

# Outline

## I Introduction

Hook.

Background

This is statement

## (II) How charity becomes a sweet poison

(A) Easy solutions do not promise growth and development

(a) so much aid, so little development.

(B) Financial aid creates dependency on other countries.

(a) dependency theory.

(b) world systems theory

(c) exploitation of developing countries.

(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.

(E) IMF programmes that states reliant on external funds do not make effort to leave the quagmire of crisis by internal resources.

(F) Easy money in the form of funds and financial aid



makes the youth indolent  
and lazy.

(G) Charity in the form of loans  
and damage fund ~~and climate~~  
~~resilient~~ ~~networks~~, the countries  
uncompetitive.

(H) Charity used in the extremist  
activities by Jihadists.

(a) LeT, Daesh

(b) Terrorist funding networks.

→ 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 conditionalties 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 Akter~~ 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 cannot 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 dependency 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-peripheries. Here, the peripheries 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 sovereignty 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 back seat and the other ~~sovereign~~ masters call the shot 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, aid in the name of social protection or resilience does undermine the decision-making power 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 pertaining 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 subsidizing 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 utilized because they look for foreign support. If the history of Pakistan is taken into account,

there are no arguments and need more substantive discussion

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 power multiple times in



confrontation with its hostile neighbour. Still, the historical 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 destination 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 become competitive in the international



~~are not requires it 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 attitudes.  
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 apocalypses 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 reliant  
on aid becomes incompetent  
to meet the needs. Charity takes  
on the name of climate  
resilience, disaster management,  
social protection, and loss  
and damage fund makes 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 concrete results. Therefore, the world, become highly dependent on external help, making them ineligible for global market.

Moreover, charity, funds and donation, is being frequently used by Jihadists. These militant 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 the charity or foreign funding by the enemy states to tarnish the image of country. For instance, a government named with a 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 sovereignty. Therefore, the charity becomes poisonous when used for such extremist activities.

In a nutshell, aid and help becomes disastrous when it results in the conflict 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, countries suffering from crisis can take short-term help while the become self-reliant. Empowering them is necessary to prevent social unrest and outrage which otherwise may prove disaster. Hence, where there is a will, there is a way. If the individuals and states show



their willingness to overcome  
the crisis, concerted efforts  
from ~~consequential~~ for the  
long run.