

To Cite This Article: Özey, R. & Hashemi, S. R. (2020). Investigating the political factors of Afghan migration. *International Journal of Geography and Geography Education (IGGE)*, 42, 263-277.

Submitted: March 25, 2020

Revised: May 08, 2020

Accepted: May 25, 2020

INVESTIGATING THE POLITICAL FACTORS OF AFGHAN MIGRATION

Ramazan ÖZEY⁴⁰

Sayed Rafee HASHEMI⁴¹

Abstract

The purpose of this article is to determine the factors that have contributed to the migration of Afghans will be reviewed what conditions do Afghans have to migrate to other countries? In this paper, both descriptive and analytical methods used data collected from scientific books and international papers use and the immigration department Afghanistan has been collected.

One of the most important factors in migration is war. More than three decades of war, insecurity, violence, and immigration have continued in Afghanistan. When immigration movement in the recent case examined Afghanistan, have with highest numbers of immigrants resulting in the melting of human resources. The spirit of tragedy young force it to leave the country. Due to security issues are characteristic of Afghan migration have been political, security, social continuation of the war has caused, the foundation of economic, political, and cultural has made it difficult ethnic differences. Continue targeted killings the lack of political stability in the country distrust for bright future, intensifying the war it can be said to affect migration, the most problems of people's threat and increasing numbers of Taliban. ISIS and al-Qaeda with internal and external networks it was supported anti-human activity on the other proxy war between the countries in the region interests. They are held in common in Afghanistan, because of the complexity of the situation it has become security and politics in the country decrease government sovereignty, security threats massacre of people, the air result attacks, suicide blast, kidnapping this has been going on for several years. That made people's optimism for a stable future unlikely. These are all factors that affect the migration of Afghanistan is the second largest immigrant country after Syria.

Keywords: Afghans Migration, Political, Factors, War, Analysis

⁴⁰ Prof., Marmara University, Atatürk Education Faculty, Third Floor, Room Number: 303, Göztepe Campus, Kadıköy, 34722, İstanbul, TURKEY., <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2839-0683>, rozey@marmara.edu.tr

⁴¹ Phd Student., Marmara University, Institute of Middle East and Islamic Countries Studies., İstanbul, TURKEY., <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2182-0636>, hsayedrafee@gmail.com

INTRODUCTION

Immigration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial population. Immigration is the movement of people from one geographical place to a new place or country; therefore, it causes a change in the residency of the individual from the origin to a new place. Migration is a choice optional or mandatory that is done by migrants whatever the reasons; this choice will change a person's normal residence from one geographic area to another area. The phenomenon of migration has a long existence among different ethnic groups and civilizations and this may occur in a near distance or far, but it has happened throughout history in the distant past migrations.

Usually, in groups and more aimed at avoiding disasters such as disease, famine war has been continuing until now human migration and displacement place, as the issue of sustainability are various disciplines in the humanities and social science has attracted the attention of researchers. The dynamics of human relationships with places in the heart of the phenomenon of migration has been due to widespread migration in the world today all human societies are facing migration challenges in a way (Sajjadpour, 2014) immigration as a social phenomenon in a country with consequences and various reflections socio-cultural economic environmental, political and security relation to the causes of migration, there may be many reasons. Immigration is usually done for some of the following reasons:

- Civil war
- Interference of foreign countries
- Ethnic and tribal differences
- The wars among of power full countries, Like Russia and the United States China and the United States Saudi Arabia and Iran, India and Pakistan have proxy wars in Afghanistan.
- Natural disasters and environmental degradation
- Disrespect for human rights
- Lack of religious freedom
- Lack of political freedom
- Social threats
- Economic factors such as poverty unemployment (Barfield, 2010)

Along the decades of war in Afghanistan which had external factors, Afghan citizens migrated to neighboring countries such as Iran, Pakistan, and other countries. These migrations have been based on political and economic factors in Afghanistan (Hayat Allah, 2016).

In 2015, approximately 13% percent of all Afghans who were born abroad (ICMPD, 2019) the refugee population was estimated at 2.7 million, and Afghans are the world's largest source of refugees. Most Afghan refugees in Pakistan (1.6 million) and the Islamic Republic of Iran (951,100) refugees they have been resident card (Dimitriadi, 2013)

GENERAL INFORMATION ON AFGHANISTAN

The north part of Afghanistan is bordered by Tajikistan, Uzbekistan and Turkmenistan; Iran is on the west, and south and east of Pakistan and northeastern, of China. Afghanistan has a total border of 5514 kilometers with its neighbours. (Rahimi, 2012) The population of Afghanistan (2018) is around of 34,124,811 person, 99.7% of the population are muslim wich 89.7% of them are Sunni and 10% are Shia. (Özey, 2018)

Afghanistan's importance in the region in terms of geographical location, geostrategic, geoeconomic and geopolitical aspects of this country along with its history, had become one of the most important ways to exchange culture, trade, migration, and prosperity of Central Asian peoples. Afghanistan, officially the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, is a mountainous, landlocked country in South-Central Asia at an important geopolitical location; it connects the Middle East with Central Asia and the Indian subcontinent. Afghanistan and its neighboring countries had Cultural commonalities Ethnic and linguistic these ethnic groups are located on both sides of the borders (Ahmet, 2018).

In Afghanistan, different ethnic groups, such as Pashtuns, Tajiks, Uzbeks, Hazaras, Turkmen, Pashai Nuristani, and so on. Each of these ethnic groups has its own special cultural characteristics (Muhammad Saleem, 2012).

The diversity and existence of different ethnic groups increasingly influenced society's unity for progress, economic development and security, as well as contradictory ideologies)Najafi, 2009(According to the statistics most of the population of Afghanistan is Pashtuns. Other ethnic groups such as Tajik, Hazara, Uzbek, Pamiri, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, Nurustani and Baluch have lived together despite ideological and cultural changes throughout history and have preferred

to emigrate when they are subjected to some historical persecution (Peter.Marton, 2012). Contradictory ideologies among ethnic groups have led to ethnic divisions and serious disagreements on governance. The Pashtun supported the establishment of an Islamic society through the establishment of a traditional society, strict rules and regulations, the establishment of a basic rule of Sharia, and the establishment of a non-violent justice system throughout the legitimacy of civilian institutions in Afghanistan, which changed the existing structure through the transfer of power to religious leaders and institutions. However, the population of each province Afghanistan still does not have a different ethnic composition and it has not formed a national population the ethnic group of Afghanistan is different according to statistic Pashtun 42 % Tajik 27% Hazara 9% Uzbek 9 % other small ethnic groups constitute 13 percent 99 percent of Afghans are Muslims (Figure 1, Saray, 1997).

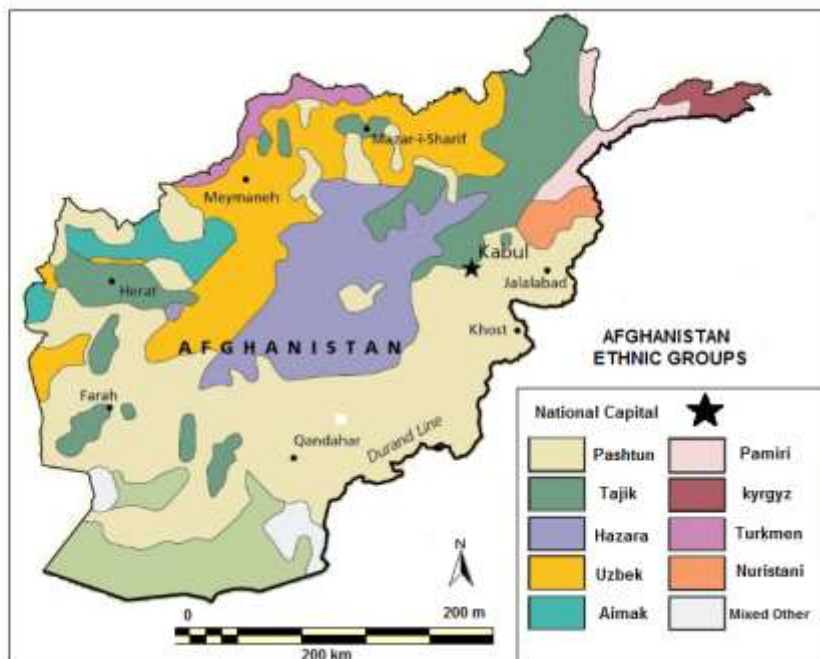


Figure 1: Afghanistan Ethnic Groups

The ethnic structures of Afghanistan reflect the cross-border ethnic fabric of Afghanistan with a common racial and ethnic dimension in other countries. (Geographic, 2019) This research also refers to the relationship between countries preferred for emigration and ethnic members. For example, the Afghans, Tajiks of Herat province prefer Germany while Turkmens, Uzbeks, Kyrgyzs prefer immigrating to Turkey. Most of the Afghan refugees in Pakistan are the Pashtuns, who have chosen to immigrate to Pakistan since the Pashtuns live on both sides of the Durand judicial border between Pakistan and Afghanistan. The participants prefer European countries and especially Germany (42,7%) followed by Iran (37,9%), Turkey (26,7%) and Pakistan (8,6%). They have been optimistic about these countries (Tabasum, 2018).

Overall, the proportion of Afghans who said they would quit if they found the opportunity was 38 % the highest rate ever. Afghans who live central Hazarajat have shown the majority willingness to leave immigration.

Respondents in eastern zones 44,2 % and 43, 8% in the south and the east 42. 3% they have shown almost the same level of willingness to leave Afghanistan.

Afghans living in the South West zone that the 28. 2% of respondents they are least likely to leave Afghanistan. Men have more to say than women if they are given the opportunity to leave Afghanistan, It is generally the rate of men leaving 41.2% and and women 36. 3% it has been said (Tabasum, 2018).

Leaveing Afghanistan Because of Ethnicity

Another example of forced migration in Afghanistan is this the continuation of the war has made Afghanistan an insecure place ethnic groups for various reasons such as political views, ethnicity, gender, and religion were discriminated against. According to a survey on immigration in 2015, only 35 % of Pashtuns the desire to migrate in 2016, about 24 % in 2017, about 36 % of Pashtuns have the desire to immigrate have it. Majority of the provinces of Helmand, Kandahar, Kunar, Paktia, Paktika, Kunduz, have been. during this time some of them have had internal migration from one province to another province. others have become refugees in other countries unfortunately, there are no specific statistics on

refugees. after Pashtuns, Tajiks are the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan in 2015 about 43% and in 2016 about 32% and in 2017, about 40 % had a desire to migrate. during this time, some have emigrated and been granted asylum in various countries. after Tajiks, the largest ethnic group in Afghanistan is the Hazara (Karadağ, 2018).

Hazara scattered all over Afghanistan Followers of Shia religion 12 Imam, Shia Ismaili, and Sunni is also had it in this ethnic group Sunni Hazara usually reside in various provinces such as Badghis, Ghor, Kunduz, Panjshir and Bamyān. In 2015, about 50% and in 2016 about 39% in 2017, about 47 % had a desire to migrate. that some of them have left the country due to the security situation the exact statistics of their refugees are unclear.

Uzbeks are one of the ethnic groups in Afghanistan. The Uzbeks in the Uzbiki language they speak like the Turkish language family. But their written alphabet is different. the Uzbeks are muslims and are religious followers of Imam Abu Hanifa. Living in northern Afghanistan in 2015, about 39% of the Uzbeks had a desire to migrate in 2016, about 29% and in 2017 about 39 % of them preferred migration, however, many of them have emigrated no detailed statistics of migration Uzbeks (Tabasum and Shoaib, 2017).

THEORETICAL AND CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

There are many definitions of migration, according to the UN definition of refugee is someone who has citizenship in a country other than the country into unity least 12 months in the accommodation chosen this definition varies by legal experts migration (Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, 2005) according to sides geographical and human regarding the type of migration is divided into several branches (Figure 2).

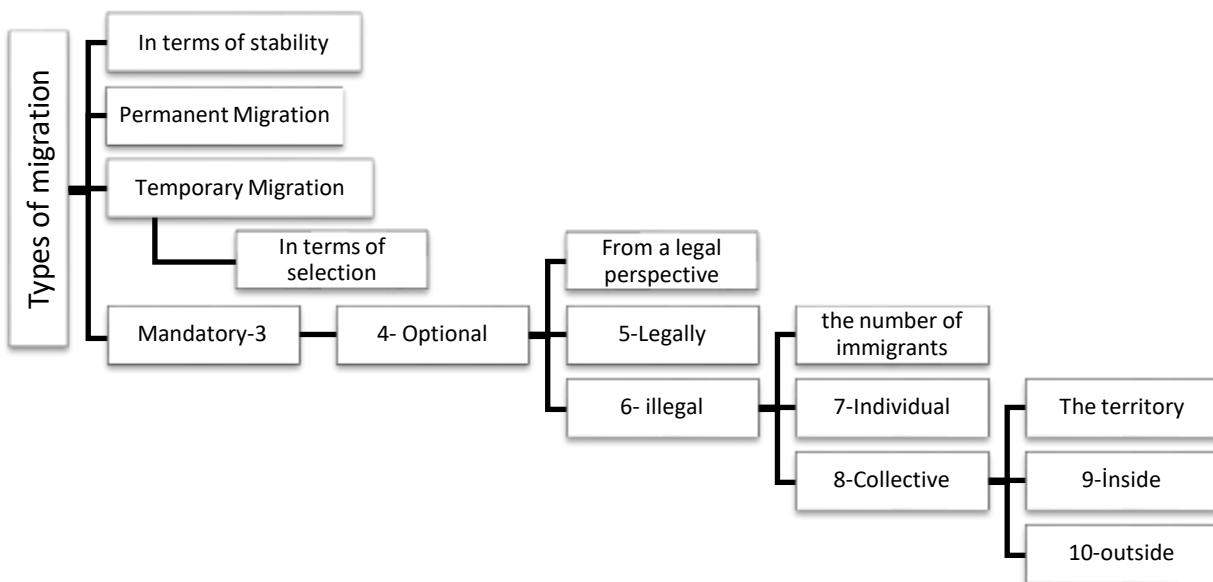


Figure 2: Types of Migration

Source: (Sayed hadi Zarghani and Hamdollah Sojasi, 2016)

The first conceptual explanation of migration rules were discussed in two articles in 1885 and 1889 by Ernest Jourge. For the first time he argued that migration is not a coincidence but there are some law ruling on migration. He presents a model of migration which involve to reason of migration beside the geography element. (Sayed Hadi, 2012) The reasons that cause to leave homeland or start point, 2. the reasons that attract on target points. (Hosseini H. H., 2015) Migration not only as a phenomenon but also as a process is affected by political, economic, cultural and social elements beside the geographical factors, that is why migration causes are studied across many reasons and aspects. the leaving and attraction are the most motivational points for migration from starting point to target points. (Moosavi, 2005) The different between start and target point such as life standards, salary, security, cultural, religious and social reasons are most important on migration movements. Afgan migrants are divided in three categories, political migrants which immigrated because of their political believes, lots of immigrants leave their homeland cause of security issues and many others has been immigrated to reach and gain economic opportunities. (Antonio D, 2016) The first two categories are related to oppression factors and the third category is related to stress factors. A number of immigration experts emphasize the oppression on the migration to Afghanistan. the internal distrust is a factor of oppression to gain power

in some areas, such as the Taliban competition and some other military groups. the weakness of governance and corruption in Afghanistan (especially since the departure of ISAF forces) has been increasing and this is a significant factor on oppression. among the other pressure factors, there are unemployment or underemployment, especially among young Afghans. (Sarah Pour Rohani, 2014) The causes and factors of migration vary for people in each region and country, and each person chooses emigration as per their needs. however, factors that make emigration more and more continuous are evolving, and each country and region has its own separate factors. instability, unemployment and poverty, insecurity, discrimination, misunderstandings from other countries, injustice, corruption, factors affecting immigration in Afghanistan. in general it can be said international migration of the Afghan people is considered as forced and illegal migration according to political factors that have been made (Anbari, 2004).

REASONS OF EMIGRATION FROM AFGHANISTAN

External Factors

Proxy Wars

The wars between India and Pakistan, Iran and Saudi Arabia, the US and Russia are governed by the regional and global powers sacrificed to the Afghan nation, and the Afghan people are victimized by regional and global rivals. In particular, the Pakistani state, (Seth G. Jones, 2010) which is adjacent to the south and south-eastern parts of Afghanistan, intensifies the war (Antonio D, 2016). The lack of co-operation between government leaders in Afghanistan and the world's major forces and neighboring countries contributes significantly to increasing distrust in the country: the background of security threats, intelligence from regional countries and the world forces within the Afghanarena reflect the geographical expansion of the civil war (Michael Vinay Bhatia, 2008). While the region's neighbors, including China and Russia among others, share this political and military game, Afghanistan's strategic allies maintain their regional interests (Ahmet, 2018). Since Americans cannot stop the war for more than a decade, they support the formation of a monopoly power in one nation otherwise Afghanistan does not play an important role in current politics (EASOa, Afghanistan Security situation, 2019). The geopolitical and geostrategic aspects of Afghanistan are important to the United States, but after the 18-year war in Afghanistan, the US failed to establish a sustainable political and security structure in Afghanistan with the presence of 140,000 soldiers, the most expensive US military approach in Afghanistan is much more compared to its own interests (Marshall, 2016). Afghanistan is an important place among neighboring countries (Figure 3).



Figure 3: Afghanistan's Neighbors Source: From the Author

INTERNAL FACTORS

Political and Security Factors

After the overthrow of the Taliban regime in Afghanistan 2001 October, changes took place in the security sector in Afghanistan. (Jan R. Böhnke, 2017) the 23-year conflict ended. that was the result of the 1979 Soviet invasion, which later had devastating events for Afghanistan including almost one million Afghan civilians were killed (Mark Sedra, 2006). another consequence was the exodus of six million Afghan refugees in neighboring countries and around the World. all the infrastructure in Afghanistan was damaged. and all sectors were inactive. after the creation of the Temporary administration and Transitional authority, the rule of the government became better day by day. until 2006, the southern and southeastern regions became insecure (Mishali-Ram, 2008).

The ability of the Afghan government to ensure the safety of citizens is very low. In the survey conducted by the Asian Foundation, one in four respondents did not want to participate in the survey and stated that the reason was injustice and corruption in the state. in general, the tendency to emigrate is higher among those who do not trust the government than those with a high degree of trust in the government (Tabasum and Shoab, 2017).

Weak Domination

Afghanistan’s outlook today is a mixture of hope and despair. Substantial progress has been made over the past eighteen years:

- Emergency and Constitutional Loya—Jirgas (national council) were convened (Peabody, 2009);
- A president (2004), Parliament (2005) and provincial councils were elected (OBAYD, 2017)
- The 60,000-strong Afghan Military Forces were demilitarized and the Disbandment of Illegal Armed Groups (DIAG) programme was initiated;
- A locally legitimate, multi-ethnic and operationally effective Afghan National Army was created;
- Roads and highways were rebuilt and schools were reopened;
- A new stable and anti-inflationary currency was promulgated (Michael Vinay Bhatia, 2008).

18 years have passed since the presence of foreign troops in Afghanistan, but the security and domination of the state in Afghanistan is still a serious challenge. BBC research shows that about 15 million people, half of the Afghan population, live or are clearly found in Taliban-controlled areas being regularly attacked. In the northern, western and eastern regions, the extent of their progress beyond their main centers in Southern Afghanistan is clear. The Taliban fell to areas like Sangin, Musikhla and Nad Ali in Helmand, where the US-led forces decommissioned the Taliban in 2001. (UNHCR, Trends at a Glance, 2019); Taliban-controlled Helmand Province- districts (Figure 4).

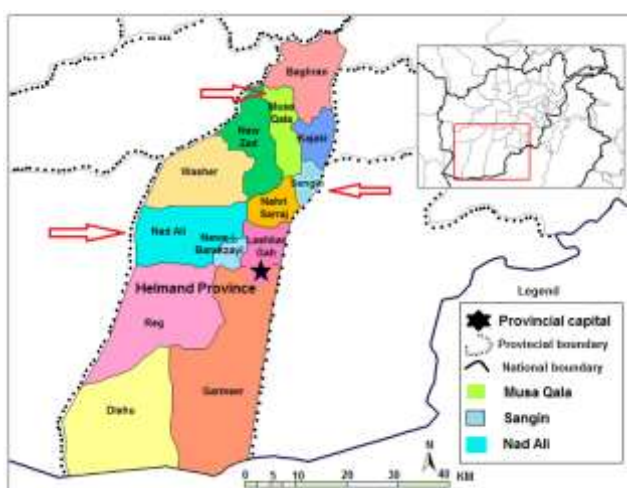


Figure 4: Taliban-Controlled Helmand Province- Districts⁴²

⁴² Helmand province is located in the south of Afghanistan. This province has had many conflicts since 2004. Three districts of this province are controlled by the Taliban. Helmand province has a 162-kilometer border with the Durand Line The number of displaced people in Helmand province is 344,449 According to statistics (DTM) <https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/IOM-AFG-DTM->

According to the February 2019 report by the UN Secretary-General, the southern region saw the highest number of incidents between November 2018 and February 2019, followed by the eastern and northern regions, which accounted for 67 % of all incidents ([Independent Directorate of local Governance , 2019](#)). Even if the number of suicide attacks decreased, the number of airstrikes by the Afghan air Force and international military forces increased by 51 % compared to 2017.450 Security concerns increased in Kandahar after the provincial police chief and the provincial head NDS were killed in Kandahar city in October 2018.451 moreover, as reported by US military sources, most of the security incidents initiated by anti-government groups recorded in the first ten months 2018, occurred in the provinces of Badghis, Farah, Faryab, Ghazni, Helmand⁴³, Kandahar, Uruzgan, and Herat; Herat and Badghis witnessed the greatest increase in these types of Afghanistan, throughout 2018 battles took also place in provinces that were previously considered ([EASOb, Afghanistan Security situation. Country of Origin Information Report, 2019](#)) ([Figure 5](#)).

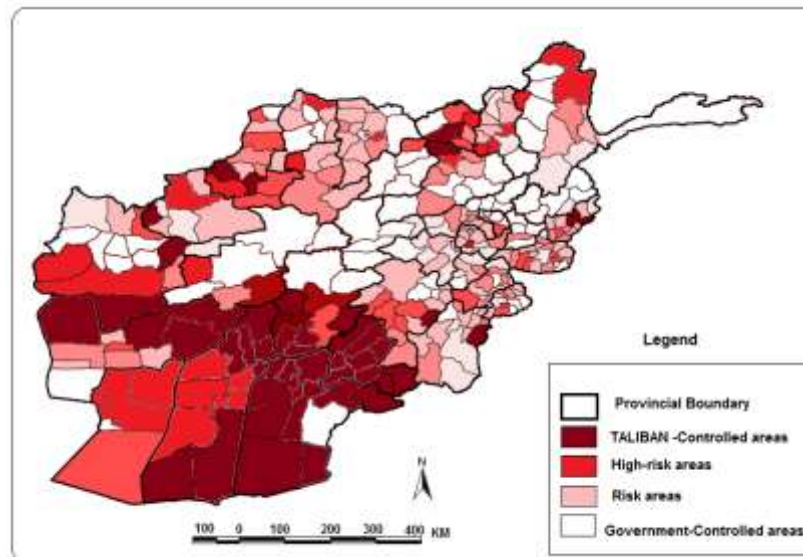


Figure 5: Taliban Presence in Afghanistan by Region

Political Instability and Security

Political instability was one of the main reasons for the country's composure and caused illegal emigration ([Koç, 2017](#)). In particular, over the past few years, the nightmare of the elections has brought the greatest material and moral losses to the people of Afghanistan, huge opportunities have been sacrificed to the government, and young people have been exposed to the most vulnerable, insecure, economic and political threats in society ([Rafi, 2015](#)).

The political instability and internal problems caused the migration of young people from the country. Today, political instability in Afghanistan has not only increased emigration, but has also caused great hardship. As long as Afghanistan does not have a stable political environment, the country will not be able to provide jobs, career, life and youth development, and the country will be emptied from a young and professional power ([Houte, Return Migration to Afghanistan, 2016](#)).

Insecurity: security is one of the immediate needs of the Afghan people; otherwise, no progress can be made. Peace and security are one of the people's unattainable hopes and no government has been able to provide comparative security in the country ([Mujtaba, 2006](#)) along the history of the country, war and insecurity aggravated the lives of the Afghan people and caused displacement, disability and the loss of millions of Afghan citizens. Every where in their lives people need to secure their lives and property, and according to the Afghan constitution, the government is responsible for ensuring security in this country. Without having a strategic plan and providing security, they cannot prevent the increase of illegal emigrants ([Tabasum and Shoaib, 2017](#)).

⁴³ Helmand province is located in the south of Afghanistan. This province has had many conflicts since 2004. Three districts of this province are controlled by the Taliban. Helmand province has a 162-kilometer border with the Durand Line The number of displaced people in Helmand province is 344,449 According to statistics (DTM) <https://displacement.iom.int/system/tdf/reports/IOM-AFG-DTM->

Organized Targeted Murders and Massacres

The targeted murders or organized murders are referred to when the government and elements of the government operate within the law or when the same actions are organized by organized groups (Taliban and ISIs). Such murders are religious ideological issues as well as those of foreign intelligence agencies in the past who oppose the interests of the opposition for freedom, independence and territorial integrity. Afghanistan has lost its elders and seniors from the intelligence agencies of neighboring countries in recent years. These factors have jeopardized the security of various ethnic groups and caused insecurity in society. Between January 1 and June 30, 2018, UNAMA recorded 5122 civilian casualties (1,679 dead and 3430 injured), representing a total 3 percent drop over last year. It was also recorded in 2017 and 2016. Civilian loss rates increased by one percent to 5%. Although the UNAMA mission has recorded a decline in civilian casualties due to certain incidents, a significant reduction in civilian casualties resulting from targeted and deliberate murders, in particular 18% of civilian casualties due to land conflicts. However, it has seen a dramatic increase in civilian casualties due to suicide bombings by anti-government element, other high-profile attacks during the reporting period include:

- Taliban militants attacked the intercontinental hotel in Kabul City in January 2018, killing 24 and injuring 15 civilians. There were 15 foreign nationals among the victims.
- ISKP claimed responsibility for a bombing in Kabul in March 2018, close to a shrine where Shia Muslims gathered to celebrate Nowruz. The attack killed 35 and injured 65 civilians
- A suicide bomber detonated a body-borne IED outside a voter registration centre in a Shia populated neighbourhood of Kabul, killing 60 and injuring 138 civilians. ISKP claimed responsibility for the incident.
- Another ISKP-claimed attack occurred in August 2018, in Kabul’s Shia-dominated Dasht-iBarchi area where a suicide bomber detonated explosives inside a classroom of an educational centre, killing 40 and injuring 67 civilians.

Although UNAMA mission has recorded a decline in civilian casualties due to some incidents, a significant reduction in civilian casualties resulting from targeted and deliberate murders while the civilian losses increased by 18% caused by land conflicts. (UNAMA, 2018) Of course, more than half of these figures are attributed to the militants of the Islamic State Horassan branch (ISIL) (EASO, Afghanistan Security situation. Country of Origin Information Report, 2019) (Table 1).

Year	Civilians killed	Civilians injured	Total civilian casualties
2009	2 412	3 557	5 969
2010	2 794	4 368	7 162
2011	3 133	4 709	11 452
2012	2 769	4 821	11 035
2013	2 969	5 669	8 638
2014	3 701	6 834	10 535
2015	3 565	7 470	11 035
2016	3 527	7 925	11 452
2017	3 440	7 019	10 459
2018	3 804	7 189	10 993
2019	1.366	2.446	3.812
Total	33480	62007	95478

EASO, Afghanistan Security situation. Country of Origin Information Report, 2019

Local and Cross-Border Human Trafficking

One of the factors that increase human trafficking is illegal immigration for lack of awareness of the dangers and consequences of violation of the rules of civil destination path always makes people fall into the hands of the mafia and human traffickers. And sexual exploitation and work hard be used. (Giustozzi, 2018)

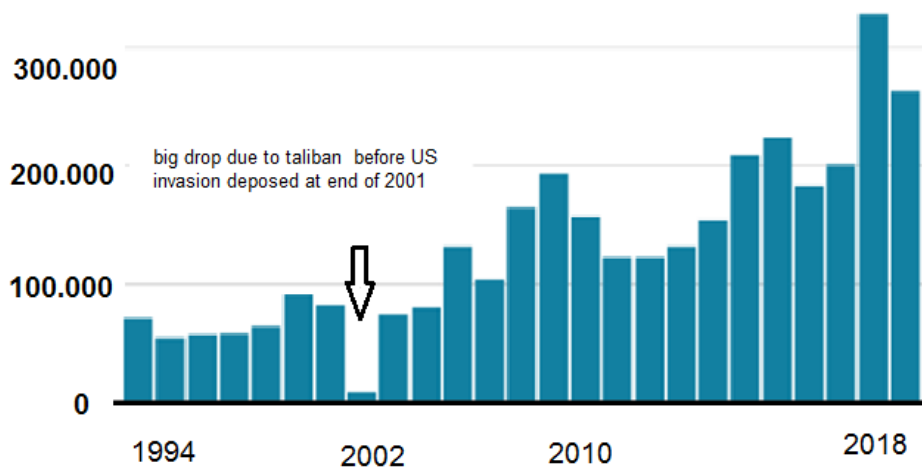
Ethnic and cultural structures Afghanistan with neighboring countries such as Iran and Pakistan are similar (UNHCR, 2018) Residents of Baluchistan in Iran and Pakistan, as well as neighboring areas of Afghanistan against the background of such a complex ethnic composition Afghanistan is faced with a variety of different factors and these factors, help to traffickers. Table 2 So that they know each other's language category: Local smugglers and traffickers ally of Iran and Pakistan border Afghanistan along these routes, local people have a border between the two countries when members of the network are working within them like they are involved in the transition of migrants and trafficking.

No	Province	Trafficked	Smuggled	Kidnapped	Total
1	Kabul	53	11	44	108
2	Nangarhar	17	23	9	49
3	Khost	22	7	9	38
4	Kandahar	43	32	10	85
5	Farah	88	39	22	149
6	Herat	50	29	20	99
7	Faryab	66	33	17	116
8	Balkh	40	22	15	77
9	Kunduz	45	31	18	94
10	Badakhshan	43	21	17	81

(IOM, *Trafficking in Persons in Afghanistan: Field Survey Report*, June 2008)

Effect of Drug Factor

The new survey shows that the rule of law, political instability, insecurity and corruption are weak, increased Afghan drug trafficking, unemployment, lack of adequate training facilities to achieve better jobs, lack of legal product markets, and lack of financial services.⁴⁴ For the villagers, the country's social and economic reasons are increasing. (UNODC, 2016) There is a local and regional accusation, such as a chain linking the transfer of refugees from one place to another by small groups of local, regional and international. Trafficking people, under the control of the Taliban, plays an important role in the production and trafficking of narcotics. Smuggling is being realized. Herat, which has a common border with the northeastern part of Iran, plays an important role in opium smuggling and exchanges between local smugglers. Tajikistan is another region in Fayzabad in the Badakhshan province on the border of China and Pakistan regarding smuggling (IOM, *Trafficking trends*, 2004). In the two decades that drug production has increased (Graphic 1).



Graphic 1: Drug Production between 1994 -2018

The security concerns over the last decade dramatically increased from 2007 to 2016. Fears rose in question interviews with Afghans living in insecure areas, most of them in provinces. For example, civilians do not have security in Sar-i-Pul, Faryab, Ghor and Kunar is increased more than 90% and fear of personal security increased significantly (80.3%). (Shanty, 2011) In addition, the interrogation interviews gave clues to a positive change in reducing panic in the southeast. Mostly Paktia and Paktica were found. In the interviews conducted with the Paktia regional office, the reporting rate increased by 29.5%. The mentioned panic was compared to the original sample, which means that the amount of panic decreased. Sampling in Paktia is probably the result of limitations. As ethnicity was affected by insecurity, ethnic differences decreased in the reported. (UNHCR, *Trends at a Glance*, 2019)

⁴⁴ Source: UNODC, Afghan Government opium surveys . and there had been another change too. In the past, the opium latex would be dried and smuggled out of Afghanistan as a sticky paste to be refined elsewhere.

Now Afghan and western officials were estimating that half, possibly more, of Afghan opium was being processed either into morphine or heroin. It made smuggling easier and also massively increased the profits for drug traffickers and the Taliban, who are reckoned to take a "tax" of about 20% of profits. The role of the drug economy in Afghanistan It was evaluated by the World Bank in 2004 <https://documents.worldbank.org/curated/en/158651468767124612/pdf/311490PAPER0AF100SASPR0no051Dec0171.pdf>.

SUMMARY OF EMIGRATION FROM AFGHANISTAN

The table below gives information about the emigration from Afghanistan.

Table 3: Impressive Factors for Afghanistan Emigration

Origin	Objective	Effective Factors	Evaluations
Afghanistan	near by countries Iran Pakistan - Tajikistan - Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, China	Lack of sovereignty in different regions of the country It has caused security, social and economic crises in the country	Lack of migration management The government's inability to manage migration and prevent it and it has not even been able to raise awareness of the dangers of illegal immigration
Centre KABUL: Kabul is the capital of Afghanistan, but all planning is being done to further migrate through Kabul.	Countries in the region India-Turkey-Kazakhstan India, Turkey, Kazakhstan are not Afghanistan's neighbors But these countries for immigrants from these countries strategic location to reach its destination Such as Turkey is a bridge between East and West has a role	Afghanistan continues war and lack of security for citizens. (World Bank, 2018) Legal migration, illegal migration Today, Afghans have the largest number of immigrants and refugees in the world	Lack of a strategy to eliminate war Depending on the security situation and this trend as happened in 2001 because of security plays an important role in preventing migration.
Eastern Asia	Asian countries, Afghan refugees live legally and illegally without statistics.	Economic weakness, unemployment in society	Lack of specific infrastructure and strategy to eliminate and reduce poverty
South-East	North America	Chain murders, kidnappings, robbery	Lack of government attention to ensure the safety of various groups
Southwest	Europe	Discrimination and prejudice	Inequality and injustice on behalf of the government
West	Russia and Eastern Europe	Paying money to get married: Youth for a wedding According to local tradition Pay more money It is a part of tradition	Education, level of poverty, unhealthy competition in the community.
Northeast	UAE countries	More than three decades of war in Afghanistan has lasted. For people, their future is unclear A number of young Afghans have migrated legally and illegal to work in the UAE and other countries	Lack of development paths in the country, strategic economic, political, security plans To avoid immigration policies by the government, but the offer was never implemented.
HAZARAJAT Center Bamyan	Oceania countries	Cultivation, production, narcotics process, formation of internal, external and human mafia groups and the shape of small nets Dependencies Religious immigrants to Iran. So have both permanent and temporary trips (UNODC, 2016)	Lack of government governance over poppy cultivated field. State support from major regional mafia groups Being unhappy people Lack of security, lack of work, lack of services for the people by the government
Northwest	North Europe ⁴⁵	Afghanistan's intervention in the political affairs of neighboring countries. (Hosseini K. S., 2014)	Specific, ethnic, religious, linguistic, financial and party relations by neighboring countries.

(Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, 2018)

What is clear from the history of Afghanistan and statistics show that Afghan migration has a long history. But a large wave of immigration to Iran and Pakistan came after the 1979 thirteen coups, and the Soviet government's actions sparked uprisings and resistance against the government in various provinces of the country, and many Afghans migrated to other countries as a result of these wars (UNHCR, Global appeal Islamic Republic of Iran, 2015).after the Soviet invasion and the intensification of the war between the Afghan people and the red army, the influx of foreigners increased (EASO, Afghanistan Security situation, 2019).

⁴⁵ COUNTRY PROFILE: AFGHANISTAN August 2008 Library of Congress – Federal Research Division <https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/cs/profiles/Afghanistan.pdf>.

Afghanistan A-socio-Economic and Demographic Profile Household Listing-2003-2005 <https://afghanag.ucdavis.edu/country-info/files/all-Afghanistan.pdf>. The analysis of the table is based on the information of the general survey of the country.

Afghans make up the largest number of refugees in the world the migration process from Afghanistan is still going on. After 2007, the immigration process was started and the number of refugees to return this year from Iran and Pakistan after that the security situation deteriorated day by day in Afghanistan the wave of immigration began, most Afghans have taken refuge in countries around the world (Table 4).

Table 4: Afghan Migration to Other Countries⁴⁶

Country of destination	Total	Year	Country of destination	Total	Year
Australia	37,500	2011	Luxembourg	51	2010
Austria	10,861	2012	Mauritania	11	2011
Azerbaijan	7,500	2009	Mexico	19	2014
Belgium	10,500	2012	Netherlands	32,820	2013
Bolivia	15	2011	New Zealand	2,145	2013
Bulgaria	313	2013	Nicaragua	43	2011
Canada	46,000	2008	Norway	11,046	2013
Chile	36	2010	Pakistan	1,649,630	2013
Cyprus	23	2010	Peru	12	2011
Czech Republic	362	2012	Philippines	973	2011
Denmark	12,000	2013	Poland	159	2012
Dominican Republic	18	2011	Portugal	6	2013
Ecuador	86	2011	Romania	19	2014
Finland	5,000	2013	Russian Federation	4,939	2011
France	5,000	2008	Saudi Arabia	17,227	2011
Germany	156,000	2011	Slovak Republic	136	2012
Greece	6,000	2010	Slovenia	18	2012
Hungary	791	2011	Spain	441	2012
Iceland	19	2013	Sweden	17,489	2012
India	8,000	2011	Switzerland	4,201	2012
Islamic Republic of Iran	2,350,000	2011	Tajikistan	56,816	2010
Ireland	451	2012	Turkey	142,000	2018
Italy	6,500	2013	United Kingdom	60,000	2012
Japan	720	2010	United States	65,560	2011
Latvia	53	2011	Venezuela	22	2013
Norway	13,000	2012	Liechtenstein	10	2013

(Katrin, 2014)

MIGRATION OF AFGHANS ACCORDING TO THE UNITED NATIONS STATISTICS

Immigration Events from 2015 to 2016

- Afghan refugees account for about 70 percent of the refugee population in Asia and the Pacific.
- 2.6 million Afghan refugees were registered in more than 70 countries. (UNHCR, Trends at a Glance, 2019)
- Iran and Pakistan jointly host 95 percent of Afghan refugees in the world. (Heidari Far, 2013) more than 50% of Afghan refugees are under the age of 18 (B.AkSel, 2012) In 2014, Afghan asylum seekers were the fourth largest group of asylum seekers in the world.
- In 2014, Afghan children are the largest non-affiliated or unprotected group applying for citizenship.
- Half of the Afghan population is immigrants to other countries.
- In recent years, in addition to the civil wars during the Soviet period and the Soviet invasion, the migration in Afghanistan, which we will present with the following statistics, has accelerated. (Houte, Return Migration to Afghanistan, 2016)
- 1 in 5 girls of school age can attend school. (Falahi, 2014)

Immigration events from 2017 to 2018

- About 2.5 million registered Afghan refugees live in countries in the region.
- 30% of Afghanistan's population returned as refugees.
- There are more than 68 million refugees in the world; Afghanistan has the largest number of refugees in the world after Syria. (KIZILAY, 2020)

⁴⁶ The Afghan Migration Profile lists only the numbers and names of the countries in which Afghans immigrated. While the number of immigrants admitted from each country is different The numbers of returnees and political refugees are unknown, <https://afghanistan.iom.int/sites/default/files>.

- One out of the five Afghan refugees in the world.
- Today, seven children die every day in the country.
- 50 mothers die every day during birth ([World Bank, 2018](#)).

Immigration Events from 2019 to 2020

- 80% of schools have been destroyed by wars.
- 2 million readers out of 6 million students and 1 million do not have access to education ([Pendakur, 2014](#)).
- 70,000 Afghans lost their husbands in the war.
- There are 60,000 children only in Kabul exposed to child traffickers and sexual harassment or organ transplants.
- From 2000 to 2010 the number of Afghan illegal immigrants 58,436 in Turkey has been. ([B.Akşel, 2012](#)) Make up 15% of the world's refugees in many parts of the world, there are conflicts of immigration. But voluntary returns are limited such as returning Afghan refugees from Iran, Pakistan and Turkey to Afghanistan. this trend is influenced by the political, economic situation of the immigrant country refugees and refugee groups are responsible they decide for themselves to return if the wrong incentives to move them attributed to causes tension ([Schultz, 2019](#)).
- An agreement was signed between the governments of Iran and Afghanistan on 6/22/2020 to improve the situation of refugees.⁴⁷

RESULT

Migration has many different types local or international, mandatory or optional individually or collectively, legal or illegal permanent or temporary is divided factors. that have an important role in migration including political, security economic factors or human factors and cultural or natural causes it can interfere with human migration.

Afghanistan is one of the world's largest immigrant countries. One of the key factors in the migration of Afghans is war, Afghanistan more than three decades the war has continued. displacement of people inside and outside the country has been Afghanistan's location has been due to the presence of foreign forces in Afghanistan, on the other side of regional and trans-regional competition created in Afghanistan especially among neighboring countries to be in the region are seeking their own interests. Most Afghans come to countries like Iran, Pakistan and Turkey have immigrated to other countries. According to the bad situation in Afghanistan, increased immigration to European countries, the continuation of the war in Afghanistan has resonance with immigration.now that the government is losing its sovereignty. The stability and security that are important to People are it is getting weaker.

Opposition groups of the Afghan government such as Talib and Isis they threaten people. There is no security in many cities in Afghanistan.

The drug trafficking in reinforcement opposition to the government and local traffickers and international traffickers have an effective role in the political, social, economic situation of the people is worrying these factors have effective to migration, and it has led to individual and collective migration to other countries. as a result, it can be said that the political factors that caused the migration of Afghans from the country considering the economic factors, the social factors are related to the security situation in Afghanistan the continuing war and the lack of security throughout the country have led to the migration of Afghans.

SUGGESTION

Prevent migration and suggestions for the Afghan government

- Reaching to peace and security are the most important issues for Afghanistan. the government should start peace talks between Afghans as soon as possible and implement most of their speeches.
- Afghanistan's Ministry of Refugees Repatriation take serious measures of the risks of illegal migration to inform through the media, magazines, publications, news, mosques, and educational institutions.

⁴⁷ According to 2020 / 5/1 Afghan media reports, people from Herat province of Afghanistan entered Iran By Iranian border guards had been tortured and the were Dropped in the river Harirud the number of immigrants was 50 and 23 of these migrants were saved and the rest of them were killed the Afghan Foreign Minister traveled to Iran due to immigration problems Investigate Afghan migrants in border areas until they are killed, <https://iranpress.com/iran-i148811-afghanistan's-acting-fm-meets>.

- The government responsible to provide security for citizens and to ensure justice. If security is provided for the citizens, the trend of decreasing migration will be observed.
- Factors that have caused dissatisfaction among the people and government and make them take distance from the government must be identified and take action to be solved.
- The government should provide shelter for the return of migrants coming to Afghanistan. Social and economic needs of immigrants must be solved.
- The escape of the elites is one of the most important issues for any country, the government must take serious action and prevent the escape of the country's elites.
- Most young people emigrate due to the lack of education in the country, the government must provide educational programs and jobs for the youth so that young people who want to study at a high level have the opportunity to do it.
- Lack of job has led to the emigration of young people from the country. The government should provide job opportunities in the country as soon as possible.
- The Afghan government must use the scientific, artistic, technical and repatriation experience of returning migrants.
- The government must prevent dissension, insults, humiliation, that the neighboring countries and internal elements are in Afghanistan to prevent.
- Government through Afghan consulates in other countries around the world should pay the way for scientific research, to support students, to support immigrants and as soon as possible to solve the problems that arise for them.
- The government must deal with immigrants who have legal problems and are in prisons in other countries take action to release them from prisons.
- Illegal immigrants who are killed on the way and in the border areas between countries the Afghan consulates should take serious action.
- Governments that abuse immigrants like the Iranian government and send them to fight in other countries the Afghan government through diplomacy to stop sending them.

References

- Ahmet, I. &. (2018). *Afghan migration through Turkey to Europe: seeking refuge, forming diaspora, and becoming citizens*. ANKARA: Turkish Studies-19:3, 482-502.
- Anbari, G. J. (2004). Social belonging and its effects on return to Afghan Refugees. *Social Sciences Letter*(33), 43-67.
- Antonio D, A. M. (2016). *Afghans on the Move: Seeking Protection and Refuge in Europe*. Geneva: Global Migration Centre (GMC).
- B.AkseL, A. İ. (2012). *Iregular Migration in Turkey*. (S. I. Agency, Ed.) ANKARA: IOM.
- Barfield, T. (2010). *Afghanistan: A Cultural and Political History (Princeton Studies in Muslim Politics)*. 41 William Street, Princeton: Princeton University Press .
- Dimitriadi, A. (2013). *Migration from Afghanistan to third countries and Greece*. Hellenic Foundation For European And Foreign Policy (Eliamep) , 1. Budapest proscs: Migration policy.
- EASO. (2019a). *Afghanistan Security situation*. Asylum Research Centre Foundation: European Asylum Support Office doi:10.2847/69923.20.
- EASO. (2019b). *Afghanistan Security situation. Country of Origin Information Report*. kabul: European Asylum Support Office.doi: 10.2847/585139.
- Falahi, E. J. (2014). The Determinants of Migration from Developed and Developing Countries to the U.S. (A. Seifi, Ed.) *Journal of Social Sciences,Ferdowsi University of Mashhad.Iran*, 12(1), 39.
- Geographic, N. (2019). *National Geographic*. Retrieved 2018, from National Geographic: <https://www.nationalgeographic.org/maps/afghanistan-and-pakistan-ethnic-groups/>.
- Giustozzi, A. (2018). *Typologies of nomad-settler conflict in Afghanistan*. KAUL: the European Union -ISBN 978-9936-628-97-7.
- Hayat Allah, J. a. (2016). *The reason for the last migration of Afghans to Europe*. Marzar-i Sharif : human rights.
- Heidari Far, M. (2013). Migration and politics in the global geopolitical space. *Foreign Policy Journal*.27(1), 201-225.
- Hosseini, H. H. (2015). Migration theories. *Institute of Humanities and Cultural Studies*(41), 35-46.
- Hosseini, K. S. (2014). The social challenges of the modern state formation in Afghanistan. *Global politics Research Journal*, 3(3), 37-63.

- Houte, M. v. (2016). *Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship* (Vol. 1). (R. Cohen, Ed.) United Kingdom, United Kingdom: University of Oxford.
- Houte, M. v. (2016). *Migration, Diasporas and Citizenship*. Oxford, United Kingdom: Palgrave Macmillan.
- ICMPD. (2019). *supporting afghanistan develop a national strategy and action plan for integrated border Management*. Retrieved 3 4, 2015, from ICMPD -International Centre for Migration Policy Development: <https://www.icmpd.org/>.
- Independent Directorate of local Governance . (2019). Retrieved 2018, from Islamic Republic of Afghanistan: <https://idlg.gov.af/en/helmand/>.
- IOM. (2004). *Trafficking in persons an analysis of afghanistan*. IOM, 3. Afghanistan - Kabul- Ansari Waat . shahr-i New: afghanistan.
- IOM. (June 2008). *Trafficking in Persons in Afghanistan:Field Survey Report*. Ansari Square:Shahr-i-Naw, Kabul : IOM.
- Islamic Republic of Afghanistan, R. (2018). Return and Reintegration Response Plan. *Ministry of Refugees and Repatriation*. <https://www.refworld.org/pdfid/5b2a46f74.pdf>, 10.
- Jan R. Böhnke, J. K. (2017). State formation as it happens: insights from a repeated cross-sectional study in Afghanistan,2007–2015. (CSD, Ed.) *Conflict, Security & Development*, 2(17), 91-116.
- KAMAL SADIQ . (2010). *Paper Citizens: How Illegal Immigrants Acquire Citizenship in Developing* . Auckland Cape Town: Oxford University.
- Karadağ, A. İ. (2018). Afghan migration through Turkey to Europe: seeking refuge, forming diaspora, and becoming citizens. *Turkish Studies*, 3(19), 22.
- Katrin, M. M. (2014). Irregular Migration. *International Organization for Migration Afghanistan.Ansari Square, Shahr-e-Naw, Kabul*, 107.
- Katrin.M., K. a. (2016). Afghanistan Return and Circular Migration. Afghanistan Migration Profile3. *International Organization for Migration of Afghanistan(IOM)*, 20.
- KIZILAY, T. (2020). *Turkish Red Crescent Refugee Services Directorate*. Turkish Red Crescent Migration Services Directorate, 2. Ankara: Turkish Red Crescent Migration Services Directorate May 2020.
- Koç, İ. (2017). Türkiye’de Afganistan Uyruklu Uluslararası Koruma Başvurusu ve Statüsü Sahipleri Üzerine Analiz: Türkiye’ye Geliş Sebepleri, Türkiye’de Kalışları, Gelecek Planları ve Amaçları. *Göç İdarası ve Hacettepe Üniversitesi*, 39.
- Mark Sedra. (2006). Security sector reform in Afghanistan: The slidetowards expediency. *International Peacekeeping*, 1(13), 94-110.
- Marshall, A. (2016). From civil war to proxy war: past history and current dilemmas. *Small Wars & Insurgencies*, Vol. 27, No. 2, 183–195.
- McCoy, A. W. (2003). *The Politics of Heroin: CIA Complicity in the Global Drug Trade, Afghanistan, Southeast Asia, Central America*. Chicago: Lawrence Hill: Chicago.
- Michael Vinay Bhatia, M. S. (2008). *Afghanistan, Arms and Conflict Armed Groups, Disarmament and Security in a Post-war Society (Contemporary Security Studies)*. Madison Ave, New York: Routledge.
- Migration, S. o. (2014). Afghans displaced people. *Study of Forced Migration .University of Oxford* , 46.
- Mishali-Ram, M. (2008). Afghanistan: A Legacy of Violence? Internal and External Factors of the Enduring Violent Conflict. *Comparative Studies of South Asia, Africa and the Middle East*, 473-476.
- Mohammad Jalal Abbasi-Shavazi, D. G. (2005). Return to Afghanistan. (U. o. Tehran, Ed.) *European Commission.UNHCR-AREU*, 72.
- Moosavi, M. Z. (2005). Factor Affected Rural Migration in Iran. *AGRIS*(5), 32.
- Muhammad Saleem, M. s. (2012). Ethnic factor in afghanistan. *Journal of Political Studies*, 19(2), 97.
- Mujtaba, B. G. (2006). *The Ethics of Management and Leadership in Afghanistan*. Davie: ILEAD Academy ,ISBN:9780977421107.
- Najafi, A. (2009). Cultural and linguistic diversity in Afghanistan. *comprehensive Human Sciences*(5), 42.
- Nazif, M. (2001). War, Factionalism, and the State in Afghanistan. *American Anthropologist*. Vol. 104, No. 3 doi.org/10.1525/aa.2002.104.3.715, 716.
- Obayd, N. (2017). transformation of Economic Development in Afghnistan After 11 September. *Gazi University.Social Sciences*(9), 28.
- Özey, R. (2018). *islam Dünyası nın Jeopolitiği*. Ankara: Pegem Akademi.
- Peabody, L. B. (2009). *Afghanistan Security*. New York : Nova Science Publishers.
- Pendakur, P. B. (2014). The labour market integration of refugee and family reunion immigrants: a comparison of . *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, Vol. 40, No. 5, 689–709,.
- Peter.Marton, N. a. (2012). *Statebuilding in Afghanistan: Multinational Contributions to Reconstruction*. Rotledge.711 Third Avenue New York NY 10017: USA and Canada .
- Rafi, H. &. (2015). Challenges of Peace in Afghanistan. *Central Asia and the Caucasus ,social and political studies*.88, 13.
- Rahimi, S. M. (2012). *geopolitics of Afghanistan In the 20 centur*. kabul afghanistan: Saeed.
- Rein, J. (2004). REFUGEES, IMMIGRANTS,AND THE STATE. *Annu. Rev. Department of Sociology, University of Wisconsin*, 45.
- Sajjadpour, S. M. (2014). Conceptual and Operational Framework for International Immigration Management. *Geographical Research*(78), 27.

- Sarah Pour Rohani, S. P. (2014). Afghan Immigrants in Iran and Citizenship. *Public Administration and Governance*(4), 22.
- Saray, M. (1997). *Afganistan ve Türklar* . istanbul: Bayrak Matbaacılık.
- Sayed hadi Zarghani and Hamdollah Sojasi, S. Z. (2016). *An Introduction to Migration and Security* (Vol. 1). Tehran , Iran : Iranian Geopolitical Association.
- Sayed Hadi, z. a. (2012). International migration and national security. *Strategic Studies*, 59(1), 7-26.
- Schultz, C. M. (2019). Promoting Economic Self-RelianceA Case Study of Afghan Refugee Women in Pakistan. *International Affairs vol.47. NO.2*, 47.
- Seth G. Jones, A. M. (2010). *Afghanistan's Local War* . (M. C. Activity, Ed.) Santa Monica: RAND.
- Shanty, F. (2011). *The nexus :International Terrorism and Drug Traffi cking from Afghanistan* . Santa Barbara, California 93116-1911 : Praeger Security International.
- Shirley, C. (2017). *Voluntary Repatriation.International Protection United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees*. Geneva: UNHCR.
- Tabasum & Shoaib, H. C. (2017). *the survey in Afghanistan.for Socio-Economic and Opinion Research*. kabul: The Asia Foundation.
- Tabasum, A. &. (2018). *A Survey of the afghan people*. The Asia foundation, 9. kabul : The Asia foundation.
- Tate, C. N. (2006). *Governments of the World:A Global Guide to Citizens' Rights and Responsibilities*. Printed in the United States of America.
- UNAMA. (2018). *Afghanistan Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict Reports*. UNAMA, 6. KABUL -AFGHANISTAN: NATO.
- UNHCR. (2015). *Global appeal Islamic Republic of Iran* . Iran: UNHCR.
- UNHCR. (2018). *UNHCR*. Retrieved from UNHCR the UN Refugee Agency: https://www.unhcr.org/afghanistan.html#_.
- UNHCR. (2019). *Global trends forced Displacment in 2018*. UNHCR. 1211 Geneva, Switzerland: united Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.
- UNODC. (2015). *World Drug Report*. UNODC, 2. Vienna: New York,.
- UNODC. (2016). *World Drug Report*. UNODC, 2. Vienna: New York.
- World Bank. (2018, 8 11). *Afghanistan Development Update August 2018*. Washington, DC: World Bank.