

The advocates of international aid believe that countries have a moral obligation to help each other, while the opponents consider it unnecessary because money is misspent by the government that receives it. Discuss these two points of view and give your opinion.

Nowadays, due to globalization, challenges mainly extend beyond national borders which necessitates cooperation among countries to solve joint problems. This, alongside other reasons, has given rise to international aid directed from rich nations to the less fortunate ones. In spite of the evident benefits for both sides, the way in which such help should be provided so that people directly benefit from it is still in dispute.

Thanks to advances in technology and transportation, internal frontiers are technically diminishing. National problems which once weakened a country in favor of its prospective enemies in the same region are now a threat to all. An outbreak of viral diseases, economic recession, or political instability can cross borders between countries and even continents instantaneously and become a global issue. Moreover, ~~the~~ humanitarianism may be the actual reasons. Despite lacking an agreed definition, the ethics cross cultures, religions and history, which makes humanitarian principles a universal language. As humans, we need to help our kinds in order to be grateful to what we have been given. In the words of Paul Newman, we should acknowledge luck, the benevolence of it in my-our life, and the brutality of it in the lives of others.

However, the money cannot be considered well-spent if it is given to the government of the recipient country. In many cases the government is packed with corrupt politicians, or run by a tyrant who puts his their needs above their nation, reaching their hands avariciously out for the money offered. Thus the charity could fuel the corruption in those countries, adding to the victims' misery, hence the importance of opening other channels rather than the government. One proposed option would be establishing or using third parties like non-governmental organizations (NGOs) or educational institutions to provide goods and services directly to-for the citizens of the country who make decisions and actions only in service of putting the people out of misery. For instance, helping train police, who are selected after a background investigation to ensure that the trainees are not corrupt or vulnerable to blackmail can be a huge step towards reducing crime which obviously can bring about other benefits.

In conclusion, while foreign aids provided by richer and more developed countries can save a nation and alleviate their sufferings, the way in which these contributions are made should be double checked in order to prevent any more possible corruption or ~~mitigating~~ mitigate the present problems.