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**SOCIAL PREREQUISITES OF ESTABLISHMENT OF  
THE LEGAL BAN ON THE EUTHANIZING**

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**Abstract:** This article analysis social prerequisites and the reasons of establishment of the ban on an euthanizing. The author gives religious beliefs, prerequisites for abuse, psychological aspects as arguments.

**Key words:** religion, ban, abuse, murder, euthanasia.

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The euthanasia which is also called "murder from mercy" is one of the most difficult and debatable questions in modern society. The word "Euthanasia" came from Greek - "eu" means "good", and "thanatos" means "death". In general "euthanasia" is "intended deprivation of life of other person who is dying, at his obvious request". Many people approve such "easy" way of death and claim that euthanasia has to be legalized. Even the legislation of the countries of the world contains ambiguous definitions and approaches to euthanasia. In particular, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan does not contain direct norms on legal regulation of euthanasia. Therefore,

at the possible legal solution of the matter there can be various approaches - euthanasia pros and cons. Actually, euthanasia has serious social prerequisites in favour of ban establishment as legalization of euthanasia can exert significant negative effect to the whole society. In favour of this argument it would be desirable to give the following reasons.

**1. Religious aspect.** Euthanasia breaks religious beliefs of many people, and euthanasia legalization will probably cause objection of many representatives of world faiths. The question of death makes one of the most important questions according to religion canons. Almost each belief pays special attention of

life and death. According to the majority of religions, all human life is sacred and it has to be protected. In the Koran, the sacred book by Muslims, it is clearly specified that, "when there will come their term, they will not be able to distance or bring closer it even for an hour" , that is life expectancy is intended by God Allah, we can never do nothing to interfere with it. Only Allah has the right to deprive of human life. In the same way life is a gift from God according to Christianity. The religion urges not to interfere with process of death, irrespective of an intervention form - in the form of murder, suicide or euthanasia as the right of deprivation of life belongs only to one God. Besides, the Jewish tradition also regards human life with the supreme moral values and forbids performance something that could reduce life .

Almost all religions object to euthanasia, thus, legalization of euthanasia will cause a huge resonance in a religious part of the population. It can lead to the fact that rules of religions will be violated, people will be puzzled and then will lose the belief in religion . Religious beliefs of the population concerning euthanasia on a joint with legalization of euthanasia can become threat of social stability in society.

Some western scientists-theologians note that "the right to play with lives of people should not be granted by means of legal or medical masking".

## **2. Prerequisite for abuse.**

Legalization of euthanasia can lead to possible abuses of doctors, the patient's relatives even the governments. If someone is going to inherit rather large sum of money when his relative (testator) can die and when offer him an opportunity to give it a lethal injection under the pretext of compassion, from the psychological point of view the successor can make efforts for giving to the illegal actions an euthanasia form. Also, we will present that the doctor made a medical mistake at operation which led to the death of the patient. In this case the doctor can have an intention on an addition of this circumstance, namely an unfortunate medical case as desire and the consent of the patient to euthanasia. In case of recognition of lawful euthanasia and an insufficient legal regulation (what is very probable), we have to consider the fact that someone with evil intention will be glad to exploit this legal loophole, especially those who are interested in the death of the patient. For family members, when it comes to financial reasons, formation of antisocial behaviour for "disposal" of the sick patient is possible. As some scientists note, "for many doctors euthanasia is reasonable justification to hide their potential medical mistakes" . Not for nothing the Hippocratic Oath contains the ban on assistance to death in its traditional form: "I will not give anybody deadly means, prosimy at me, and I will not show a way for a similar plan..." .

Besides, a social problem of any state usually is support and financing of a health care system. Quite often questions of the state support of health care demand allocation of a large number of means. As soon as euthanasia becomes lawful, the government can reduce the level of financing of health care and support seriously ill. Nobody can tell to happen it or not, but such risk really exists and will weaken the system of social services existing in many countries which are directed to care of seriously ill patients (at whom death is possible), or other services offered in nursing homes.

It should be noted that legalization of euthanasia can become the formation reason at citizens of a peculiar "irresponsible character" concerning patients. As G. Herbert "noted people become indifferent to elderly people, and "the will become right to death" probably "a duty till death" .

3. Psychological aspects. It is known that legalization of euthanasia will weaken desire of the patient to struggle with diseases. According to some scientists "the refusal to treat adequately the pain and other symptoms tested by incurably sick patient is often connected with lack of the choice and advantage at treatment. Insufficient qualification of medical personnel and inefficient methods of treatment can also lead to tortures and sufferings of the patient for what the patient can have a desire to euthanasia. However, despite this situation, incurably sick patients seldom ask euthanasia .

When patients are insufficiently informed on a disease and its treatment, they have tendency to exaggeration of the disease and to connect them with death. As a result they can demand euthanasia because of tortures and sufferings, losing force to overcome a disease . However, achievements of modern medicine help to struggle with many diseases and not always euthanasia is applied at the deadly nature of a disease. American Journal of Preventive Medicine gives results of a research which subject were 2674 American suicides and 267 400 people from control group. It turned out that 7 of 19 diseases which were found in participants of a research could be cured under certain circumstances .

Not for nothing speak, "where there is life, there is a hope". Euthanasia completely contradicts this statement. It denies will power of human nature, denies hopes in life, and even denies sanctity of the existence of the person. Life costs in order that behind it to fight. After fight against the death of people begins to look at life in a different way. Instead euthanasia suggests people to refuse hopes and to oppose to the will.

Of course, some supporters of euthanasia hold the opinion that euthanasia represents freedom of desire and saves the dignity of the person who is dying, being at the same time democracy symbol. In our opinion, it is difficult to agree with it. Euthanasia, apparently, that guarantees worthy death, but it

actually subjects to powerlessness character of the person: he feels loneliness and despondency. Besides, euthanasia grants someone the right to kill another, justifying actions at the same time with feeling of compassion. Euthanasia, to some extent, calls in question mankind values. Therefore, legalization of euthanasia will bring up serious moral and social questions, and of course will lead to huge negative consequences in society.

In conclusion it would be desirable to note that euthanasia is actually the act helping people to die that can cause abuse, grant to doctors the right to deprive of the patient's life and also contradicts

religious beliefs. In this regard, the legislation practically of all countries of the world considers the right for life as the most sacred and infringement of it, irrespective of a form is the gravest crime and cannot be regarded as the act of mercy and compassion. We consider that establishment of the legal ban is more preferable proceeding from sense of the natural right of each person for life. For this purpose, in our opinion, the legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan has to enshrine legally the ban on euthanasia in the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On Protection of Public Health" and establish criminal liability for euthanasia.

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