

Memo

Mr. Swift looks at the politicians to blame for the poor situation in Ireland given the lack of concern, they are presenting when making conclusions to resolve circumstances. He states that the majority including politicians in England were all to be blame for the incident of poverty in Ireland. Mr. Swift proposes that poverty is the issue that faces many infants and mothers who walk on the streets of Ireland. There are mothers begging for food with a crowd of their children's in their arms. Many youths in the society are very poor, with employment being a little helpful. Poverty leads youths of Ireland into violence, and slavery. Swift does not blame this weakness on the individuals themselves. The modest proposal from Swift helps King George provide sustenance to the infant and the people of Ireland.

Swift states that in the early seventeenth century the Ireland was controlled by the neighborhood state England. England collected taxes from the Irish and commandeered their income. Mr. Swift notes how awful this control amplified the poverty situation in Ireland. Jonathan Swift's proposal states that women should sell their children so that Ireland benefits. Additionally, Ireland women should sacrifice their poor children to prevent intentional abortions and horrible practices. Jonathan asserts to King George that sacrificing the children will also prevent women from murdering their bastard children everywhere in Ireland. According to Mr. Swift's modest pamphlet, Ireland women intend to abort their children because they lack financial support. This is why their children steal at the early age of six because they want to survive. The children lack their daily provision hence they resort to wayward practices to make a change in their lives. Furthermore, the children's population is growing large in number per year. Therefore, estimations are required to identify the number that should be deducted.

According to Mr. Swift, over 120,000 children experience hard time with poverty every year. Mr. Swift is of the opinion that the Irish should sell some of their children so that the remaining few would amass the available wealth. He states that a minimum of twenty thousand children should cost an estimated 30 pounds, which will be enough to feed each of the children. He states that if a poor child passes through difficulties during their childhood they can leave their country for others. Families may opt to sell the children as "indentured servants". In most cases, a child that leave the country at a tender age; meaning that they cannot identify their nationalism.

Mr. Swift uses public speaking to analyze his proposal about the children's meat as lack of fragility. That the special attainment could help the child in the development, is a fact that Mr. Swift restates. He also states that, the child's skin would be an excellent glove for ladies and gentlemen, thereby giving a sense of fragility. Mr. Swift also states that the children are sold at prices that equal a single meal that is worth ten shillings. Swift estimates that two shillings will sustain an infant until he or she is one-year-old. Swift emphasizes that sustaining a twelve-year-old child on two shillings is hard and would costs parents more. This means that the prices of children are comparably elevated than numerous delicacies.

The estimation that each child should cost one thousand US dollar, or an estimated 30 pounds to reduce the population of Ireland and to give its children more wealth; is an estimation

that Smith says governments should consider. The money raised from the efforts is sufficient to sustain all of Ireland's young population. Swift also states that numerous Catholic children are born nine months after Lent and will deluge the market with babies. Thereafter, his proposal will include "collateral advantages", by decreasing the amount of papists between them. He reveals the hostility to papists is deficient to decrease the number of children or minimize the number of Catholics.

Jonathan Swift uses numerous terms and expressions that "dehumanize humans" by comparing them to animals. Swift adds that dropping a child into a dam "dehumanize" the woman by elevating her to an animal that gives birth to many children but cares little about them. Swift proposes that the farmers should pay absentee fees to land-owners since their agricultural harvest is already detained under the English tenancy system. This will increase the family revenue of Ireland, without the money donation streaming in from other countries. The parent breeders, as they are called in the area, would not only receive a good pay, but also be relieved of the expense of raising their children. However, the opportunity of selling a single child could encourage the population to enter the vital association of marriage. With this, parents will provide their children with the best care, just as the husbands do for their expectant wives. This will give them profits, which will keep their children nourished, and all Irish people will receive sustenance in every corner.

Mr. Swift's pamphlet is important because young children will be well-off, with the foods and better health care they will get. The discussion of how to minimize the children by selling others should be of interest to Irish, who want to sustain their wealth to the existing children. In Mr. Swift's 'A Modest Proposal,' a controversial issue is that poverty leads women to survive with their children while begging for food in Ireland. Although, the proposal may seem of concern to only a small group of Irish it should, concern anyone who cares about poverty. The population of Ireland is increasing rapidly, and the King needs to take necessary steps to curb the deficient wealth that may have negative consequences on the people. Mr. Swift's proposal offers insights that the King could consider in mitigating the population concern.

I disagree with Swift's proposal on selling the children to reduce the number of Catholics. Although I agree with Mr. Swift on his idea to reduce the population of Ireland, I cannot accept his overall conclusion that the children should be sold. Ultimately, as I read it, the Modest Proposal seems to say that the population of Ireland should reduce. However, I have trouble accepting this proposition, on grounds that young children are the leaders of tomorrow. Indeed, many youths in the society are very poor, and employment is doing little to help them. It is true that poverty leads youths of Ireland into violence and slavery. As this essay affirms, this weakness is on the individuals themselves.