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(a) dependency theory.

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(C) undermine the sovereignty of countries.

(a) Pakistan do not form the good relations with iran due to pressure of united states.

(D) conditionalities, that comes along with aid further push the country into inflation and poverty

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(F) Easy money in the form of funds and financial aid makes the youth indolent and lazy.

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3. Conclusion

Rags makes paper
Paper makes money
Money makes banks
Banks makes loans
loans makes beggary
Beggars makes rags

This is the eighteenth century poem which reflects the conditions of those always looking for begging others. This indicates that beggars can not change their position or standing by aids. Islam, the religion which stresses the most on importance on giving charity for circulation of wealth, imposes some conditionalities on humans to check whom to give charity, how to give and how much. otherwise, the very source provided for the help of others becomes a sweet poison.
While charity has various benefits but it sometimes becomes a sweet poison because it provides easy solution, creates dependency on others, undermine the sovereignty of countries, conditions along with aid becomes fatal, states become reliant on external fund, makes the youth indolent, makes

people uncompetitive

There are multiple reasons which makes charity a sweet poison, chief among them is the easy solution it provides which do not promise any growth and development. The conditions which are required for growth includes hardwork, resilience, use of intellectual abilities and a proactive approach. While in keeping with the general trend, the easy pathway carved by the donations and funding do not put multiple of these factors to use. To illustrate the point, take example of Pakistan, always looking for some external aid and where does it stands today. Saima Altaf, in her article opines that Too much aid, too little development. This means, although Pakistan received much aid but it never translated into development. Therefore, it is evident that prosperity can not be achieved without pragmatic measures and solely reliance on easy pathways.

Apart from lack of development and growth due to comfortable pathways, financial aid creates depency on other countries. This can be well-explained by the dependency Theory, world system Theory which clearly shows the exploitation of developing states by developed countries. Dependency theory which shows the relation between developed and developing countries clearly depicts that financial status of the country plays a decisive role. The country on the receiving end always face humiliation from the donors. Similarly, the world system theory which brings the concept of core, peripheries and semi-periphery. Here, the prepheries are always exploited for the services of the countries at core. In this way, the donors or developed countries always tend to exploit the nations which are on the lowest rung of the economic or social ladder.

similarly, the funding and donations undermine the covenignty of country. There are various nations which do not have a sovereign control on their country due to economic dependence on other nations. In this scenario, domestic leadership and governance structures take the backseat and the other sovereign masters call the shots for their help in the times of crisis. For instance, Pakistan has a neighbouring country Iran. cordial relations among the two can tackle the energy crisis of Pakistan which is direly needed. Along with that, inclusion of Iran into CPEC converts the Pakistan into trading hub which can relieve Pakistan's economic tensions as well. But Pakistan fails to translate these consequential results because of the relations with united states on which Pakistan is somehow dependent. Hence, aids in the name of social protection or resilience does undermine the decision-making powers of a country.

Apart from sovereignty of country in question, conditions that come along with aid further pushes the countries into poverty and inflation. Financial aid comes in various forms such as donations, interest-free loans and bonds. These do not come along but are presented with some conditions binding on the countries which are receiving these benefits. Such conditions further tighten the belts of the countries facing fragile economic conditions. For instance, International monetary fund provide aid in the form of extended fund facility, poverty reduction measures and standby agreements. However, the countries which are under the poverty reduction programme of IMF have not resulted in any diminished poverty ratios in such countries. Take the example of Pakistan where after imposition of conditions, the ratio of people below the poverty line further increased. Closely associated with the issue is the condition to remove subsiding from energy sector. Consequently, inflation increased which created outrage in country. This happens because the external entities like IMF are unaware of the domestic intricacies of the countries. One solution fits all does not work well in all the conditions. Therefore this results in the situation which do not produce any measurable results in reduction of poverty.

Moreover, states reliant on external sources do not utilize their internal resources to leave the quagmire of crisis. Each country has rich resources but are not utilised because they look for foreign support. If the history of Pakistan is taken into account, in the initial years, external aid received because of wheat crisis. While the Pakistan has vast potential in the agriculture, still the poor management led to the demand of tonnes of wheat to ensure food security. Similarly, Pakistan has state of the art military capability. It has shown its military prowess multiple times in confrontation with its hostile neighbour. Still, the historic events show the dependence on foreign aid from United States during Soviet invasion. Along with that, war against terror also led to influx of dollars. While Pakistan has all the resources, if adequately utilized overcome its economic crisis. Ranging from valuable minerals to tourist destinations human resource to strategic location if combined together makes the country rich in resources. However, poor management due to outward looking approach do not allow it to tap its potential which manifests growth and prosperity

Apart from untapped potential of natural resources, easy money in the form of funds and financial aid makes the youth indolent and lazy. In such conditions, youth do not employ their critical and intellectual facilities to use. No innovation is expected from such situations. For a country, to develop and becomes competitive in the international arena requires its youth to play a central role. However, the country where easy flow of money in the form of charity then the intellectual faculties, which could otherwise be put to productive use are turned towards aggressive, violent and extremist attitude. The idle youth which could otherwise be proven an asset becomes a liability. For instance, Pakistan has around 60 percent of youth population who are denied the conducive environment for development are involved in either violent activities, political jalsas or keyboard apocalypts spreading extremist views without their original identities. So, the biggest threat which charity and funding is the youth bulge which becomes liability.

Another area which results in darkness is that countries relying on aid becomes uncompetitive to meet the perils. Charity takes on the name of climate resilience, disaster management, social protection, and loss and damage fund make the country highly reliant on such aid mechanisms. The result is country stops looking for the internal mechanism and solutions that can resolve the crisis. For instance, Pakistan can strengthen its disaster management system by its own resources but since it depends on international community, it fails to produce any conclusive results. Therefore, the countries become highly dependent on external help, making them incompetitive for global market.

Moreover, charity, funds and donations, is being frequently used by Jihadists. These hostile groups for the nationalist security poses a serious threat. They collect charity in the name of welfare to fund their extremist activities. The major source of such activities comes from charity. Financial mechanism for these terrorist mechanism is either these charities or foreign funding by the enemy states to tarnish the image of country. For instance, a movement named Hizmat, declared terrorist in their country largely depends on the charity while the organization is spread over various countries. similarly, india funds these networks and then peddle the narrative that Pakistan is a threat to their soveriegnty. Therefore, the charity becomes poisonous when used for such extremist activities.

In a nutshell, aid and help becomes disastrous when it results in the complicit behaviour of state and the individual. comfortable solutions and pathways neither prove fruitful for the donors in global arena nor for the states completely reliant on such help. However, every cloud has the silver lining. country suffering from crisis can take short-term help untile the become self-reliant. Empowering them is necessary to prevent social unrest and outrage which otherwise may provies disaster. Hence, where there is a will, there is a way. If The individuals and states shows their willingness to overcome the crisis, concerted efforts from consequential for the long run.