is based on a sense of «purity inside and out», a life position – everything should be reliable, honest and clean, including in relationships.

Among the significant factors influencing a woman's decision to maintain / terminate pregnancy are: the experience of motherhood, the experience of termination of pregnancy, religiosity, the nature of the relationship with the father of the child, the nature of the relationship with significant loved ones, the material and financial base necessary to ensure the care and upbringing of the child.

For psychological support of a woman in a situation of reproductive choice, an existential approach can be used, which is focused on the actualization of a woman's responsibility for making a decision to terminate a pregnancy, the emphasis in working with a woman on the values and meanings that she attaches to pregnancy, building positive relationships with the immediate environment, in particular with the family, and increasing the psychological competence of medical personnel interacting with a woman.

**Conclusion.** Summing up all of the above, it seems possible to draw the following conclusions. The main purpose of the presented scientific work was to eliminate the "weak link" of the chosen research object, which manifests itself in the still unresolved question of morally worthy ways to solve the most urgent problem of artificial abortion today.

The work to achieve this goal was outlined by us in two directions, designated as ways a) philosophical and theoretical and b) practical solutions to ethical problems related to abortion.

Within the framework of the first of these, a philosophical and theoretical approach to solving the problem of abortion, the main stages of the formation of orthodox prohibitive and liberal positions in relation to artificial termination of pregnancy were traced, the specifics of each of these approaches were identified, the fundamental principles underlying them were determined - and, as a result, the

liberal position of the attitude was highlighted to abortion as the most adequate to the conditions and values of modern reality. In addition, within the framework of this approach, an ethical and philosophical analysis of the theoretical basis was carried out: all the pros and cons were weighed, and the moral permissibility of artificial termination of pregnancy at an early stage was reasoned. Since the problem of abortion is beginning to be understood as a moral problem in connection with the cornerstone question for her about the status of the human fetus, a solution to the latter could be found on the basis of closing this issue. To achieve this goal, the author proposed a reasoned methodology for establishing the initial boundary of the embryo's acquisition of the "right to life", which adequately fits into the framework of the existing state of things and the current legislation.

The proposed concept is based on the idea that the "formula of life" that we derive should be adequate to the already existing "formula of death" within the framework of the current legal system. And if the criterion of a person's death is currently recognized as the death of his brain, therefore, the border of intrauterine development of the human fetus, which determines the personal status of the latter, should be characterized by the appearance (formation) of the main substrate of the brain in the process of this development. It was found that the fetus corresponding to the 8th week of pregnancy has this characteristic. Consequently, this period is defined as the desired boundary for the embryo to acquire the status of a human personality. In order to give the deduced position a legal (or legal) status, the author identifies the need to fix the specified boundary of intrauterine development as a starting (or starting) point for achieving this goal. In the course of further reasoning, it is proposed to "rise" somewhat above the indicated starting point (while leaving it in mind as the lower limit of final aspirations), which is due to the deterministic force of the question of fetal viability, taking into account the possibilities provided by technologies for nursing premature babies. Since, at the present stage of the development of medicine, such a "limit" is the period of 22 weeks of pregnancy established by the World Health Organization, therefore, the specified 22 weeks (in connection with the necessary "adjustment" of the logically

constructed reasoning by the above deterministic circumstances) can be considered the desired boundary. Starting from this moment, it is considered appropriate to talk about the "legal personality" of the fetus and, accordingly, consider the latter as a person with certain rights, protected by the law.

At the same time, the relative (or conventional) nature of the deduced position is stipulated: it is assumed that with the progress and development of medical achievements related to the technologies of nursing premature babies, the fetal viability limit (and with it the intrauterine development limit, which determines the moral and legal status of the human embryo) should decrease, and, ideally, - decrease until it coincides with our main (or initial) fixed point. Then everything will fall into place, and harmony will be achieved in the adequacy of the provisions and norms regulating the polar aspects of human life within the framework of one legislation.

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