

Argumentative Essay

Introduction. The Art of Giving. What crazy our life were not it would be worthy to stop and look around to make sure if there were not people in need next to us. Could you go by a drowning man in the river or a hungry child asking for some food without helping them? The response and further acts can be predictable – you will give a helping hand to a drowning man and a suffering child. The art of giving comes from the depth of human generosity and kindness. Most people think that the quantity of good and happiness in their lives are directly proportional to the quantity of money. To their minds, in order to release the other people from sufferings and needs, and make them happy a bit, money serves as an effective means of eliminating the human troubles. From the period of Christianity birth till the contemporary times charity is considered to be a top virtue of the mankind which makes it humane. Web pages and newspapers regularly update their readers about nonfictional stories highlighting the ethical conciseness and charitable deeds of people. But the question is that if any case can be believed to be relevant for doing charity.

Charity's underwater stones. The easiest recipe to make people happy lies in doing well to them without waiting for returns. The effective altruism focuses on the human willingness to sacrifice his interests for the sake of others. Altruism by its nature is extremely abstract, because it does not take into account the specificity of different situations prevailing in everyday life. An ethical philosopher Peter Singer in “Famine, Affluence and Morality” argues that donation as the most wide-spread form of giving well cannot always solve the problem in the whole, only partially because of the impossibility to get rid of core causes. Donators use their money to provide necessities for those who hopelessly are in need of them, but the system of necessities production and distribution stays in the shadow of economic and social relations which have to be subjected to publicity.

Avoiding poverty and diseases through charities. Charities always played an important role in the issues of stabilizing the global poverty and complicated diseases like cancer, malaria and tuberculosis. Both large-scale problems encompass a significant part of the African continent's population. According to the statistic data which are given in the book by P. Singer "The Life You Can Save" that ten per cent of donations from the Americans is passed on as aid for the developing countries: a small percentage makes up the financial resource for the fund research that can help reduce poverty and disease. The world public speaks in a loud voice about the ethical problem of saving people who suffer from diseases and famine while research institutions are conducting scientific experiments and governments deal with reorganization of political and social institutions. The measures which are taken to facilitate the situation are ineffective and the charitable work is confined by poor outcomes.

Society arrangement. The ethical issues of charity and culture of giving are of great interest to both the society and the science. The society is anxious about the development of the moral values system and the science takes an interest in new standards, approaches and methods in the charitable work. Achieving the equality between people according to their status and welfare is still impossible, but knowing the value of human life is significant for all. Well-known Tomas Moor's Utopia features the equality between all members of the society, but the real life dictates its laws and rules of human being which meet the unified system of the political, economical and social relationships. The society has to set up moral imperatives which can become a strong platform for charities. People have to understand that every society's component should be maintained by each other in spite of differences.

Conclusion. As a result, charity is occurred to gain not only the integrity of high moral standards in the society but disadvantages that generate the stable social and even economical phenomena. The issue of so-called shadowy charity is open in the countries with weak or

faltering economy. In view of certain political or military events the balance of funding from public to the private sector is at risk to become vulnerable in the market. In this case a government gets benefits much more than the needy does – people of different ages go on starving and getting sick. The world is not ideal and is full of flaws and evils that are aiming at suffering people, but the system of ethical values must be sustained and cultivated.