



Mains Practice Question

Q. Discuss the scope and significance of bioethics in the context of India. (150 Words)

01 Feb, 2024 GS Paper 4 Theoretical Questions

Approach

- Write an introduction about bioethics.
- Mention the key areas of bioethics in India.
- Write the significance of bioethics.
- Write a conclusion.

Introduction

Bioethics is the study of ethical issues arising from advances in biology, medicine, and healthcare. It addresses moral considerations in areas like medical research, clinical practice, and emerging technologies. The goal is to guide responsible decision-making in the application of scientific and medical knowledge.

Body

- **Scope of bioethics in India:**
 - **Medical Ethics:**
 - **Informed Consent:** Ensuring that patients have adequate information to make informed decisions about their medical treatment.
 - **End-of-life Care:** Addressing ethical dilemmas surrounding decisions about withdrawing or withholding life-sustaining treatment.
 - **Organ Transplantation:** Addressing ethical concerns related to organ donation, allocation, and transplantation.
 - **Reproductive Ethics:**
 - **Assisted Reproductive Technologies (ART):** Examining the ethical implications of procedures such as in vitro fertilization (IVF), surrogacy, and genetic screening.
 - **Sex-selective technologies:** Addressing concerns related to gender-based selection of embryos.
 - **Genetic Ethics:**
 - **Genetic Testing and Counseling:** Ensuring ethical practices in genetic testing, counseling, and the use of genetic information.
 - **Gene Editing:** Addressing ethical considerations surrounding gene-editing technologies like CRISPR-Cas9.
 - **Clinical Trials and Research Ethics:**
 - Ensuring ethical conduct in clinical trials and biomedical research, including participant consent, privacy, and data protection.
 - **Public Health Ethics:**
 - Addressing ethical issues related to healthcare access, resource allocation, and public health policies.
- **Significance of bioethics in India:**
 - **Protecting individual rights and dignity:** Bioethics ensures ethical treatment of

- individuals in medical research and practice, safeguarding their rights and respecting their values.
- **Guiding policy and legislation:** Sound bioethical principles can inform national policies and legislation on healthcare, biotechnology, and research, ensuring responsible and ethical development.
 - **Building a just and equitable healthcare system:** Bioethics can guide decision-making towards equitable access to healthcare, ensuring fair distribution of resources and addressing issues like medical discrimination.
 - **Maintaining public trust in science:** Adherence to ethical principles builds trust in scientific institutions and research, crucial for sustained public support for scientific advancement.

Conclusion

India has taken steps to promote bioethics education, notably through initiatives like National Ethical Guidelines for Biomedical and Health Research Involving Human Participants, published by the ICMR, the ICMR Bioethics Unit at the National Centre for Disease Informatics and Research (NCDIR). However, there is still a lot of scope for improvement and innovation in bioethics education in India, as it requires a multidisciplinary and intercultural approach that respects diversity and complexity.

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