

## Redrafted Bill on Passive Euthanasia

### Why in news?

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- The redrafted bill on euthanasia is released as the 'Management of Patients with Terminal Illness - Withdrawal of Medical Life Support Bill'.

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- Click [here](#) to know more.

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### How did the legislation evolve?

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- Passive Euthanasia is the withdrawal of medical treatment and life support of a terminally-ill patient to facilitate (natural) death.

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- The Supreme Court had recognised passive euthanasia for the first time in the 2011 in Aruna Shanbaug case.

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- Accordingly, withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment from patients not in a position to make an informed decision (incompetent case) is permitted.

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- The SC further laid down comprehensive guidelines on passive euthanasia, which was to be followed until a law was enacted in this regard.

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- Subsequently, government drafted the Medical Treatment of Terminally Ill Patients [Protection of Patients and Medical Practitioners] Bill earlier in the year.

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- But, given some concerns regarding the possible misuse of its provisions, the SC suggested adequate changes to ensure proper safeguards.

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- It even recommended a proper medical board examination of all cases of euthanasia.

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## What does the new bill provide for?

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  - **Approval Procedure** - Hospitals have to set up approval committees for considering cases of passive euthanasia.
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    - These panels will decide on applications of “Living will” which is a written document by a “competent” terminally ill patient.
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      - This will allow them to explicitly state their desire against life-prolonging measures when recovery is not possible.
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        - For incompetent terminally ill patients, unanimous consent of near relatives has been suggested to apply for withdrawal of medical treatment.
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          - **Other Provisions** - Any distortion of facts before such panels may lead to a maximum of 10 years in jail and a fine of up to Rs 1 crore.
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            - The draft provides for pain reducing medication (palliative care) even after passive euthanasia is approved.
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              - It clearly stated that it did not encourage active euthanasia which is the acceleration of death by using lethal means.
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                - The bill also provides for the protection of medical practitioners and care givers, by absolving them of guilt in acts of passive euthanasia.

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**Source: The Hindu, Hindustan Times**

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