

## Fall of a Democratic State in Afghanistan: An Analysis of Forced Deportation of Afghan Migrants from Pakistan

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### Abstract

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Due to fall of the government of Islamic republic of Afghanistan and control of the capital, Kabul, by the Taliban regime in 14 August 2021, most of the elite community included elected president Mohammad Ashraf Ghani left Kabul toward abroad to prevent concerns of persecution and torture. During the last four decades, millions of Afghan people fled to Pakistan, Iran, India and abroad due to political unrests and civil wars held in Afghanistan. Although, the dispersed refugees took asylum and later resettled in the destination countries as USA, Germany, Canada, Australia and European countries, but majority of them still remains as refugee due to lack of eligible criteria and required documents for the resettlement programs. Additionally, millions of the Afghan nationals displaced within the country and lost their near and dears during the internal conflicts. After the establishment of the government in 2001, estimated four million of Afghan refugees dispersed to Pakistan and Iran voluntarily repatriated back to Afghanistan. The willingly repatriation and rehabilitation program was assisted by the UNHCR and their stakeholders to bring cherish to immigrants' life in their motherland. Latently, the government of Pakistan formed deportation policy and started forced deportation of millions of Afghan refugees following torture and imprisonment due to lack of legal residing documents. Likewise, thousands of the deported Afghan nationals are the part of previous government, and they face torture or persecution by the ruling regime back in Afghanistan. The paper focuses on the violation of international instruments for the protection of individuals done by the government of Pakistan, similarly analysis the forced deportation of millions of Afghan refugees from Pakistan, and portray the rehabilitation programs either in eastern or southern border part of Afghanistan implemented by the international communities with the collaboration of the government led by the Islamic emirate in Afghanistan. The literature used for the present paper is based on secondary data include updated news related to deportation of Afghans from Pakistan, latest migration policies of government of Pakistan and published research articles, reports of international communities and government led by the Islamic emirate in Afghanistan on deportation and rehabilitation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan.

**Keywords:** Afghan refugees; Forced deportation; Migration policies; Rehabilitation program; Non-Refoulement policy

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### 1. Introduction

Every year, millions of individuals violate and cross the political borders without pertaining required documentation. As a result, detention and deportation policies have escalated in the destination countries to maintain security and sovereignty-related concerns (Weileh, 2023). Millions of people around the world are in emigration and the economic and unemployment reasons pushed them to leave their origin countries toward high income destinations to seek better life and opportunities and are termed as international or regular emigrants (Shalizi & Kumar, 2024; IOM, 2023). However, Irregular, undocumented, illegal, or unauthorised migrants are those who cross international boundaries in ways that are not typically done or who do not have official authorisation (IOM, 2023). Similarly, Afghans have experienced several socio-economic and political distractions due to internal and international political disputes and internal conflicts that were shaped by leaders

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and power gainers in the region. The rise of movements of Afghan nationals happened in several phases, specifically began after the Saur revolution in 1978 followed by the invasion of Soviet Union in 1979, and later by the removal of invasion of Soviet Union and start of civil war between mujahedeen in 1992 (Pondelíková (Styková), 2021, Bentz, 2013), accelerated with Taliban first regime from 1996 to 2001 (Thomas, 2023) and continued after the fall of government in 2021. During the internal conflicts the dispersion of Afghan population reached with estimated over five million to neighboring countries as Pakistan (CENTLIVRES & CENTLIVRES-DEMONT, 1988; Khan, 2017; Masudi, 2023) and Iran, and thousands of them to India (Bentz, 2013; Crawley & Skleparis, 2017; Shalizi & Kumar, 2024). Initially, majority of the irregular immigrants entered Pakistan by crossing the borders without posing passport and visas and remained as illegal immigrants (Khan, 2017; Ali et al., 2020) in Pakistan. The Irregular Afghan refugees settled under the camps facilitated by the international communities within the Pakhtunkhwa located in the north west frontier areas under Durand line and Baluchistan (Khan, 2017). While, regular immigrants moved to Pakistan based on legal visas and passports. Consequently, the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) in both countries, started raising millions of funds to accommodate and facilitate basic needs of refugees as food, drinking water, shelters and provide health and education services to bring supportable life for irregular immigrants (Khakpour et al., 2023, Bentz, 2013, CENTLIVRES & CENTLIVRES-DEMONT, 1988; Khan, 2017; Masudi, 2023). Afghanistan shares 2670 km boundary (Hypothetical Line) with Pakistan and that is famous for Durand line which remained a disputed subject between the two nations, the line formed challenges for the residents of both sides due to distribution of a single Pashtun clan in two countries (CIA., 1961, ZEAGER & WILLIAMS., 2006). Meanwhile, the disputed border between the two countries facilitated the easy and irregular movement of Afghan people toward Pakistan.

After the fall of Taliban regime and formation of interim government in 2001 (Ghosh, 2012; Shalizi & Kumar, 2024), estimated over four million of Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan and Iran willingly repatriated back to Afghanistan (Bentz, 2013; Khan, 2017; Masudi, 2023), the number of returnees increased to five million in 2005, that recorded the highest number of willingly returnee migrants in the region (Kronenfeld, 2008). However, Afghan nationals in the European countries faced detention and deportation due to restricted immigration policies (Khosravi, 2016) and thousands of the Afghan irregular migrants from France, Sweden and Norway forcefully deported back to Afghanistan (Schuster, 2011). Although, most of the social activist and political parties in the European Union opposed the forced deportation policies as it is similar to the forced migration (Sokefeld, 2020).

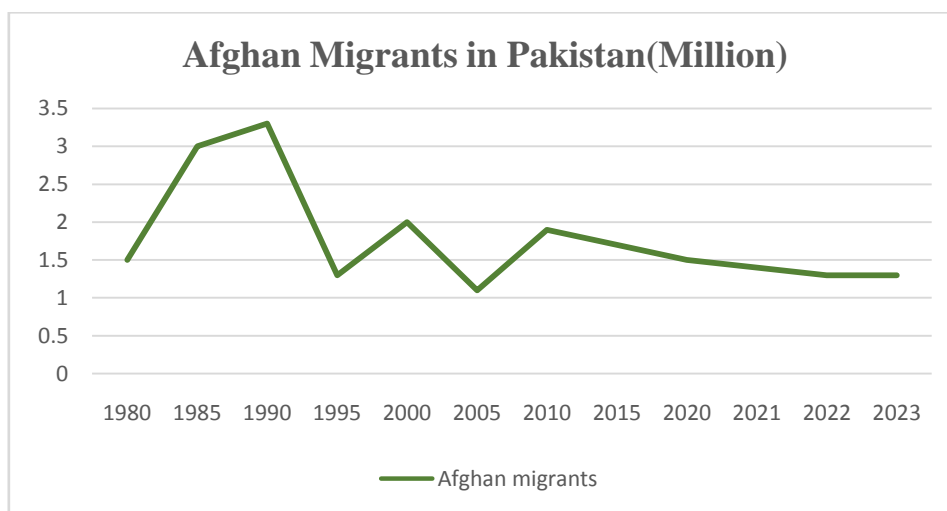
Latently, the fall of the government of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and takeover of the political control in the capital Kabul by the Taliban in 14 August 2021 (Bharti, 2022, Thomas, 2023; Shalizi & Kumar, 2024), the scenario has repeated again and most of the cabinet ministers, high level officials and Army generals included elected President Mohammad Ashraf Ghani, left Kabul toward (Sobko, 2022) Uzbekistan, and others to Europe, North America and neighboring countries to prevent persecution. Moreover, thousands of bureaucrats, advocates, religious minorities, diplomats, Public Prosecutors and judges fled (Bharti, 2022; Shalizi & Kumar, 2024) to neighboring countries and abroad, either regular or irregular including Pakistan, Iran, India and Turkey to rescue their lives from harassment and torturous situation apprehended in capital Kabul and urban areas. Initially most of the high-level Afghan officials were directly evacuated (Thomas, 2023) through special emergency flights by the international counterparts of early government toward UAE, Canada, USA, Australia and European countries from Kabul and later due to complete capture of Kabul airport by the Taliban forces, the evacuation program resumed from Pakistan. The forced displaced people included early government officials and harassed individuals abandoned legally Afghanistan and took asylum in Pakistan to depart toward destination countries after the process of their visas.

Frequently, Pakistan sheltered the highest number of forced migrants including refugees and asylum seekers in the southern Asia with an estimated population of five million since 1979, that majority of the refugees were belongs to Afghanistan followed by India and Myanmar. Nevertheless, the government of Pakistan decided to repatriate estimated over three million of irregular and undocumented Afghan refugees including registered and card holders' migrant residing since 1980, and proceeded in different phases for the Refoulment of Afghan migrants residing in Pakistan (Masudi, 2023; Aljazeera, 2024). However, International agreements are formed to initiate collaboration between nations to overcome socio-economic or political concerns occurs due to political emergencies and outbreak of human movement in the countries (Weileh, 2023). But, the international instruments and agencies were not able to convince the government of Pakistan to discontinue the execution of forced deportation of millions of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and overcome the human disaster in the region. Unfortunately, the government of Pakistan executed forced deportation of over two million of Afghan nationals who have lived in the last four decades using Torkham and Chaman border (Masudi, 2023; Aljazeera, 2024). Meanwhile, in order to deal human disaster due to inflow of millions of forced repatriated Afghan migrants, the government of Afghanistan led by the Taliban regime, with the financial assistance of international agencies included UNHCR, WFP, UNICEF and WHO, facilitated refugee camps near to the borders in Afghanistan to overcome the initial needs of human crises (MoRR, 2023; UNHCR). Though, the repatriated

families and individuals do not acquire any identity in Afghanistan due to long term stay in Pakistan, and are not familiar with the local language in Afghanistan. Besides, during the last four decade, the government of Pakistan did not form any legal frame work to adopt or naturalize Afghan refugees, or to grant long term stay permit, which termed refugees to remain illegal and undocumented. In addition, the government of Pakistan received bulk of funds from the international communities' and partners, and committed to provide the safe shelter for the displaced people from Afghanistan since 1980.

**2. Inflow of Afghan Migrants in Pakistan**

Pakistan remains in the top of host countries of refugees in the Asia. Pakistan received millions of refugees comprise of forced displaced and irregular migrants from the Asia belonging to India, Afghanistan, Myanmar and African countries. The numbers of registered migrants residing in Pakistan reached to over six million in 1990. However, the number of migrants decreased to over three million in 2020 and over one and half million in 2023 (UNHCR, 2023). The government of Pakistan decided to decrease the irregular and undocumented migrants residing in Pakistan to protect the national security concerns influenced by the massive inflow of irregular migrants.



**Figure.1. Inflow of Afghan Migrants in Pakistan since 1980-2023.**

The above figure shows the movement of the Afghan migrants toward Pakistan and their registration with UNHCR and government of Pakistan. Since 1980 the number of Afghan registered and undocumented migrants increased to six million, which decreased to over three million at the end of 2001. According to the official reports of UNHCR and government of Pakistan over three million of Afghan refugees consist of registered and undocumented migrants residing in Pakistan. Majority of the registered migrants located in the urban and semi urban areas of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Punjab, Baluchistan, Sindh and Islamabad areas and remains, accommodated in the refugee villages of northern zones under the Durand line areas which covers the Pakhtunkhwa of Pakistan. The government of Pakistan formed a policy in 2005 with the collaboration of UNHCR, and started the registration of over two million of Afghan migrants residing in Pakistan. The government of Pakistan provided prove of registration (PoR) under the national data base and registration authority (NADRA) that helped the Afghan refugees to live and work as afghan citizens in Pakistan for three years (Khan, 2017) and later extended based on international communities request due to refugee crises in the region.

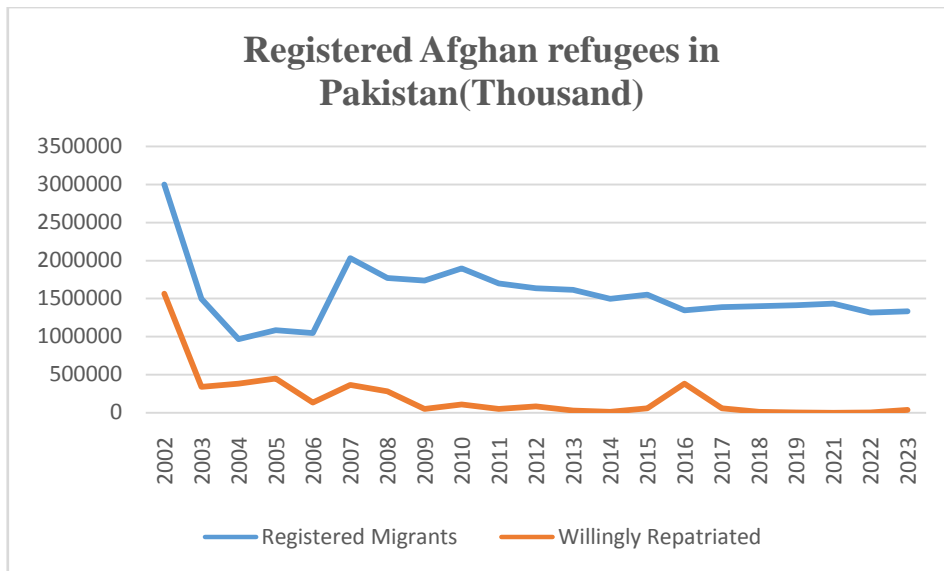


Figure .2. Inflow of registered Afghan refugees and willingly repatriated.

The massive willingly repatriation of Afghan refugees were executed after the formation of the government in Afghanistan since 2001. The international agencies supported the government of Pakistan to repatriate over three million of Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan. The figure 2 shows the massive outflow of Afghan refugees between years 2002-2005. However, the number of willingly repatriation of refugees declined due to increase in the insecurity and instability of political situation in Afghanistan. Frequently, Pakistan serves as a transit country for the majority of regular Afghan refugees as they travel toward their final destinations, while undocumented Afghan refugees living in Pakistan, commonly engaged with financial gains.

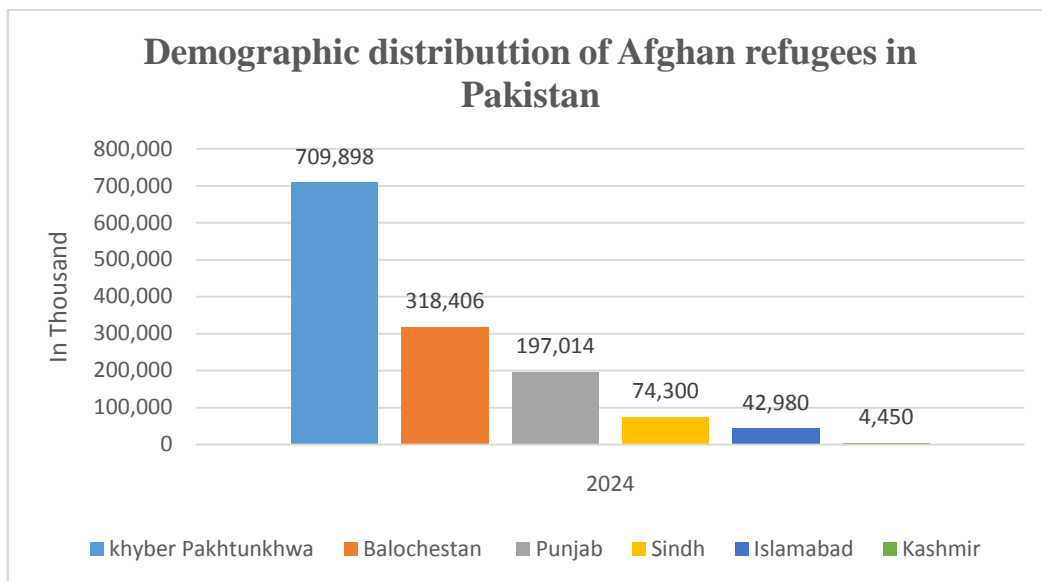


Figure.3. Demographic distribution of registered Afghan Refugees in Pakistan

Recently, out of 1.4 million of registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan, majority of them exist in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa’s urban and semi urban areas. The major outflow of Afghan people toward Pakistan took place while crossing the Torkham border, and Peshawar was the main city for the most of the Afghan migrants. Similarly, Chaman border played a vital role in dispersion of Afghan people toward Pakistan and Baluchistan remains the popular destination for the Afghan migrants in the Pakistan. Though, Islamabad is the key city for the Afghan regular migrants that received political asylum from UNHCR and their resettlement programs are under process toward destination countries, and are commonly accommodated to follow up their pending cases on urgent bases. Furthermore, the inability to get the legal documentation enforced thousands of undocumented Afghan immigrants living in Pakistan to relocate to Khyber Pakhtunkhwa's rural areas. However, following the fall of the state in 2021, there was a latent influx of Afghan migrants into Pakistan, based on legal grounds, and the bulk of them sought asylum in order to avoid persecution.

### 3. Immigration policies in Pakistan

Pakistan lacks a clear and all-encompassing migration policy that addresses immigrants, asylum, and refugee concerns. In contrast, Pakistan has a number of laws, rules, and administrative policies that deal with various sides of migration (Khan, 2017; Masudi, 2023). Immigration laws in Pakistan govern foreign nationals' ability to enter and remain in Pakistan. These laws cover what is needed to obtain a work permit, residency permit, and visa. Important roles in carrying out these regulations are played by the Directorate General of Immigration and Passports and the Ministry of Interior. Subsequently, a large number of refugees have been accommodated in Pakistan, mostly from Afghanistan. There has long been a problem with Afghan refugees living in Pakistan. Historically, the Pakistan government has run camps and helped Afghan refugees in cooperation with the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). Pakistan has implemented the National Action Plan in response to security challenges. The plan includes measures to monitor and regulate different aspects of migration in order to improve national security. Pakistan has put in place border controls to manage the flow of people in and out of the country. This includes actions to strengthen border security and stop illegal immigration (Khan, 2017; Farhat, 2019; Masudi, 2023).

Frequently, foreign nationals living in Pakistan must register and obtain documentation from the National Alien Registration Authority. This entails keeping tabs on foreign nationals' whereabouts and making sure immigration regulations are followed. Pakistan must deal with issues relating to migration, such as managing sizable refugee populations, maintaining border security, and attending to the needs of its own citizens who travel abroad in search of employment. Migration trends are also influenced by the shifting regional and international geopolitical dynamics.

Pakistan has a long history of accepting refugees, especially those from Afghanistan, its neighbour. The nation has had to deal with difficulties in managing its refugee populations, such as supplying humanitarian aid, guaranteeing their safety, and resolving problems pertaining to their integration or return. The entrance of foreign nationals into Pakistan is governed by the immigration laws. For foreign nationals to live or work in Pakistan, it usually covers the prerequisites for obtaining a visa, entry restrictions, and legal routes. Different policies may apply depending on the individual's nationality and the reason for their visit (business, tourism, employment, etc.). People who are escaping persecution or conflict in their native countries can apply for asylum in Pakistan. If they fulfil the requirements set forth by international law, asylum seekers must go through a legal procedure in order to request refugee status.

There are four key legal frameworks for the management and handling of immigrants or foreigners in Pakistan.

**The naturalization act 1926:** The laws enacted by the British Indian government prior to India's 1947 partition, and it is referred to as the Naturalization Act of 1926 in the context of Pakistan to manage naturalization of individuals and grant of citizenship. The British Indian legal system, which covered the region that would eventually become Pakistan, contained this Act as part of its framework for handling citizenship and nationality-related matters. The Act established a uniform procedure for awarding British Indian nationality, and consequently citizenship, to those residing in British India. It described the conditions for citizenship, including residency requirements and other prerequisites, as well as the methods involved. The naturalization act 1926 had an impact on Pakistan's legal structure regarding citizenship. Similarly, under this act Pakistan created its own laws pertaining to nationality and citizenship, most notably the Pakistan Citizenship Act of 1951 and other acts<sup>4</sup>.

**The foreign act 1946:** The FA 1946, gives the Federal Government authority over foreign nationals' arrival, stay, movement, and departure from Pakistan. According to this law, a foreign national who violates any of the Act's provisions, orders made under them, or directions given in compliance with them faces up to ten years in prison and a fine of ten thousand rupees. When a foreign national is found guilty and sentenced to prison under this Act for not having authorization to remain in Pakistan, they may continue to be detained for a maximum of three months after their original sentence has ended in order to complete the deportation process (Farhat, 2019).

**The Pakistan citizenship act 1951:** The Citizenship Act of 1951 states that the following four groups of people can become citizens of Pakistan: 1) foreign women who marry Pakistani nationals, 2) Commonwealth citizens who transfer foreign exchange worth PKR 5 million, 3) individuals who possess a naturalization certificate issued under the Naturalization Act of 1926 and 4) minors who are the children of Pakistani citizens (below 21 years of age). A kid born to Pakistani parents overseas is also granted citizenship based on birth and ancestry (Qaisrani et al., 2020).

**NADRA 2000:** National database and registration authority, deals for the maintaining identity and nationality of Pakistan nationals that was established in 2000, the National Database and Registration Authority Ordinance was

<sup>4</sup> <https://www.refworld.org/legal/legislation/natlegbod/1926/en/104209>

passed in Pakistan to establish the NADRA, which will be responsible for monitoring and preserving national databases, registration systems and managing the registration of Pakistani nationals, including the issuance of National Identity Cards (NICs) and eventually Computerized National Identity Cards of all the citizens of Pakistan. In order to verify people's identities, NADRA offers verification services to a range of public and commercial sector organizations.

**Control of Entry Act 1952:** The Control of Entry Act, 1952, was a significant piece of legislation that governed the admission and residency of foreign nationals in Pakistan. The major purpose of this Act was to govern and manage foreign people's arrival, departure, and residence in Pakistan. Its goal was to guarantee that foreign guests and inhabitants followed the legislative and administrative guidelines established by the state. However, the Act established the guidelines for controlling foreign visitors' admission into Pakistan, including those related to permits and visas. In addition, it granted the government the power to decide who was allowed entry into the nation and under what circumstances. A resident permit was necessary for foreign nationals who wanted to stay in Pakistan for an extended length of time. The Act specified how these permissions are applied for and granted. The Act gave government agencies the power to impose rules governing visitors' stays and actions and people who broke the conditions of their immigration or residency could be deported as part of this. The government of Pakistan implemented the Control of Entry Act, 1952, as a part of its immigration management strategy to make sure that foreign nationals followed domestic laws and regulations.

Frequently, The constitution of Pakistan does not allow a foreigner to attain citizenship, and most of the legislative pieces produced by the government of Pakistan is to manage enter, stay and exit of foreigners in Pakistan (Khan, 2017; Masudi, 2023). According to the legislative framework in Pakistan, no foreigner is able to receive citizenship either his parents are belonging to Pakistan or based on naturalization act 1926. There is no legal right of foreigners to enter, stay, work and exit without any intimation of government of Pakistan. Afghan refugees live in Pakistan since 1980 and are unable to attain Pakistan citizenship.

The government in Pakistan initially permitted Afghans to enter border by using valid visas and proper documents which will help them to evacuate safe and secure, but later by the modification of the government and latest political crises occurred in Pakistan, migrations policies were changed for foreigners especially for Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan. Due to security crises and terroristic attack happened toward governmental officials and army staff in northern and eastern areas, the government took step for renewing the migration policies and started forcefully deportation of undocumented Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan (Khan, 2023).

Millions of Afghan fled to Pakistan, Iran and India due to numerous civil war and political crises held in Afghanistan within last four decade that forced peoples to start internal and international migration to attain sustainable and prosperous life. Millions of Afghans staying in neighbouring countries such as Pakistan, Iran and thousands in India, remained undocumented and illegal due to lack of legal frame work and political will for granting refugee status within these years, which created a big challenge for governments in Pakistan, Iran and India (Shalizi & Kumar, 2024).

Pakistan and Iran remarked as the countries, that violated the 1951 and 1967 convention non-refoulement policy including human rights convention, and took steps toward forced deportation of millions of Afghan refugees due to lack of legal residing documents (Crawley & Skleparis, 2017). However, Pakistan is a signatory to the 1984 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT Convention), but proceeded for detention, imprisonment and torture of regular and irregular Afghan migrants residing in Pakistan and enforced them to leave Pakistan with immediate effect based on the decision made by the government in 2023 (UNHCR, 2023; Aljazeera, 2024).

#### 4. Non-Refoulement Policy

The main purpose of international refugee laws are to prohibit Refoulement (ZEAGER & WILLIAMS, 2006) of refugees to their origin country without their consent. According to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) convention on status of refugees 1951 and 1967 protocol, certain arrangements are developed to protect the basic rights of refugees and eagerly prevent forced deportation of migrants to their origin country. The international community as UNHCR, is the main address for the refugee issue and their protection from violation in the globe. Countries that are the part of adopted international treaties, such as United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) conventions 1951 of refugee status, 1967 protocols and similarly adopted the human rights general principles for safety and security of basic rights of human beings and convention 1984 against torture, should develop policies which sustain the daily life of peoples, facing socio-economic challenges. International treaties are formed to overcome the socio-economic issues of peoples who dispersed due to socio-economic or political crunches held in their native countries and decided to flee abroad and crossed the international borders around the globe for seeking protection and livelihood.

## 6. Forced Deportation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan

Displacement of human occurs when they feel harassment and illegal allegations. Similarly, the repatriation of Afghan refugees took place in different periods of the time, but initially the massive outflow of Afghan refugees from Pakistan occurred after the mujahedeen victory against the communism in 1989. Consequently, the measured and willingly repatriation of millions of Afghan refugees from Pakistan and Iran happened after the normalization of socio-political unrests in Afghanistan between 2001-2005. Since 2002 more than five million of Afghan refugees voluntarily repatriated from Iran and Pakistan and continued their normal life back in their origin country. However, the political unrest in August, 2021, repeated the outflow of over two million of Afghan people toward neighbouring countries specifically Pakistan, but the government of Pakistan alleged Afghan refugees in criminal and terroristic attacks and took decision to repatriate over three million of Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan (Masudi, 2023). The irregular Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan called as illegal migrants as they lack of a legal entry in to Pakistan (Farhat, 2019). During the past four decades, Afghan refugees living in Pakistan remained undocumented, as there was not a clear legal framework for foreigners to become naturalised. (Qaisrani et al., 2022). The government of Pakistan in different time didn't made any policy to overcome the identification and legality of these million of Afghan migrants residing in Pakistan. Lack of a clear immigration policy regarding refugees (Farhat, 2019) created a big challenge for the administration to sustain peace and prevent criminal activities in Pakistan.

According to the latest reports of (UNHCR) Pakistan, estimated five million of Afghan refugees residing in Pakistan, including legal and undocumented (1.7 million), most of them residing in Peshawar and northern areas where Pashtuns are the majority. The government of Pakistan set a deadline to the irregular immigrants to either voluntary return or face force deportation before 1, November, 2023. Meanwhile, Pakistan government initially executed force deportation of over 541000 undocumented Afghan migrants in November, 2023, and was continued in the second phase that deported estimated 800000 Afghan irregular migrants in June, 2024 (Aljazeera, 2024).

Moreover, the government in Pakistan has taken steps to deport unwillingly the Afghan refugees holding ACC and POR cards. The MOI in Pakistan arranged a policy to outflow above 1.5 million Afghan refugees including, ACC card holders and POR holders. The policy mentioned to deport initially the undocumented Afghan nationals and following the card holders. The UNHCR and human rights requested the government of Pakistan to suspend the decision until some period to provide the facilitation of repatriation and arrangements to resettle them in their origin country.

Subsequently, since 1978 Pakistan continuously receiving million of USD regarding rehabilitation of Afghan refugees from USA and international agencies. Furthermore, the governments in Pakistan always used Afghan refugees as pivotal key to boost and support their economy by receiving millions of funds from international agencies related to the management of refugee crises. Similarly, the Afghan refugees in Pakistan became a suppress role toward the governments in Afghanistan, to maintain diplomatic relation in favor of Pakistan. The presence of Afghan immigrants in Pakistan over the past forty years has put a lot of pressure on Afghan governments to keep cordial ties with Pakistan in spite of military and political involvement.

### Naturalization of refugees in Afghanistan

The willingly repatriation of Afghan refugees from Pakistan started Since 2001 with the assist of international communities to facilitate the reunification of returnees in Afghanistan. International aids played a key role in support of returnees in Afghanistan and promoted the international agenda in resettlement of Afghan migrants in their home land (MoRR, UNHCR). As the result of latest outflow of over one million of Afghan migrants from Pakistan, thousands of Afghan returnees does not have clear identification and pre-registration with the government of Afghanistan. The majority of deported Afghan migrants from Pakistan struggle with a lack of Afghan citizenship, legal documents and lack of housing in Afghanistan, as the majority of them returned after 40 years. Likewise, the government in Afghanistan with the collaboration of UNHCR and international NGOs initially provided safe shelter and refugee camps near to the Torkham and Chaman border, besides conducted the identification and registration process to naturalize them as returnees in to Afghanistan. Besides, the directorate of refugee and repatriation of government of Afghanistan, conducted surveys in all the provinces to identify the returnees and facilitate basic needs including, housing camps, food, clean water, medical services and cash money to meet their daily needs.

### Recommendations

- Initially the international communities have to communicate and convince the government of Pakistan to discontinue the force deportation of refugees toward Afghanistan with immediate effect, as there is lack

of basic facilities and economic crises ascended in Afghanistan which could cause massive humiliation of human rights and their basic needs.

- The government of Pakistan have to categories the afghan migrants into regular and irregular groups, and facilitate the grant of visas for the regular refugees and asylum seekers feeling persecution and abuse in Afghanistan and are waiting for resettlement program to the destination countries. Besides, start discussions with the government of Afghanistan and collaboration of international communities to repatriate irregular(undocumented)refugees belonging to Afghanistan with dignity.
- International communities with the collaboration of government of Afghanistan, should promote the willingly repatriation of irregular refugees from Pakistan to their motherland and launch refugee camps inside the Afghanistan to provide the basic need of returnees.
- The government of Afghanistan should priorities the urgent resettlement of returnees to the urban and semi urban areas and grant them the citizenship after the proper identification procedures.

## Conclusion

Human mobility took place in different period of time due to socio-political or economic reasons. The key purpose of international communities is to protect humans from violation and abuse, specifically displaced people and forced migrants. Afghan people dispersed in different phases within last four decades due to political unrests happened. Majority of the afghan people displaced irregularly toward Pakistan by crossing the border in eastern and south eastern areas near to the Durand line due to civil war. However, regular and documented migrants entered Pakistan legally and posing visas issued by the government of Pakistan. Pakistan hosted massive regular and irregular migrants from Afghanistan since 1980 and received bulk of international funds for the assistance of refugees. Simultaneously, the political intervention of Pakistan in last four decades interrupted the socio-political situation in Afghanistan and enforced millions of people to depart from human disaster and receive protection in neighbouring countries and abroad. International communities with the collaboration of Afghanistan and Pakistan governments should resolve the issue of afghan migrants by imposing practical policies which end the massive refugee crises in the region.

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