

Exploring the Factors That Restrain and Regulate Afghan Migration

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Abstract

The implementation of effective government measures to prevent Afghan youth from migrating, particularly to neighboring countries, stems from several underlying factors. However, the government can help reduce the outflow of young, active, and skilled individuals through various actions, including: prosecuting human traffickers, securing border areas, expanding educational opportunities, improving national security, combating poverty and unemployment, addressing family and tribal disputes, resisting harmful cultural practices, making marriage more affordable, promoting the intellectual and academic development of the younger generation, ensuring respectful and balanced behavior from authorities, enhancing agricultural productivity and using it to manage migration, developing natural resources such as mines, managing the country's water resources, establishing factories and production centers, preparing for natural disasters, controlling rapid population growth, launching state-led employment programs, applying Islamic economic laws, strengthening the agricultural system, creating diverse job opportunities, and other practical steps that can help prevent migration.

The purpose of this study is to explore and analyze the main deterrent factors that can reduce Afghan migration to different countries around the world. The significance of this research lies in its potential to address serious social challenges and propose solutions that can protect Afghanistan from the harms and negative reputation caused by widespread migration.

This study is qualitative, descriptive, and analytical in nature. Data were collected from books, academic articles, internet sources, and the researcher's field observations and analyses. The findings provide insight into the actions and factors that can deter or control Afghan migration.

Keywords: Analysis, Factors, Deterrents, Control, Migration, Afghans

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