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## **LEGALIZATION OF EUTHANASIA**

Legalization of euthanasia is very much debatable question all over the worlds. A right to live is supported by states. At the same time, if a right to die is a part of a right to live or it is totally against it, is the key moment to understand the need to legalize euthanasia.

The first countries to legalize euthanasia were the Netherlands in 2001 and Belgium in 2002. In 1997 Oregon became the first state in the United States to decriminalize physician-assisted suicide; opponents of the controversial law, however, attempted to have it overturned. In 2009 the Supreme Court of South Korea recognized a “right to die with dignity” in its decision to approve a request by the family of a brain-dead woman that she is removed from life-support systems [1].

Proponents of the euthanasia legalization gives the following arguments to accept “the right to die” on the level of the law: it is a right to die; it is a right to choose; it is not immoral; it protects self-hood and human dignity; it does not harm to others; it is properly regulated; everyone has a right to a good death, therefore a good death must not be denied to those who want one; it does not shorten lifespan by as much as is portrayed [2].

At the same time, the opponents of euthanasia legalization give the following contradictions: it encourages vulnerable people to end their lives; it gives too much power to doctors to kill; euthanasia or assisted suicide destroys trust between the patient and the physician. Rather than doing their best to search for better solutions, they will be discouraged because they know that a quick and painless solution is already available – which is killing. Doctors and other healthcare providers will also be less committed to provide palliative care and save lives because. Since euthanasia became legal in the Netherlands, the number of euthanasia deaths has been substantially increased. In 2006, there were only 1,923 reported euthanasia deaths in the Netherlands. In 2007, the number increased to 2,120. And in 2011, almost 4,000 physician assisted deaths were reported. Studies estimate that this figure will likely to increase significantly over the next few years they have a “legal right to kill” [3].

There are two main types of euthanasia in the world. An active euthanasia is a right of a healthy person to go out of his or her life. Such a right is legalized in some countries of the European Union. According to the second type of euthanasia that is passive, it is a right of a deathly ill person to choose not to live in very hard conditions but to die using a right of a person on honorable

death. Such a right may be used not just by a deathly ill person but by his or her relatives. We have to admit that on the one hand, it may be really useful if we discuss the situation of a person that is about to die without any chance to live. If such a deathly ill person needs much money not for medical treatment but just for support till death, so legalized euthanasia may be really the right opportunity. On the other hand, nobody can be sure that a person that is about to die will really die. It is not a surprise that sometimes even deathly ill people may survive even if an official answer from the side of medicine was negative. In such a case the use of euthanasia may be understood just like murder.

In India passive euthanasia is legal now. The Supreme Court on March 9 ruled that individuals had a right to die with dignity, allowing passive euthanasia with guidelines. The need to change euthanasia laws was triggered by the famous Aruna Shanbaug case. The top court in 2011 had recognised passive euthanasia in Aruna Shanbaug case by which it had permitted withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment from patients not in a position to make an informed decision [4].

Discussing euthanasia legalization in Ukraine, we support Oksana Myronets. She agrees with an idea that the so-called “a right to die” is a part of the right to a person’s life, but legalizing this of this phenomenon in Ukraine is questionable. Medicine in Ukraine is not at the level required by the modern development of a society. In our opinion, the legalization of euthanasia in our state will lead to a large number of abuses from the side of doctors in case when it will be easier to interrupt the patient’s life than to treat him or her, and, for example, by relatives of a patient who will have, for example, certain mercenary motives. One cannot rule out the risk of an incorrect diagnosis of a patient and errors of doctors. It is worth mentioning that the authorization of euthanasia may suspend research and the search for medical drugs from incurable or severe illnesses in the field of medicine and healthcare. An alternative to this phenomenon is the use of analgesics that reduce the patient’s suffering. Taking into account the mentioned above, it can be argued that Ukrainian society is not yet ready to legalize euthanasia. Perhaps in the future, Ukraine will take such a step, but to date, the interruption of a person’s life, even with a view to freeing the patient from suffering, is a criminal offence and involves criminal liability [5, p. 57-58].

Summarizing the mentioned above, we have to stress that life is the best value that should be supported by every country in the world. This understanding should be the fundament in a state’s policy including euthanasia. Just if a society is ready to legalize a right to die, a country has to make the correspondent legislation.

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## **ОСОБЛИВОСТІ СИСТЕМИ ОСВІТНЬОЇ ПРОГРАМИ ШКОЛЯРІВ ТА СТУДЕНТІВ У СПОЛУЧЕНИХ ШТАТАХ АМЕРИКИ**

Освіта – невід’ємна складова життя людини. В кожній країні дитина починає свій шлях життя саме з освіти спочатку дитячого садочка, потім школи, а далі коледжі та університети. Сполучені Штати Америки є країною де весь час проходить модернізація освіти, адже у кожному штаті країни діє своя система освіти дітей. Освіта США поділяється за тим самим принципом що і в більшості країн Європи. Кожну дитину віддають спочатку до Kindergarten, де основним завданням є підготовка дитини до школи. Такі садочки можуть бути приватними, державними чи кооперативними, їхня мета і організація роботи відрізняється між собою, так само як і розвиток дітей (за релігійними особливостями), але «усі люди в рівній мірі мають право на освіту і повинні користуватися плодами науки», як запевняв Фрідріх Енгельс [1], тому навчання є головною складовою розвитку дітей в будь-якій країні. В Америці створені освітні заклади для різних релігійних спільнот та національних меншин, продумана система комфортного навчання для малюків.

Слід зауважити, що навчання у школах США триває 12 років. Першим початковим етапом освіти є Elementary School, де навчаються діти з 1 по 4 клас. Такі школи зазвичай знаходяться в кожному маленькому мікрорайоні міста та мають прив’язку до місця проживання дитини. Програма навчання у школах складається таким чином, щоб діти більше могли дізнатися за час уроку, поставити питання вчителю та провести