Discussing the relationship between eugenics, genomic, and reproductive technolog...

Life, Relationships

Discussing the Relationship between Eugenics, Genomic, and ReproductiveTechnologySince the early part of human existence, various discreet and unique characteristics can be seen either on the physical: such as moles, height, physique; and psychological, being manifested on certain behaviors and attitudes. This distinct and apparent inherent characteristic makes up an individual, and consequently has contributed towards the evolution and development of mankind.

The study of such, which usually starts from the biological beginnings in genes and DNA's, can be considered in the basic principles of Eugenics, Genomic, and the Reproductive Technology, and its relative associations. Eugenics can be considered a form of a social thinking, which advocates the development of the hereditary traits of human by means of a variety of forms of intrusion or intervention.

All throughout the history, the term has been classified as an advocate for social responsiveness, an enlightened attitude of the society, primarily aimed to create a stronger, healthier, and intelligent people, and at the same time lessen the sufferings of human (Currell 25). To achieve this goal, earlier methodologies used the procedures on selective or discerning breeding, while the modern methodology focused on the birth control, genetic counseling, pre-natal testing, genetic engineering, and the in-vitro fertilization.

Though, thephilosophyof eugenics can be considered somewhat idealistic, some of the advocates against it consider it as an enticement to the " power hungry" and noticeably can be subjected to further corruptions.

Furthermore, it is also considered by some as the justification for the sponsored-statediscriminationor extermination, and genocide such as theHolocaust. The word " Genomic” usually covers a broader context of related technologies and scientific research.

The term genome refers to the total set of instructions or processes in creating an organism. It is the master or the original blueprint of all cell activities and structures during the life p of an organism (McGrath 10). Considering the human genome, it is comprised of tightly threads in a coil figure of DNA, where the genes can be found. Genomic, therefore, refers to the to the study of the DNA, the mRNA, and the corresponding protein levels.

The Reproductive Technology covers all of the anticipated and current technologies in animal and human reproduction, together with the assisted technology in the reproductive state, and contraception. The assisted reproductive technology include the following: cloning, treatment of hormone, cryogenic preservation of sperms and embryos, artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, artificial reproduction, embryo transfer, and surrogacy, to name a few. Aside from contraception, other techniques involve artificial wombs, repro genetics, technology choice germinal, and parthenogenesis in vitro (Mur 39).

Many concerns of the reproductive technology have consequently given rise to certain bioethical issues, since the knowledge or technology more often changes the premises that lie following the existing systems of reproductive and sexual morality. More so, the ethical issues of human improvement occur when the reproductive technology has eventually evolved to be a

possible expertise or technology not only for the reproductively withdrawn people but also for healthy reproductive people.

Therefore, based on the respective discussion above, eugenics, genomic, and the reproductive technology are associated with each other. They comprised a common theme, which is thehuman being- for the betterment deemed achievable. They apparently constitutes a “ cyclic” pattern of contextual connotation since the inherent characteristics of every human being depends on the unique genes or “ genetic codes” (genomic).

These in turn can be influenced by the social intervention (eugenics) on both of the parents since the social requisites or responsiveness determines the characteristics and behavior of the parents, which in-turn could be inherited by the off spring. The process or the system upon which all of these can be conceived fall on the ‘ reproductive technology” since it is concerned with the various methods of how the women can be “ fertilized” to conceive birth. Aside from this, the reproductive technology also deals with the means of controlling or inhibiting reproduction.

Therefore, the innermost portion of the relevant study of the human being lies on the field of genetics, which is being represented by genomic. The inherent process wherein the behavior of a child can be obtained through the combination of genes or DNA’s of both parents, and consequently can be affected by the social various social interventions. The reproductive technology signifies the process wherein these two concerns may be verified. Though the topics presented constitutes a broad range of

knowledge, the basic underlying principles and its corresponding associations can be seen.

The issues of possible temptation to power, ethical, and moral concerns, cannot be justified. Withrespectto the technological advancement in the field of human “ development”, the scientific method of achieving such will definitely have an impact on the issues governing morality, ethical values, and social norms. The important thing to remember, though the goal of human development can be very enticing, is that certain boundaries should not be crossed over not to cause imbalanced on the very nature of human existence.