

## Euthanasia

Today, whereas passive euthanasia has been recently is legal under some restrict-strict circumstances in many countries, there are many moral, ethical and legal issues about active euthanasia. In the other words, termination of life by a doctor at the request of the patient is one of the most divisive public controversies.

Nowadays, there are some social movement activities about legalization of voluntary euthanasia and its recognition of it as one of the human rights. They argue that not only must the “right to die” for that kind of patients, for example, those who are suffering from an incurable painful illness be taken into account, but also intentionally ending a life to relieve pain and agony should not be considered typical suicide or murder, owing-tosince it will happen under both some conditions and strict rules which have been laid down by the government. Moreover, it will be decided by councillors and professional doctors. Additionally, is it right, due to some disagreements, that many patients bear such insufferable afflictions?

On the other hand, the intent of killing a sick person whether (it is) requested by himself because of relieving his intensely unbearable pain or not, can be prosecuted-perceived as a crime in some countries. These societies believe that if euthanasia has been is recognized officially, it can lead to a slippery slope to legalized homicide, although governments establish the legislations. Furthermore, there is an idea in these countries that were n't they not strict about euthanasia, it could be now about a further request such as right of decision about life or death for individuals even when they do not have any sickness.

In summary, while there are some risks in on physician-assisted suicide, it can be legalized to deliberately put an end to a persistent pain especially under restricted conditions s to avoid from abuse when there is no cure to get rid of that situation.