

The Afghan Refugee Issue in the aftermath of the Taliban's Takeover

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The Afghan refugee problem has been aggravated after the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan in August 2021. Even before this, the country was struggling to deal with the refugee situation. The previous Afghan government's duty was made more difficult by Western countries' ignorance in this area. Thousands of Afghans are still at risk of being targeted because of their previous work or affiliation with coalition forces, Afghanistan's former government. The Taliban has given the refugee situation the least important priority. Their main goals are to establish diplomatic contacts with other countries and to solicit foreign aid to help restore the economy. The restoration of Sharia law has made life even more difficult for women and girls, as they are not permitted to work or study outside the home. They have decided to leave the nation because of this predicament. According to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, half a million Afghans may want to flee in the near future. Internal displacement is increasing. This is due to land border closures, greater militarized responses from neighboring nations (particularly Iran and Pakistan), increased Taliban checkpoints, and already limited routine travel routes. Pakistan and Iran have both stated that they are unable to handle any additional flood of Afghan refugees. Any refugees who arrive will have to stay in camps near the border until they can return to Afghanistan, according to officials in both countries. Xenophobic European countries have previously taken precautions to prevent Afghans from entering their land. Few countries, including as Canada, have contributed humanitarian aid to refugees, but the demand is far greater than what has been offered. Migration has long been a coping method for Afghans. But they have nowhere to go this time. This scenario is creating a humanitarian disaster that has never been seen before. Against this background, this paper argues that as in prior instances the international community is attempting to avoid its responsibility by offering only financial aid. Financial aid is vital, but it does not fix all problems. The inefficiency of financial aid was demonstrated by the billions of dollars poured into Afghanistan during the war on terror. The international community is likely to make the same mistake again because it is willing to spend money through the present Afghan administration without first assessing its legitimacy. This method is unlikely to resolve the country's refugee situation. The arguments would be based on the analysis of government websites, UN data, media, books, and journal articles.

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