



## Study about Euthanasia, and Classification of Euthanasia

**Abhishek Gupta** Advocate, BBA, LLM, advabhishekpremgupta@gmail.com

**Abstract :** ‘Euthanasia’ ‘Euthanasia’ is a Greek word Vouthanazia.<sup>1</sup> It is a combination of two words eu-good and thanatos-death, means ‘to die well’. Thus, Euthanasia is defined as eliminating human life from painless means for the purpose of ending the physical pain.



This means that when a doctor inspires death with a deadly injection, then a patient who is incredibly suffering and constantly requests the doctor to do so.

The Netherlands is the single country in the world where openly skilled. This is not specifically permitted by law, but Dutch-law's accepts standard-defense from doctors who have followed the official guidelines. These guidelines rely on the request of the voluntary and unbelievable-breed of suffering. Euthanasia and supportive suicide have been defined by the State Commission on Euthanasia. Euthanasia is the intention of ending life, in addition to the person concerned, on request from a person. Assistant suicide means deliberately to help the patient eliminate his life on his request.

The request from the doctor should be considered voluntary, clear and carefully and should be done repeatedly. In addition, the pain of the patient should be unbearable and without the possibility of improvement. Pain relief administered by a Dutch doctor can reduce the life of the patient. As is in other countries, terminal care is seen as a general medical decision, not in the form of a celebration like euthanasia.

**Key Words :** Euthanasia, Active, Passive, Voluntary, Non- voluntary Euthanasia

**Euthanasia might be classified into various categories as under :**

- **Active Euthanasia:**

---

<sup>1</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Century Encyclopedia



An intentional life-shoring act is called 'active' euthanasia. Active Euthanasia is a painless death for the patient, such as when the doctor manages lethal injection to the patient. There is an active celebration at the request of the patient or dear. This is done to eliminate the patient's life.

- **Passive Euthanasia:**

Inactive Euthanasia involves inhibiting medical treatment for the continuance of life. Preventing antibiotics, where without it, a patient is likely to die from a patient in a coma, or there is a possibility to remove the cardiovascular lung machine. The intentional lapse of the Life Lambeth Act is called inactive euthanasia. It involves nothing to prevent death when the doctor avoids using a device essentially to keep a patient alive in a sick patient or persistent patient state (PVS).

This means that patients suffering from terminal illness have to allow their physicians to withdraw their treatment to maintain their life. Thus, in passive Euthanasia, it means that nothing is done that protects the life of the protected patient.

- **Voluntary Euthanasia:**

This is done with the consent of the recipient. It involves a request involving the patient or the legal representative of that person. Here, in this case, it should be seen that the agreement should be allowed to be free from all the emotions, that is, the choice of Euthanasia was an example of unaware self-reliance. It is the most acceptable form of Euthanasia internationally.

1. **Non-Voluntary Euthanasia:**

This happens when the person is unable to express an opinion, usually because he lacks the ability, but others believe that this is in his best interest to end his life at this time.

2. **Involuntary Euthanasia:**

This term is used to describe the murder of a person who has not explicitly requested the help of dying. This may mean that the patient is kicking and screaming and is begging for life, but practically today it usually means that the patients are unconscious, unable to communicate or are very ill and It is weak from what is happening or being aware of any



---

action on its part, when a patient is killed against his express desire. This is a criminal act of murder. There is thus informal Euthanasia where the recipient does not agree to the procedure and is a reluctant participant.

**Active vs. Inactive:**

The passive celebration of euthanasia is defined as withdrawal of the patient's life support system with intentional intent to cause the patient to die. For example, if the patient relies on kidney dialysis to survive, and if the doctor disconnects this kind of dialysis machine, then the patient will probably die soon. Perhaps the classic example of a passive uplift is "Do not restore order". Generally, if a patient is suddenly sudden hindrance in heart attacks or in the work of life, the medical staff will try to resurrect them. If they do not make any such effort but just stand by standing in the form of the death of the patient, then it is a passive euthanasia.

**Voluntary vs. Involuntary:**

"Voluntary Euthanasia" occurs when the patient requests that action should be taken to end his life, or life-saving treatment should be stopped, with full knowledge that he will die.

"Involuntary Euthanasia" occurs when the patient's life ends without the patient's knowledge and consent. This may mean that the patient is kicking and screaming and is begging for life, but practically today it usually means that the patient is unconscious, unable to communicate, or is very ill and It is weak to know about what is happening or take any action about it

Although this distinction is obvious - the patient has not been prepared for eagerness or did it - it is often made suspicious in court cases and in some public debate.

It is not uncommon for courts to declare "lawfully inefficient". This does not mean that the person is stupid, but the court believes that he is unable to make informed decisions or/and is unable to communicate with others. The judge then appoints a guardian to make a decision for this person. Generally it will be a close relative, such as spouse, parents or children. But if such a person is not available, or if the judge believes that any relative does not have the best interests in the heart of this person, then another person can be appointed: a social worker, lawyer etc. Children are legally incompetent and their parents are considered to be expected to make decisions for them. No two year old asks whether she wants to go to the dentist: That decision is usually done by her parents. It is not uncommon for medical personnel to deal



with someone, being legally disabled without the decision of any official court. For example, if someone is in an operating room under anesthesia, and suddenly there is a crisis and the decision to make life-change should be done now, it is often not possible to back up the person, wait for the wake, and then discuss the matter. A husband or other close relative will be asked to make a decision on behalf of this person. Obviously, in such circumstances, it will be impractical to take it in court and will be heard as a guardian on the patient's capacity and the suitability of the spouse. But in matters of courtesy, the issue is not often that the patient is unable to make decisions and communicate, but people around him do not accept their decision.

#### **References :**

1. Ahmad AM, Kheir MM, Rahman A, Ahmed NH, Abdalla ME. Attitudes towards *euthanasia and assisted suicide among Sudanese doctors*. East Mediterr Health J 2001; 7: 551-5
2. Allen, Jen; Chavez, Sonia; DeSimone, Sara; Howard, Debbie; Johnson, Keadron; LaPierre, Lucinda; Montero, Darrel; Sanders, Jerry *Journal of Sociology & Social Welfare, Americans' Attitudes toward Euthanasia and Physician-Assisted Suicide, 1936-2002* ,Vol. 33, No. 2, June 2006.
3. Alnashy E. *Death after refusing treatment*. Al mujtamaa 1992; 23: 57-8
4. <http://rshrc.nic.in/07%20Human%20Right%20Article-21.pdf>
5. <http://www.legalserviceindia.com/articles/art222.htm>
6. [http://www.voiceofresearch.org/doc/Sep-2013/Sep-2013\\_14.pdf](http://www.voiceofresearch.org/doc/Sep-2013/Sep-2013_14.pdf)
7. [http://www.lawyersclubindia.com/articles/print\\_this\\_page.asp?article\\_id=2799](http://www.lawyersclubindia.com/articles/print_this_page.asp?article_id=2799)
8. <http://www.scribd.com/doc/52481658/Article-21-of-the-Constitution-of-India>