

An Overview of Post-structuralism in Comparative Analysis of Pakistan and Turkey in Managing Refugee Crisis

Khushboo Fatima¹, Dr. Amna Mahmood² & Muneeba Shahid³

ABSTRACT

Article History:

Received:
February 23, 2022

Revised:
June 29, 2022

Accepted:
July 20, 2022

Published:
July 25, 2022

Funding:

This research received no specific grant from any funding agency in the public, commercial, or not-for-profit sectors.

Pakistan and Türkiye host millions of registered Afghan and Syrian refugee respectively and provide them with humanitarian aid. This study highlights the picture demonstrated to the world, made by Türkiye and Pakistan to address refugee crises. In Middle Eastern region, Türkiye is now rising as new major power for the Muslim countries in the multifaceted context, including sympathetically letting in Syrian refugees; however, the in-depth truth is entirely dissimilar. Religious and autonomist fulfilment are fundamental components in Türkiye discrepancy of its dignity in facilitating Syrian refugees with empathy and assistance. Being a strong economy compared to Pakistan and an active member of the international community, Türkiye is violating international law on various refugees' accommodation. Interestingly, in spite of inconsequential assets and lesser affirmation from the global community, Pakistan's extraordinary responsibility as a prototypical host for forty years of emigrants from Afghanistan. Furthermore, the covid-19 pandemic circumstances also pose formidable challenges to both states and develop different refugees' policies. Once again, with an on-going overabundance of challenges, Pakistan provides maximum accommodation to Afghan refugees to survive the pandemic era compared to Türkiye. The research is mainly focused on how Türkiye and Pakistan has managed their socioeconomic resources in handling the refugee crisis.

Keywords: Syrian refugees, Afghan refugees, Türkiye, Pakistan, UNHCR, COVID-19, international law.

Introduction

The world is experiencing a significant migration level due to the numerous human action and conflicts on the earth; civil war and autocracy has been compels millions of people to leave their country. Most of the refugees are children and teenagers. Furthermore, vast numbers of persons do not have access to nationality and fundamental human rights such as health care services, education, business, and the chance of growth, particularly when covid-19 has hit the ground (United Nations, 2020). Since the Syrian civil war has been erupted, Turkish government remind the biggest receiver of emigrants after Lebanon government. Türkiye has 911 kilometres border in length and a virtually acceptable outskirts with Syria; Türkiye made its way to surge the individuals trapped among Syrian President Bashar ul Assad and lemmatize powers' clash. Migration is defined as the geographical movement of a community or individual for economic, religious or political reasons. Syrians who came to Turkey from and lived

¹ Corresponding author: Lecturer, Department of Politics & IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad
Email: fatimabaloch862@gmail.com

² Prof. Department of Politics & IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad
Email: amna.mahmood@iiu.edu.pk

³ Lecturer, Department of Politics & IR, International Islamic University, Islamabad
Email: muneeba.shahid461@gmail.com



a good life for Syrians are more important in terms of safety, food and shelter and are expected to meet basic needs such as health (SİPAHİ, 2021). Türkiye initially welcomed the Syrian refugees with open hearts, but practically it was a difficult task to manage almost 3.66 million of refugees. It's a challenge for Turkish government, for such a huge amount of refugees, to provide needs along with medicinal facilities. Especially new-born enrolment issues make an immense feeling of frailty among Syrian refugees. Moreover, the alternative to come back to the camps is additionally constrained. Although Türkiye 's open-door strategy still establishes the centres have met their most significant limit, newcomers' confirmation does not make it attainable. This fragility and absence of assurance is a steady power, encouraging them to return to their home country once the strife is finished (Ozdemir, 2015).

On the other hand, Pakistan has committed 40 years of generosity in hosting Afghan refugees, the second-largest refugee-hosting country in the world. Though efforts related to dealing with Afghan refugees were exceptional, its recognition has never been a complete justice to reality. UNHCR representatives have presented their regards to the Pakistani government several times. Nonetheless, facts demonstrate that a vast effort has been made for refugees' accommodation in grand records contrast with praise (U.S. Embassy & Consulates in Pakistan, 2017). While since the hosting of Afghan refugees, Pakistan has been facing plenty of security challenges. After the 9/11 incident and subsequently becoming an ally of the USA in the "War on Terror," Pakistan had more than 60,000 casualties and severe psychological implications. Many persons demonstrated the association of a portion of the Afghan refugees in the camps involved in creating terror in Pakistan. Pakistan could take essential measures if a few criminals in outsiders' preteens become a source of insecurity. Despite that enormous security and economic challenges, Pakistan was always kept humanitarian grounds on the top priority, which continues even in the Covid-19 breakout as the threat of a catastrophe to Pakistan (Regional Institute of Policy Research and Training, n.d.).

The research paper investigates refugees' crises and their challenges, and the fundamental necessities, mainly Afghan and Syrian refugees. Moreover, how hosting states such as Pakistan and Türkiye counter to that crisis of the refugees? Furthermore, it seeks to reveal both aspects of the states' approach toward refugee management and analyses the hosting states' determination and efforts regarding dealing with refugees and demonstrating their portrayed international image.

Literature Review

There is huge data available for the stories of migrants and refugees but in contrast a very less acknowledgment is given to the host states, who manage their limited resources to adjust refugees in their country. Refugees have been described as forced to escape from their motherlands due to tyranny, war, or violence. More than 66% population became refugees from only five countries: Myanmar South Sudan, Syria, Somalia, and Afghanistan. On the top of them all, the civil war in Syria has been turned into most devastated humanitarian crises, and the citizen of Syria has been greatest influentially unstuck people on earth. At the same time, most pre-war masses have been internally displaced or constrained to search for security in Türkiye and other neighbouring states. Political strife has provoked an over-the-top movement from Afghanistan. More than one million people are estimated to be moved, while practically 2.7 million people have been driven away to Pakistan, Iran, or Europe. The United Nations evaluates that an average 1,100 individuals for consistently, overall ladies and youngsters, were effectively taken out by seriousness in 2017. Over a few people in Afghanistan have been released in the same situation twice; however, they were impartial 7 % in five years (Mercy Corps, 2019).

A group of Syrian displaced people started to show up in 2011; Turkish government immediately started allowed emigrants, which have been escaped from the violence and system suppression in Syria to enter Türkiye without any problem. In the underlying phases of the emergency, refugees were, for the most part, accommodated in schools, sports lobbies, new distribution centres, and manufacturing plants. The number of refugees kept on expanding, the Turkish Disaster and

Emergency Management Agency (AFAD) were specified the assignment of developing reason constructed shelter base for those refugees. These shelter based acquired special universal admiration and acknowledgment for their excellence in approach with better accommodation and administrations that they have been provided. By October 2013, twenty-one camps lodged around 200,000 displaced people. It had become evident that the administration and organization could not continue building centres as an ever-increasing number of displaced people wanted to live in urban settings. Türkiye began to stumble into trouble, and emergency started to deal with refugees; however, it did not appear to the rest of the world. However, practical Turkish governmental work was continuously publicized in the world (Syrian Refugee Resilience Plan 2018-2019, 2018).

A task to accommodate Syrian refugees as “guests” started in 2011; the emergency help assisted 2.75 million refugees in “temporary protection.” Their settlement was a concern and amalgamation of the social order of Türkiye residue as a central matter. Temporary protection regime theory accesses every refugee unlimited health service, access to education publicly served by the government, and work permit. They can also enjoy other facilities such as; gas, electricity, water, communication, mobile, etc. However, the actual situation is not that favourable as it is supposed to be. Almost 43% of children have no access to school, while only a few refugees have been granted a labour permit. Turkish hosts and Syrian refugees both gradually recognize their insecurity, and a sense of flux started prevailing (Turkey’s Refugee Crisis: The Politics of Permanence, 2016).

In the beginning, the Türkiye announced about the refugees that they would be considered under “temporary protection,” and the word "guests" was used in both formal and casual language. Türkiye has started to foster its construction for dealing with the Syrians. Conversely, Turkish experts started to utilize the verbalizations "evacuees" and "visitors" correspondingly—obviously now less focused on that their use of "exiles" would be mistaken for Geneva statements. International means portrayed Turkish perspectives' advancement as "beginning sympathy,” which formed into xenophobia among host society, which was a concealed truth. An away from of Turks were discontent with the appearance of Syrian outsiders nearly from the earliest starting point. At the initial stage, Turkish President Erdoğan entitled the Syrian refugees as "guests" and "siblings," however, Turkish residents disagreed. The World Bank has entitled Türkiye as a developed economic country, which is undoubtedly richer and progressive state than many other Arab and Muslim countries. These factors created a challenging task to efficiently deal with refugees and be an excellent host in the world. Unfortunately, Türkiye is focusing more on showing off rather than providing refugees most acceptably. (Makovsky, 2019).

In contrast with Türkiye, a developing state, Pakistan has adopted a distinctive approach to handle Afghanistan's refugees during its civil war. One of the world's most giant displaced person facilitating countries, Pakistan has hosted, estimated 2.4 million enrolled and undocumented refugees from Afghanistan. There was an expected 1405,715 registered Afghan refugees in Pakistan. All financial issues have been centred around while security issues stayed on the top in the area. In spite of the fact that, worldwide media has neglected to address Pakistan's commitment to dealing with monstrous traffic of outcasts, its work has been broadly perceived by casualties' state; Afghanistan (UNHCR, 2018). In 1979 former Soviet Union attacked Afghanistan, followed by a time of armed conflict; according to UNHCR, by the end of 1979, there were 400 000 refugees uprooted from Afghanistan toward Pakistan. In 1989, the Soviet Union withdrew action in Afghanistan; however, this circumstance did not conclude Afghanistan's struggle. The various 'mujahideen' groups came back to Afghanistan, making resisting cases to control the territories and their stakeholders, and eventually, the civil war broke out. A second, third, and even fourth wave of refugees from Afghanistan, is residing in Pakistan. Which is almost consist of youngsters and teenagers who are brought up in Pakistan. On 17 February 2020, as a piece of UNHCR repatriation observing, enlisted Afghan returnees from Pakistan received some information about their removal time. 65 % of the respondents said they came back to

Afghanistan in the wake of going through over ten years in Pakistan, while 32 % detailed that they were born in Pakistan (European Asylum Support Office, 2020).

The core objective of the research is to find the reality of actual work done to the Syrian and Afghan refugees by Türkiye and Pakistan. It will also analyse the role of media and other international mediums to point the efforts of host states to deal with the refugee crisis. In this context Pakistan with limited resources, have managed well to handle the Afghan refugees in comparison with Türkiye, with a robust economy. But Pakistan's efforts are not highlighted on International forums as compared to Türkiye which is always in limelight for dealing very well with Syrian refugees. This paper is based on the facts, challenges and opportunities of refugees in Pakistan and Türkiye (Ble, Dempster, & Miller, 2021).

Implication of Post-structuralism in Context of Pakistan and Türkiye in Dealing Refugee Crisis

Post-structuralism currently contains a substantial range of work inside International Relations (IR) that has increased in recent decades. As indicated by poststructuralists, reality and information on reality rely upon insight and portrayal of reality in which target the truth is dislodged by textuality. This research studies examine a massive difference in authentic and fabricated situations of dealing with refugees by Türkiye and Pakistan, while the poststructuralist approach has been applied. Poststructuralists argue that 'information' becomes recognised as a result of the power and fame of certain public figures known as 'elites,' who impose reality on others through force or strategy using resources and media. And when people starting believing and acting on those widely disseminated ideas and information, then the world depicted by these ideas turns into reality. When particular norms and regulations are followed and established by any state, they become institutionalised and enforced through social control systems (Morrow, 2018). Türkiye's management of Syrian refugee's presence is not without problems in this context. Turkish policy of hosting those refugees has received extensive admiration from US as well. The most important, and possibly most difficult, issue is their long-term assimilation into Turkish society. According to Amnesty International, Syrian refugees, notably Palestinian refugees from Syria, have been denied admission into Türkiye. As migration surged in Türkiye, there were also charges of non-refoulement violations. Human beings socially construct arrangements that do exist. The reality is not nature-provided or God-provided; however, instead of a human-imposed. Similarly, Türkiye's case is not that much different. International communities, on the other hand, are portraying Türkiye in a favourable light, particularly following the OIC meeting and pronouncements on Rohingya crisis.

When it comes to humanitarian issues, the world sees Türkiye as a compassionate and humble country. Nonetheless, Türkiye's optimistic side has been socially constructed, which demonstrating to the globe. In contrast, its behaviour in dealing with Syrian refugees is relatively partial. On the other side, undoubtedly, Pakistan has faced plenty of complications maintaining its soft image to the international community despite providing its finest to all global obligation. Rather than falsifying its position, Pakistan remained focusing on accepting Afghan migrants; yet, its social image has always been negative.

Pakistan, on the other hand, is a prosperous country when it comes to managing refugee problems. The international media always ignore Pakistan's role in refugee crisis management while merely telling the world about a state that is combating terrorism or depending on international aid and funds. However, in-depth, the reality is pretty different. Pakistan is the state who dealt with refugees on normative grounds without signing any international law or agreement, which deserves international level praise. Poststructuralist theory explicitly defines both states' causes in dealing with Syrian and Afghan Refugees by Türkiye and Pakistan.

Research Methodology

The research is confined to qualitative and investigative types. A secondary source of data has been used, which were collected from various sources such as journal articles, research reports, research papers, news magazines, news reports, e-library, and expert opinions widely utilized to investigate this content material. Using qualitative research methodologies, the study aims to examine Türkiye's and Pakistan's efforts in managing the refugee issue, as well as the worldwide recognition obtained by both countries. The content has been critically analysed using qualitative techniques for analysis. This method included identifying patterns inside the data collected, categorizing them into themes, and then linking them to the theoretical framework established for the study. Furthermore, the study is based on historical, analytical, and descriptive approaches to make a precise analysis compared to Türkiye and Pakistan in hosting Syrian and Afghan refugees. Consequently, the study's discussion unveils Türkiye's discrepant policy of hosting refugees' stories and practices.

Discussion and Findings

The research paper intends to focus on sincere effort done on the challenging task of dealing with Syrian and Afghan Refugees in Türkiye and Pakistan, respectively, and the result revealed to the world. The paper is mainly based on Pakistan's admirable work compared to Türkiye with fewer resources and a big heart, thus unveiling Türkiye's actual dealing of refugees with a poststructuralist approach.

Türkiye's Response towards the Influx of Syrian Refugees

Since the civil conflict in Syria began, Türkiye has allowed an ever-increasing number of refugees, and it now hosts the largest number of refugees, which make up about 3.7 million, 44% of whom are children. Ankara's behaviour toward, roughly 4,000,000, Syrian refugees changed in July 2019. Security forces began rounding up these exiles, returning them to the Turkish districts where they had been enrolled, expelling a few, and urging others to relocate to Türkiye-controlled areas in northern Syria, notably the disputed zone of Idlib. The public of Türkiye has indicated extraordinary flexibility in retaining an all-out number of refugees that presently approach Croatia's populace's size, establishing right around five percent of Türkiye's population. The Negative approach and open observations toward the exiles have developed fundamentally. Even though frequencies of cruelty have been insignificant, various general assessments of public sentiment affirm a distinct decrease in the available assistance for facilitating the refugees. Anyone might expect that Turkish residents are communicating impressive worry about the future according to existence with Syrian displaced people (Kınıkloğlu, 2020).

The Turkish government can now realize that refugees' maintenance is a responsibility of international commitment, and they are doing everything they can to escape this obligation by using various means. As a result, the overall situation is causing major problems for Syrian refugees in Türkiye. Syrian refugees face numerous challenges, and sometimes are sometimes unsure of their refugee status. Furthermore, Due to several obstacles, the children in Syria are unable to acquire any primary education. Syrian publics have to admit the kids to Temporary Education Centres (TECs) because they cannot afford any other institution due to their economic condition (kirisci, 2015). When students achieve secondary or upper secondary stages, there are amplified failure rates, as families are mainly dependent on their children's circle's income. On some occasions, TECs serve for few hours only a day and allow these children to toil in the unofficial region for the whole day. The majority of school going kids illegitimately go for low-skilled manual labour, such as construction of buildings and working in textile companies for very low price, to feed their home. The ESSN (Emergency Social Safety Network) was fundamentally responsible for fulfilling requirements approved in 2016 as a measurement of three billion Euros in EU relief was predictable to assist with the crisis. Monthly money were transferred to one million refugees, along with electronic debit cards, depending on need-based

principles. Those selected families have received Kızılay, the Red Crescent, cards, which provided 100 TL (around \$30), which was not sufficient to feed a family with their basic needs (Kenyon, 2016).

Employment opportunities and inadequate job vacancies, particularly for the vastly skilled, intellectual, and educated persons, are also grave concerns for Türkiye's Syrian Refugees. Complicated administrative procedure is also a hurdle to attain work permits and mobility limitations. Most of them have settled themselves to work in the informal sector on an extensive basis. The rest of them assist themselves from international humanitarian support and other state NGOs; however, a long-term approach is required to get opportunities. This is also significant for the host population's solution; distressed Syrians with Arab backgrounds drive down wages and affect local business at a trim level, a perception that animates cultural denial and harshness among host and refugee communities (Crisis group, 2018). Greece accuses the Turkish government of attempting to flood Europe with refugees, opposing a 2016 deal wherein Ankara said it would call back refugees from Europe to support generally 3.5 million Syrian refugees. Türkiye keeps up that Europe has never completely conveyed on the 2016 guarantees and blames Greece for human rights maltreatment against countless foreigners confined in packed and risky camps (Murdock & Turk, Turkey Releases Refugees from Quarantine Amid Coronavirus Lockdown, 2020).

Türkiye's Violation of International law of Refugees

International communities tackle refugees' crises while various law acts demonstrate refugee rights and oblige UNO agencies' responsibilities toward refugees. The ratifications and conventions' primary objectives are its implementation and to establish fundamental universal human rights principles. It may also incorporate global human rights statements such as religion, non-discrimination, the Convention Against Torture, child privileges, and the promise to safeguard. It should continue to be the driving force behind the admissions schemes implemented by the government individually.

In the charter of United Nations, in Article 14, it is described that "everyone has the right to seek and enjoy other countries' asylum from persecution. This right may not be invoked in the case of prosecutions genuinely rising from non-political crimes or acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations" (Kapferer, 2008).

The research defines Syrian displaced people's status due to the political and strict oppression caused by the government of Bashar al-Assad and Islamic States of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) rebels. The humiliations of human dignity included chemical armaments assaults, aimless shelling and flying barrage, barricades of most inhabited zones, along with the execution for the sake of stability. Since 2011, about 4 million displaced individuals have registered with the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), those people should be given the facilities and accommodation anyhow, more than Seven million Syrians are still displaced inside and outside the country (Oravec, 2015).

According to Metin Orabatr, a former UNHCR spokeswoman, there were few specialists on immigration and asylum in Türkiye. Neither the government nor the opposition had advisors who were familiar with international models. The necessity of legitimate systems for managing the refugees' crisis and establishing inhabitable platforms to accommodate them. Therefore, choices were made on an exceptionally appointed premise for short answers to address emerging refugees' difficulties. Representatives from the EU and Türkiye's Prime Minister agreed on March 7, 2016, to deal with the startling influx of displaced persons into the EU and to consider a response to asylum seekers. The EU has agreed to repatriate Syrians from Türkiye in exchange for each gift from Syria to Türkiye from the Greek islands. International law experts, UNHCR, and NGOs have communicated concerns about the absence of worldwide insurance and procedural protections for shelter petitioners and migrants, to which the Agreement is applicable.

The fear is fuelled by the EU's notion that Turkish state is a "safe third country" from which haven seekers and immigrants can use the facilities provided by 1951 Refugee Convention; Türkiye,

after all, is not an active participant of the EU. Türkiye's proposals are unrestricted by EU legislation or requirements that provide procedural safeguards for safe third countries, including refugees and displaced individuals (Turkey's Refugee Crisis: The Politics of Permanence, 2016).

As Türkiye is not a member of the European Union, therefore its laws do not make any difference to Turkish government. Therefore, the reasonable protections that have been established inside the EU are not substantial to Turkish government, prompting examples where the certifications to one side of life and constraint against torment are prevented indirect infringement from securing the standard of "non-refoulment" in the set of human rights. Thirdly, Turkish government is deprived of an affirmative record of concurring refugees' seeker and displaced people appropriate approach to shelter strategies and legitimate household systems, including any guaranteed, meaningful and procedural securities mechanism for refugees and migrants (Poon, 2016).

Since the Turkish government raised doubts about the displaced person management in the European Union by February 2020, implausible prospects have been occurring on the Turkish-Greek border. Many exiles are stuck in a dead zone in the desire to be acknowledged in Europe. While, Greece has shut the outskirts and is pushing back refugees forcibly (Ziebritzki, 2020). Human rights organisations and non-governmental organisations (NGOs) have expressed their dissatisfaction with Turkish President Recep Tayyip Erdogan's actions, claiming that some Syrians have been returned to conflict zones in the country. Türkiye pledged to prohibit Syrian exiles from entering Europe sufficiently under a 2016 agreement with the European Union; as a result, the EU has paid Türkiye billions of Euros. Since that, Türkiye needs to renegotiate the game plan considering the rising outcast numbers and has found a way to allow safe house searchers to encounter the risky journey to the EU (DW, 2020).

Pakistan's dealing of Afghan Refugees

Pakistan has given a safe place to one of the world's most significant and enduring displaced person populations - above Five million Afghan refugees have been living in Pakistan since 1979. Afghanistan turned into a war-torn country that proceeded with violence, political and financial strife; consequently, have depressed displaced people return and flowed with Afghan outsiders' junction into Pakistan. For the dominant part of the immigrants of Afghanistan who escaped from their home country in the year of 1979, since that time Pakistan proves as their long-lasting home. Soviets figured out how to hold onto control of Kabul and transformed Afghanistan into the last front line of the Cold War; towns trapped in the crossfire between the Soviets and native insurgents were wrecked on the ground. By the end of 1980, almost Two million people from Afghanistan had crossed the Durand Line and shown up in Pakistan. A large portion of the displaced people that came to Pakistan was unskilled and had no money by any means – in any case when settled; they obtained the option to look for some employment opportunity for their life survival. While many have accomplished Pakistani citizenship through illicit methods, others have kept living in Pakistan without judgment (Institute of the study of war, n.d.).

On the other hand, many de facto refugees have been treated as de jure refugees. Nevertheless, the Pakistani masses' devotion has been considered the best guarantee for refugees not due to international obligations, however, on a moral and normative based, in contrast with Iran, which confined the development of displaced people to camps and kept them away from mainstream societal affairs. In Pakistan, every Afghani has equal fundamental rights such as access to educational institutes, health, job opportunities, and entrepreneurship. Pakistan furnished them with a higher standard of life than in Afghanistan. Although despite plenty of challenges such as a decline in foreign aid, unstable economy, outcast weakness, fear of severe terrorism, Pakistan has been hosting the refugee for a long time. Pakistan consistently demonstrated a big-hearted and ambivalent behaviour indeed with Afghani refugees.

Furthermore, from 2009, Pakistan also faced the extra burden of internally displaced people due to its armed operation in KPK and FATA (regions of Pakistan). This trouble would be measured as insufferable in numerous established countries. As a result, Pakistan's continued acceptance of the additional Afghan refugee influx is a sign of true symbol for a Muslim brotherhood (Grare, 2015).

Pakistan has neither sanctioned the 1951 Convention nor the Protocol of 1967. At the same time, Pakistan houses the world's second-largest number of refugees. In Pakistan, there are now 1.5 million Afghan refugees registered. The status of these displaced people in Pakistan has been directed under tripartite understandings between UNHCR, Pakistan, and Afghanistan on a periodical premise. Not engaged with the 1951 Convention and 1976 Protocol, Pakistan is so far bound under customary international law norms to address uprooted individuals' issues. Moreover, Pakistan has transparent accords with UNHCR for outsiders' security; it has specific duties. With these agreements and moral sentiments, Pakistan has been a great host to Afghan refugees, not just hosting however in the process of repatriation as well (Khan, 2016).

Though Pakistan is bound to treat refugees only on normative tradition, numerous humanitarian aid organizations are always responsible for providing human security to Pakistan. Another hurdle for Pakistan to deal with institutions, as the international community does not justly acknowledge Pakistan; several influential organizations like UNHCR are not paying required attention to refugee crises in Pakistan. Consequently, international associations are necessary for universal supervision concerns; besides, the UNHCR has assumed a significant role in assisting many Afghan refugees in Pakistan. Even where a global association's command incorporates providing philanthropic people support, its activities can negatively affect the people.

The repatriation programme for Afghan evacuees exemplifies this. The UNHCR, on the other hand, has promoted exile as a stable solution, with a special focus on the number of Afghans repatriated from Pakistan. There are no substantial questions about the process's intentionality, the issue of repatriation Afghans returning to Pakistan, or repatriated Afghans facing inhumane treatment and internal removal in Afghanistan (Rashid, 2019).

Covid-19 and Responses of Türkiye and Pakistan in Refugee Management

According to a U.N.O report, countless Syrian refugees in neighbouring states are in a critical situation specified the monetary aftermath of the COVID-19 pandemic. Overweight refugees are poor and struggle to make ends meet. Due to the budgetary crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic, a growing number of foreigners have lost their sufficient compensations or salaries, forcing them to adopt drastic means to survive, according to UN dislodged individual office reports. The jeopardy of people's mismanagement and exploitation in such a condition is not a joke and suppresses people psychologically. People have been seen attempting to skip dinners in order to stretch the food out longer. They may choose not to take medication, which is currently considered as a cost-cutting measure (Schlein, 2020). The Turkish government offers budgetary assistance to its residents, with money instalments of \$140 every month and access to credits. Migrants do not meet all requirements for these projects – and numerous individuals are isolated. The lack of livelihood opportunity and the youngsters were seeking daily wages opportunity yet there is no longer work. The Turkish Red Crescent, funded by the European Union, provides refugees with a prepaid money card. Every month for each relative, it adds up to 120 Turkish liras, or 17 dollars. The cash is insufficient to cover the costs of Syrians; the energy bill is 400 liras, the water bill is 150 liras, and the lease on the property is 1,100 liras. After fleeing the fighting and establishing a new life in Türkiye, Syrian refugees face an uncertain future (Ridgwell, 2020). Most of the Syrian emigrants depend on livelihoods from the nation's spontaneous area, in occupations such as cleaning, materials, shop work, and roadside stalls.

The more significant part of these services has been cleared out since the beginning of COVID-19. At traffic lights, a Syrian named Ismahan used to hand out little bundles of tissues to the drivers.

Despite the fact that this work was considered illegal, it continued. Cops on the roads have explained that it is at present restricted. Regardless of whether the police let us sell our tissues, Ismahan includes individuals who would prefer not to open their vehicle windows due to the coronavirus. Isolation from the virus has also brought up memories of the civil war, according to Marwa, a Syrian. She continues, "It's a similar fear." We were trapped in our house in Syria, frightened of being killed by bombs. We are currently afraid of contracting the infection if we go out (Murdock, Fear, Hunger Grip Syrian Refugees in Turkey, 2020).

In light of the pandemic, Pakistan has assembled its assets to shield its resident and refugees. Aside from the government's institutions, NGOs are working to deliver food and supplies to the more than 200 million people who live in the damaged areas. The Pakistani government has sent the Afghan exiles to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) for distribution, notably to those residing in 52 safety campsites. It is genuinely referenced that continuing considering Pakistan's domestic procedures and our obligation to Afghanistan dislodged individuals. During the lockdown phase, essential extents/food supplies should be provisioned on a squeezed premise. Shahid Afridi, with the help of the Shahid Afridi Foundation, an NGO operated by cricketer Shahid Afridi, is disseminating extents among Afghans who have been uprooted in various parts of the country. However, providing food and distributing it in volume to the migrants is a tremendous problem. The UN and the rich world have already had ample chance to address the food and other needs of Afghan exiles, which play a larger role in the day-to-day stakes. The specialists worried about creating a selective relief package for the Afghans. Iain Hall, the UNHCR's professional envoy in Pakistan, said the organisation was in communication with the necessary governments to help Afghan refugees in this difficult period with prosperity, water and sanitation, and risk management. Moreover, despite the fact that it was regarded that the workplace was not providing extents to Afghan uprooted individuals, it had sent clinical supplies and sanitation possessions in favour of refugees, as well as host arrangements all over the country. We are maintaining a balanced relationship with the legislature and doing everything we can to assist the government in responding to the COVID-19 outbreak. All members of Pakistani society, including Afghans, are on the same level as us. There is no segregation on our part or by the Pakistani government. Further, the organization provided five emergency ambulances to the KPK administration to aid in the devastated satiation of COVID-19 (Latif, 2020).

With the help of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), Pakistan has pushed through a crisis relief package for Afghan refugees in the country who have been affected by COVID-19 and the financial consequences of the accompanying lockdown. In collaboration with the Ministry of States and Frontier Regions, a financial support programme for exile families will be implemented. The effort will benefit 36,000 households and will be expanded to include more Afghans whenever additional resources become available. The UNHCR will give qualified refugee families in Pakistan Rs. 12,000 (\$74) in emergency funds (Khan, 2020).

Conclusion

In light of poststructuralist theory, States must adopt helping measures with actual potential work in humanitarian crises rather than drumbeating and ignoring the masses' real-life challenges. Similarly, the responsibility of dealing with refugees by guaranteeing proper lawful and bureaucratic protections cannot be taken for granted. Regardless of economic capabilities and international commitments and agreements, states must have ethical sentiments to host refugees on normative grounds. While the international community has recognized the Turkish government's enormous contributions and Türkiye believed that responsibility is over. Still, there are some more practical efforts required to accommodate refugees to be a real champion. In the current pandemic situation of COVID-19, there is no time for thinking to renegotiate the deals with the EU or other forums to accommodate the Syrians and be a natural host and come in the front line survival displaced refugees. Türkiye has been given much more

admiration than the concrete work done on refugees; however, the pandemic era has revealed Türkiye's post-structural approach and life in the so-called "safe third country."

On the other hand, despite the battle against virus outbreaks than any other country and a stumbling economy, Pakistan is still striving to develop new policies to adjust refugees and repatriate them smoothly. As a Muslim country, Pakistan is setting the finest example to be a great host towards millions of lasting Afghan refugees without a signatory of any binding international law agreement. Global media must own its responsibility to highlight such efforts to motivate states for their extraordinary work.

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