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Hook.

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This is statement

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(B) Financial aid creates dependency on other countries.

(a) dependency theory.

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(C) Undermine the sovereignty of countries.

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The good relations with iran

due to pressure of united

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

(a) IMF programmes that

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

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(G) Charity in the form of loss
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(H) Charity used in the extremist
activities by Jihadiists.

- (a) LeT ^V Daesh
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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. Seema 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 cannot be achieved with its 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 countries, 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 donor 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 over their country due to economic dependency on other nations. In this scenario, domestic leadership and governance structures take the back seat and the other sovereign matters 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 likely needed. Along with that, inclusion of Iran into CPEC converts the Pakistan into trading hubs which can relieve Pakistan's economic tension as well. But Pakistan fails to translate these consequential results because of the relations with United States on which Pakistan is currently dependent. Hence, aids 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 ^{hanging} 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 subsidies 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 ^{initially} in all the conditions. Therefore, this results in the situations 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 quagmires 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, 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 stated of the crit. military capability. It has shown its military prowess multiple times in

there are no arguments and need more substantive discussion

confrontation with its hostile neighbour. Still, the historic events draw 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 & 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

are no requires it's youth to play a central role. However, the country where easy flow of money in the form of charity then the intellectual faculty, 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 80 percent of youth population who are denied the conducive environment for development are involved in either violent activities, political jalsas or keyboard crypto's spreading extremist views without their original identities. So, the largest threat which charity and funding is the youth bulge which becomes a liability.

Another area which results in darkness is that countries reliant on aid becomes uncompetitive to meet the policy. Charity takes on the name of climate resilience, disaster management, social protection, and loans and damage fund make the

country highly reliant on such aid mechanisms. The results is country stops looking for the internal mechanism and solutions that can resolve the crisis. For instance, Pakistan can strengthen its directed management system by its own resources but since it depends on international community, it fails to produce any conclusive results. Therefore, the warms, become highly dependent on external help, making them uncompetitive for global market.

Moreover, charity, funds and donations is very frequently used by Jihadists. These恐怖 groups pose 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 warby terrorist. For instance, a movement named Hitler, declared terrorist

in their country largely depends on the charity while the organization is spread over various countries. similarly, in aid 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 activity.

In a nutshell, aid and help becomes disastrous when it results in the conflict behaviour of state and 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 until 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.