



Religious and social aspects of Euthanasia : A Review

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Abstract : Euthanasia is a topic that has long been a dilemma for medical ethics, has been given more attention in the last decade. Due to the development of medical conditions, the number of such situations has been seriously considered today. The person who died a few years ago could now maintain his life through medical techniques. An example of this tendency is the situation where a patient with terminal illness wants to eliminate & die. Doctors believe that the patient has weeks, maybe days, to stay. There may be a problem in this situation if the person will not make his life through medical techniques. Euthanasia offers an offer for this problem.

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Euthanasia can be defined in a broader period, "The theory is that in some circumstances, when the disease, dignity or like, the life of a person becomes either permanently acceptable or useful, then the victim should be killed Should either, by itself or by any other person. "Euthanasia, i.e. mercy killing, both medical, law, ethics & religion, both have historical & contemporary issues Or appear in various controversial solutions & various legislative solutions that question. The debate on legalization of euthanasia is like an earthquake; it divides the scientific & unscientific public on its supporters & opponents, & through the literature, the idea has been eliminated that this topic has ended. In the maelstrom of issues that open this topic, the legislators from all over the world tried to find a practical solution, so that enough questions of euthanasia could be solved. Acceptable kindness of the life has been continuously shifted from the ages, for centuries, in the direction of the legalization of the honeymoon & in the direction of the full ban of Euthanasia. At the global level, there are three main ways of regulation of mercy killing. A group of countries give it equality with normal killing, while the second group represents that the celebration is a privileged kill. Finally, euthanasia in the third group is decriminalized on the fulfillment of the prescribed conditions. In Islamic countries, euthanasia are celebrated in both Eastern & Bosnia & Herzegovina. It is seen as non-Islamic & it is equivalent to murder.



Accordingly, in countries where Ethiopia is legally punishable, in the Islamic countries, the case is very weak from the punishment of death.

Euthanasia & Religion;

Death is one of the most important things that the religions have to face. All religions provide meaning & explanation for dying & death; All religions try to find a place for death & die within human experience. When a person dies for those who leave behind, religion offers rituals to mark death, & celebrations to remember celebrations. Religion provides understanding & comfort for those who are facing death.

Hindu ideas of birth, suicide are based on the doctrine of Karma, Moksha & Ashima. Karma is the pure result of good & bad deeds in a person's life, which then determines the nature of the next life.

Religion is in relation to understanding death & death in the form of death to find meaning in human life. Dying is often seen as an opportunity to get powerful spiritual insights, as well as to prepare for the life span.

Religious views on Euthanasia:

1. Buddhism
2. Christian
3. Hindu
4. Islam
5. Judaism
6. Sikhism

Most religions reject euthanasia. Some of them completely refused it. The Roman Catholic Church, for example, is one of the most active organizations in opposing euthanasia.

Almost all religions show that those who become weak through illness or inability, are eligible for special care & protection, & the proper end to life care is a better thing than euthanasia.



Killing along with curiosity (and suicide) in this conference, because any of these actions will be against God's orders, & God's sovereignty will be attacked.

Human life is sacred: Human life is special because God requires them to preserve & preserve the need of human life, so whatever happens, we should not interfere in human plans by shortening human life

Human life is special: humans are made in the image of God, so they have a special value & dignity, this value is not dependent on the quality of a particular life, so that life violates that special value & dignity, even if He is the life of himself, life is full of pain & suffering.

1. Buddhism:

According to Damien Cain, the rising professor of Buddhist ethics at Goldsmiths College, London University, Buddhists generally oppose supportive suicide & euthanasia. Buddhism teaches that it is morally wrong to destroy human life, in which he himself is involved, even if the intention is to eliminate the victims. Buddhists are taught to do great respect for life, Ken says, even if the life is not living in optimal physical & mental health.

However, he says that Buddhists also believe that the necessity of life is not preserved at all costs & there is no need to go to extraordinary lengths to save the life of someone who dies. This means, for example, that the last person should not be denied the original care, he can refuse treatment which can prove to be a waste or unnecessary burden. Keon says, "The bottom line is that unless there is no intention of taking life, no ethical issue arises."

2. Catholicism:

The Roman Catholic Church strongly opposes the doctor-aid euthanasia & suicide. The church teaches that life should not be shortened by time because it is a gift from God, says an employee at Ethics at the National Catholic Bioethics Center in John A. D. Camilo, Philadelphia. "We do not have the right to take in our hands during our lifetime," he says. "That's the Creator's decision."



Catholic thinkers such as De Camilo argue that the decision to take someone's own life often results in poor pain management, disappointment, & loneliness, or a sense of burden on the family & others. They believe that these conditions can be addressed with better nuisance & psychological care. "We do not pay enough attention to people near the end of life because we are afraid of the end of life & do not want to catch up with it," says De Camilo.

3. Hinduism:

In the abstract ideas of right & wrong Hindu religion is less interested in the comparison to Western philosophers. Instead, it focuses on the results of our actions. There are two Hindu ideas on Euthanasia:

1. By helping to end a painful life a person is doing a good job & is, therefore, fulfilling his moral obligations.
2. By helping to end life, even the sufferer is also filling, one person is troubling the cycle of death & rebirth. Doing this is a bad thing & will take the people involved in the celebration of the remaining work of the patient.

Deepak Sharma, a professor of South Asian religions & philosophy at Case Western Reserve University, says that there is no formal Hindu teaching in Hinduism, but there is a general concern in Hindu religion that from time to time, Can have negative effects on Cleveland The concept of karma centers is around the belief that good & bad incidents in one's life are due to the actions done in the past life, because Hindus believe in rebirth. Sharma says, "We believe that whatever you feel is something that you have done before." "If you obstruct karma by taking some steps to stop the pain, then you will pay for it later." In fact, Sharma says that the delay of the victims can further increase the bad karma in the next life. Also, some Hindus believe that there are situations which can justify death to speed up.

3. Islam:

Islamic teachings oppose doctor-assisted euthanasia & suicide. "Muslims believe that life is sacred & comes from God; Professor David Stephen Power, of Eastern Studies at Cornell University, says," That is why it is a sin to take life. "Islam also teaches that the mass alone



decision According to Ayman Shabana, a guest companion in the Islamic Legal Studies program at Cambridge, Harvard Law School, when someone dies. "It is reluctant ... any type of To make Shabana says that supposedly will make a decision over which time the lifetime because that [decision] is completely in the hands of God. "Shabana says that the views of Islam are influenced by the belief of suicide & upliftment on such issues, that the pain & other complications can be beneficial. He says," It is a belief that you do not always know this That's what's good for you, "so it's right that you should go through some kind of complexity that tests your faith."

4. Jainism:

Jainism insists on the right actions to achieve salvation. Unlike suicide, Jain believes that the soul is always here & it can not be destroyed & through the process of death, a transition in a new body. Jain tradition shows how we can go ahead without attachment to death rather than adhering to life. In acceptance of indispensability, Jain established an example that death is not an evil but an opportunity to reflect on life & what is next. The fasting of death for the people is an important religious ritual for Janists; At the end of life, one can choose to embrace the final fast infection from one body to another. Unlike suicide, the santhara is very pure in nature & is the result of satisfaction from someone's life. Some believe that this concept of Santhara made space for a voluntary euthanasia.

5. Sikh:

Sikhism believes that life is a gift from God, but it also teaches that we have the duty to use life in a responsible manner. Therefore, considering the sharpening of the death of himself or another person, the whole picture should be obtained, & the proper distinction should be made between the lifespan & artificially the terminal state should not be extended for a long time.

Conclusion:

The way it is used, the word euthanasia always exposes strong emotions. While for some people euthanasia is an expression of the individual's autonomy, with the responsible control of someone's fate, a compassionate response to someone's excessive pain or clinical compulsory for working in the best interests of the patient, eagerness for others Or only one generosity is for



murder, violation of human life & violation of human rights of life, against the purity of life principle & simplifying the misuse of vulnerable persons.

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