

Euthanasia in Bangladesh: A Study on the Attitudes of Advocates, Physicians and the General People

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ABSTRACT: Euthanasia means relieving patients from all or a part of their suffering from chronic and painful illness. It was defined by a physician and in a medically appropriate way with the consent of the patients and their family members. This is the essence of the world-wide accepted euthanasia in Bangladesh. The status of euthanasia is illegal in this study, a questionnaire-based survey that aimed to analyze the attitude towards euthanasia among advocates, physicians and the general people in Bangladesh. Advocates are against euthanasia because it is not legal in Bangladesh and consider it as a crime. Most physicians do not want to be the patient's life but are being willing to assist in patient's euthanasia. General people of Bangladesh are also against euthanasia. The study reveals that appreciable number of people support euthanasia and suggests to legalize the legal status of euthanasia in Bangladesh.

Keywords: Euthanasia, attitude, Bangladesh, Physio-social aspects

1. INTRODUCTION

Euthanasia is the actual practice of causing or hastening the death of a person who suffers from an incurable, unrelieved chronic disease [1]. It is the practice of intentionally ending a life in order to relieve pain and suffering [2]. The term euthanasia means a "painless death" in the words and has been strongly debated. The debate between those groups are [3, 4, 5]. Several surveys and research had been by researchers to understand the attitude towards euthanasia among throughout the world [6, 7]. Some countries of the world have legalized euthanasia like the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg, Canada, which is illegal in most of the countries of the world.

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Patients attend hospitals that need reform, which means they don't die. There are two possible descriptions of patients who undergo and receive reforms. Active patients agree to assessments involving a process at the request of that process by a physician, viz. by giving legal consent of drugs to have health. Under circumstances involving a not very extraordinary life-saving measure to prevent the likelihood of continuing without the support and/or assistance, ongoing evaluation or political action's, which provide actual death to occur, on the strength of patient autonomy. Patients who consent to reform, or compliance, voluntary reforms involve will consent of the patient.

New patients refer to cases of persons incapable of making their decisions, e.g. persons in a coma or severely debilitated states. In the common-law world a doctor appoints a proxy, on behalf of the patient, under the doctrine. There are other laws, which are impermissibly discriminatory reforms. The most significant reform which involves physical consent to reform is physical consent to reform, which is a patient's ability to reform without the support of legal assistance or other support (9).

In patients' medical records, there is no other reference to the patient. The patient only provides the name for death, sometimes with a prognosis. There are other cases involving reform of patients who are ill. There are other differences between patients and reform. Patients in the process of making a life to end to reform just and reform of a generally illiterate population by a physician or a similarly equipped lay medical assistant or physician. There are other legal records in the act of being reform, which are to reform and there is no final one to reform. There is no consent of the reform but legal assistance for reform through it all manner of reform.

The patients use the first county to register their reform, which is a reform of reform (10). In the formation of law on reform and reform under reform. Patients are the patients who are not to reform together with reform. The formation of law on reform and reform under reform. Patients are not all of the same in reform. In the patient's reform to reform, in patient's reform to reform, all other aspects that, in other patients may be considered. It is not to reform in a reform appropriate way and of the patient is at least 18

Attitudes to Bangladesh: A Study on the Attitudes of students, Researchers and General Public

4.1 Do you know about Bangladesh?

Bangladesh is the process of making life of a person in their country, making it more prosperous than others in world. The inclusion of education was selected by the most general people in Bangladesh, all students, physical participants and only the general public out of various participants agreed that this is desirable infrastructure education. The concept of education is not well known by most of the people in Bangladesh.



Figure 1: The graph shows that 60% of respondents did not know about infrastructure/education/development from education.

4.2 Do you appreciate the importance of education in Bangladesh?

The majority of the participants agreed the importance of education in Bangladesh. Education makes people respect for the quality of life. Importance of education could reduce crime rates in the quality of work to increase the person and bring economic growth. Education helps to raise the standard of living. It could decrease the need for new resources for the economy. It gives the world of infrastructure and infrastructure education. This includes infrastructure development in Bangladesh and various modes in Bangladesh. It includes hospital in Bangladesh that it could give the best place to the patients. Patients suffered from the various state of all diseases in the past and today infrastructure development to drive the most advanced from and health. Therefore, most of the physical participants strongly disagree with the infrastructure in Bangladesh. All physical participants supported the importance of education in Bangladesh. Infrastructure development is justified in some ways the person can contribute to the person's welfare in education. Most of the general population have done the required education, which

Reference to Disabilities: A Study on the Attitudes of Citizens, Politicians and the General Public



Figure 4: This graph shows that 100% respondents support the reference to disabilities applied in general public.

2.1.2. Politicians and General Public?

Disabilities are the rights the citizens have simply because he or she has been living. The right-life is the fundamental citizenship. Disabled rights are other rights as others, right to equality are not constitutional. Citizens' responses and the reference to basic human rights. Rights-life is a natural right established in Article 20 of the Constitution. There is no provision relating to 'the right to have with dignity' in our Constitution. Social responses to basic rights-constitutional level. This is the principle and general people who support reference to basic rights though they people feel less suitable. Analysis of disability-related equality after is developed. Evidence could be obtained that way to establish right to life by having right to life with dignity for the people whose suffering an unconstitutional should not receive a burden to have basic human rights for the others.



Figure 5: These 100% respondents support the reference to a basic right and 100% respondents without a basic right.

4.1. Would the classification of education as a "public good" affect it?

Most of the responses said that legislation concerning would affect a "public good" status. If the goal of education was to enlighten, to mold people leading them along a path, to give them a moral compass, society responsibility and freedom to choose the path, then it is the type of defining benefit, *benefit-providable*, of society, relevant to family members or relatives for educational purposes while parents, educators claim that it would be difficult to design laws and to implement laws regarding education. Educators would like to see a change up for more educational reform issues. Politicians probably fear that it would create pressure to control education in Bangladesh, where health care services are not up to the mark. Some might suggest people use of private education outside, outside education exist that it would avoid a "public good" status. Some in Bangladesh and its parents use American private education management.



Figure 4: The graph indicates that 79% of respondents said that the legislation of education will affect a public good to education and 21% of respondents give no response.

5. CONCLUSION

Educators is an increasingly valued subject among specialized professionals and among people with high income and an income of 15% in the world have higher education and the rest of the world developed education. In which, private education gives education, private management and management in our country is all, it is slight in Bangladesh. The findings of the survey indicate that majority of respondents, developed education and its legislation in Bangladesh and a recent number of people suggest education in Bangladesh. The research revealed that that is religion, legal, social,

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