

SOCIAL AND ETHICAL RESILIENCE IN WORLD

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ABSTRACT

Changes in the geopolitical world order, economic, social and ethical consequences of the COVID pandemic make it possible to assess the current period of development as an extraordinary instability. Various ideologies and currents emerge. The most controversial manifestation of the post-COVID world is the phenomenon of the anti-vaccine movement. Anti-vaccinationism has become widespread in many countries. The question of whether to be vaccinated or not to be vaccinated has acquired the status of an ethical dilemma. Paradoxically, a situation has arisen where the global overcoming of the pandemic all over the world depends on the individual solution of this dilemma by each citizen.

KEYWORDS: *Personal Autonomy, Antivaxer, Vaccination, COVID-19, Moral Dilemma, Pandemic, Social Skills.*

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic came on suddenly, but not unexpectedly. As experts write, the crowding and urbanized lifestyle of modern civilization; the speed of the global migration of the Earth's population, - "to the dead spots of concrete all over the planet" [1] - this is the reason for the revelry in the biosphere. As early as 1965, a 229E respiratory infection was discovered. COVID-19 is not the first corona virus to emerge in the early 21st century. Before it, there were outbreaks of avian, swine flu (SARS-CoV, 2002; Ebola, H1N1, 2009; MERS 2015). Finally, COVID-19 - SARS-CoV-2, which emerged at the very end of 2019. The negatively felt viral response of nature to imbalances in the biosphere is natural, and perhaps fair. In the midst of a pandemic, "vax" is used for brevity as the concept of a vaccine; opponents of vax are referred to as "anti-vaxxer" [2]. It was named the main word of 2021. The pandemic has changed the way people live. Social distancing has intensified, taking on the dimensions of a pandemic [3]. The requirement to observe self-isolation, social distance, wear masks, -these restrictive measures (self-isolation, social distancing, masks) caused a mixed reaction from society. The greatest negative reaction of the population was provoked by the mass vaccination

against COVID-19 - SARS-CoV-2. Along with sanitary and hygienic measures, mass vaccination is a necessity of our days. Some countries have shown elements of coercion to mass vaccinations.

In fact, simultaneously with vaccination, an anti-vaccination movement appeared with its own ideology, argumentation. Arguments of anti-vaxxers are not so much scientific in nature as social and ethical. Vaccination is perceived as a social evil, a restriction of free will and individual rights. From a matter of purely rational choice, agreeing or refusing a vaccine has become a difficult moral dilemma. Many myths have been born that present the vaccine as a way of chipping for the purpose of totalitarian control of the population, as a way to reduce the number of socially supported groups (the elderly, people with disabilities, the intrigues of enemies). The economic downturn and political instability increase interest in such stereotypes of public consciousness.

Literature review

In the preparation of this material, relevant documents of the UN, WHO, UNESCO were used. (Corona virus (COVID-19) Vaccinations. Our World in Data; Global Immunization Vision and Strategy, etc). Materials were drawn on the history of medicine, more precisely, the history of overcoming smallpox, poliomyelitis, and Ebola. In particular, the work of Richard Preston is interesting in that it presents not only a chronicle of the emergence and struggle of Ebola, but also an ethical assessment of the “contribution” of mankind to the emergence and development of epidemics. As for the problem of ethical dilemmas, the approach to the topic of L. Kohlberg, J-P. Sarta, A. McIntyer, E. Dononan, Y. Kubar, A. Razin. It is necessary to mention the work of virologists, to whom the authors addressed, in particular. I. Ullah [4], L. Khan [5] and their colleagues, as well as Russian scientists A. Boreyko, E. Kunin, T. Ilyicheva [6], which helped to understand the essence of anti-vaccinationism.

Materials and methods

In the process of research texts of philosophical sources (Avicenna, Thayer De Chardin, M. Foucault, P. Singer, Yu. Kubar [7]) were studied. At the same time, methods of critical and comparative analysis were used. The studies of philosophers and experts were compared through the prism of universal moral values, the provisions of the classical theory of morality and modern bioethics. The author's conclusions were supported by the results of in-depth interviews with anti-vaxxers, analysis of statistics on the topic.

Results

Pandemic caused by the SARS-CoV-2 virus grew at a rapid pace and high mortality. It soon became apparent that sanitary measures, social distancing, wearing masks and disinfection were not enough. Mankind has overcome smallpox, poliomyelitis, and other infectious diseases in this way. However, the COVID-19 vaccine has met with strong resistance from the population in many states, including European ones, in the Russian Federation, where there are serious scientific schools of virology and successful vaccination experience. Many rumors and myths circulated among the population. A vaccine is a controlled provocation of the growth of antibodies to block the disease-causing effects of a live virus, in case it enters the body. The

reasons for the increase in the number of anti-vaxxers from corona virus can be called the following:

- Initial skepticism towards a new step in scientific progress (the history of vaccination testifies to the desperate resistance of the uneducated population)[8];
- Fear of complications after vaccination; widespread rumors and myths;
- Time pressure, an objective lack of time to fully complete the development of a vaccine against COVID-19, the pandemic flared up rapidly;
- The list of diseases for which the vaccine is contraindicated was also not strictly defined.

In our opinion, it is reasonable to name the following as reasons:

- It is a form of protest caused by the deterioration of the quality of life of society (jobs were closed, the economic well-being of the population decreased, the misbehavior of state leaders, for example, B. Jongsan's party during the quarantine period);
- Expression of dissatisfaction with the restriction of customary rights and freedoms, violation of moral standards (compulsion to vaccinate through the threat of losing a job, restriction of movement, social isolation)

Individual attitudes towards vaccination have acquired the status of a Shakespearean dilemma "to be or not to be". In the history of philosophy, there is a widespread moral dilemma about a tram with 10 passengers and one person on the rail [9]. Is it moral if the switchman sacrifices one person to save 10? Covid-19 has turned the situation upside down: one anti-vaxxer can lead to the death of 10 people. Is it acceptable to resort to elements of forced vaccination in order to save the majority? The pandemic is an extraordinary period in the development of the country, it served as an indicator of the moral consciousness of a particular society and a particular citizen, the degree of their readiness for socially significant actions. There is no single universal answer to complex moral questions. One consolation, we can predict a reduction in the number of anti-vaxxers in the near future. Many people have become convinced of the relative safety of coronavirus vaccines. They see firsthand the decline in infection with it after the vaccination campaign began.

Empirical data

30 anti-vaxxers, residents of the capital of Uzbekistan, Tashkent, over 18 years old, 15 women, 15 men, the study was conducted from May to June 2022. As a result of in-depth interviews, the reasons why they became supporters of this movement were highlighted: 11 respondents are afraid of complications; 5 are dissatisfied with the strategy of the state in the vaccination campaign; the moral basis was put forward as a priority by 5 respondents. The rest could not name a priority reason for their refusal to vaccinate.

CONCLUSIONS

We put forward the following conclusions. Some of them:

One of the main reasons for skepticism is medical: fear of complications, mass rumors about serious consequences:

The rejection of vaccination occurs against the background of general dissatisfaction with the socio-economic state of society and significant restrictions

Elementary egoism, immaturity of the social and moral responsibility of the individual

No work was carried out on the spiritual and moral education of the population regarding the need for vaccination.

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