



**Center for Strategic & Regional Studies**

**Kabul**

**Weekly Analysis-Issue Number 310(July 13 - 20 2019)**

Weekly Analysis is one of CSRS’ publications, which significantly analysis weekly economic and political events in Afghanistan and the region. The prime motive behind this is to provide strategic insights and policy solutions to decision-making institutions and individuals in order to help them to design best policies. Weekly Analysis is published in local languages (Pashto and Dari) and international languages (English and Arabic).

---

**In this issue:**

**Kankor; versus Challenges and Opportunities**

Kankor exam in 2018.....2

Validation of people, process kankor.....4

Situation of higher education.....5

Graduates from university are unemployed.....6

Conclusion .....7

**Returnees and their problems in Afghanistan**

History of immigration in Afghanistan.....8

Government action regarding Refugees and Returnees.....9

The current situation and plurality of returnees.....11

Conclusion.....12

## Kankor; versus Challenges and Opportunities



The results of 2018 Kankor Exam (university admission exam) were announced on 10st July 2019,

Kankor is a process future generation to achieve our goals participants, kankor exam had 8 decades history In Afghanistan, after 2017 kankor exam In a very simplified way, and since about two years has been developed exam system according to modern technologies, which greatly facilitated the reduction of fraud and corruption in the results of the examination.

The situation of Afghan higher education institutions and their challenges and opportunities are discussed here.

### Kankor exam in 2018

The Kankor exams for 2019 students began on the 7th of this month 2019 in the states of Khost, Lugar, Paktia and Kunar. The last examinations were held in Kabul on 28 June 2019, where it was announced after a ten-day pause.

174,871 students participated in the exam. There were 61799 students enrolled in the university education centers and the number of 15,130 students in the specialized diploma - two years after secondary school - and the number of 20224 students was fail.

2019 kankor exam approximately 70,000 was female, and the rest were male. It should be noted that the number of female students participating in the exam last year was 48 thousand students and the number of male students 91600 students.

Previously some reports had emerged highlighting the occurrence of some fraudulent activity in Kankor exams in previous years; however, after the National Unity Government (NUG) came to power, it took some measures in order to ensure transparency of the exam leading to improvement in the credibility of the exam. Nonetheless, the higher education institutions face numerous complications in general.

The Government of National Unity has taken significant steps towards the transparency of the examination process and has been remarkably successful. However, if we pass the exam, the university education centers in Afghanistan will face difficult challenges.

### Validation of people, process kankor

Kankor Exam has remained the only admission exam to public universities in Afghanistan for many years. Students in the 12th grade graduate and via Kankor exams attain admission in public universities in order to pursue their higher education.

Similar to other public sector bodies, Kankor was also tainted by corruption in the last 18 years. Corruption in the Kankor Examination Committee, lack of compliance of exam questions with academic standards, intervention of strongmen and some

government officials in the process, entering exam as a substitute, and other fraudulent cases are what drove people's concerns over the transparency of the Kankor Process.

Transparency in the Kankor exam and prevention of corruption in the process are considered an important achievement of the National Unity Government (NUG) after it took power. NUG made use of high-tech machines in exams in order to prevent corruption in the Kankor of the Ministry of Higher Education. The system, unlike the previous one that provided every student with similar questions, contains unique questions for every student as it prints their paper out, prepares it and writes the name of the student down on it.

We cannot say the corruption hits zero in the process either, however, through the use of new technology, the exam is now transparent in comparison to the past as copying, substituting and leaking of questions before exam were very rife. This has made the people trust its transparency more than ever.

### Situation of higher education

87 years ago, the very first higher education institution (Kabul Medical University) was founded in 1932. Development in the field of higher education was stagnant until 2001. Before that, war and instability had created a standstill in development; however, after the new system was established in 2001, remarkable progress has been made in this field.

The Afghan higher education system improved in quantity due to the billion-dollar assistance of the international community and foreign countries. Besides public universities, tens of private higher education institutions started to operate in the country. For now, there are 36 public and 139 private higher education institutions in the country; however, considering the billions of dollars that have been spent by the international community in the last 18 years, the quality of Afghan higher education still lacks profusely.

Looking at the bigger picture, war and insecurity have impacted the higher education system as well, but on the other hand, lack of a well-thought strategy of the Afghan government with regards to higher education, mismanagement of the Ministry of Higher Education, out datedness of the curriculum, lack of its

compliance with modern needs, corruption, weak monitoring in the higher education institutions, lack of professional academic cadres, lack of attention to research in universities etc. are problems that have lowered the quality of higher education to a large extent.

The reasons mentioned before and other similar problems have made university-graduated students a burden to the society. With scarce employment opportunities and a growing educated work-force, frustrated youth become an additional challenge to the many challenges already facing Afghanistan.

### **Graduates from university are unemployed**

Afghanistan is one of the youngest countries, accounting for 9 percent of the population in the central census, but if you compare the situation of young people and other countries, it is clear that Afghan youths are forgotten and the backward generation has hundreds of social problems. Every year, thousands of young people come to poor students in Kankor, and even young graduates of universities are distrustful of their future. It is seen in the squares that there is some work from morning to evening, but at night there is some work to find and some going to disappointing homes. Due to economic and social problems, young people often have to flee opposing lines because of unemployment or escape from the country. More than a million young people have been unemployed in the state of national solidarity, and poverty is increasing day by day, and about 8 percent of the population now lives below the poverty line. Life is low, and according to Ashraf Ghani, Afghan President, 5% of the population of this country is sleeping every night. Therefore, it seems clear that the government has not graduated with any mechanism or policy to hire young people.

### **Conclusion**

The examination must be substantially improved and bring the country's best talents to the higher education system, or use graduate education opportunities to study abroad. Making it a success is one of the main steps in creating a system of

education, initially providing an opportunity for balanced and balanced development of the talent of society. Coordination exams should be removed from the current provincial level and avoid any coercion and implementation of local health and effects, which was combined with electronic monitoring and assessment this year. However, in many areas that have been resolved, some of the necessary reforms mentioned above have to be made, as well as the government's need for young people who have graduated in the short and long term. Employing a long-term program and creating jobs abroad so that these young people can work, use technology that has been used in other countries as well as the cause of its development, and use it to secure the country.

- **Corruption:** Although interferences of corrupt individuals have reduced after biometric system, but findings of center for strategic and regional studies indicate that corruption in Kankor process has not been eliminated completely. For instance, some commissioners during the Kankor exams in Balkh last week, requested students to pledge 4000-5000 USD, and the amount will be transferred to commissioners in return for success into faculty of medicine.
- In addition, poor management by the Kankor committee has led to exploitations by some local supervisors and controllers. It has been reported that some lecturers who participates in exam as supervisors are involved in cheating and have assisted a specific applicants linked to them. This issue has led to injustice and unfairness.
- **Poor management:** Although the Kankor committee of ministry of higher education has made the Kankor system more transparent, but still lacks individuals who can assist in the implementation of the system. Some delegates and lecturers who are sent to supervise the exam are either unable to implement the mechanism, instruct applicants and supervise and monitor the exam, or they are lazy enough to act irresponsibly. Due to absence of clear instructions, applicants make mistakes in understanding the exam and faculties' selection, which later, leads to their regret and sorrow. It is necessary for ministry of higher education to send capable and responsible individuals to monitor the exams.

## Weekly Analysis-310

- Unstandardized Kankor questions: poor standards of Kanor questions is another issue facing the Kankor process. For instance, science questions were included in the Kankor exam of balkh for graduates of religious schools, while modern sciences are only taught in 9th grade of religious schools. It is necessary for the exam committee to pay attention to differences in general and Islamic education while preparing exam questions.
- Printing problems: print and font type of exam question books are another problem which cause trouble in understanding the context. Even when a lecturer is present in the exam center, but that lecturer has only specialized in a solitary field, not in all fields. Thus, it is necessary to use either Dari or Pashto fonts in exam question books. In addition, it is necessary to carefully print question books and avoid spelling mistakes, so that problems for applicants in exams can be avoided.

## Returnees and their problems in Afghanistan



Afghan refugees who returned to Afghanistan between 2014 and 2017 tend to be worse off financially and face multiple economic difficulties compared to refugees who stayed in Pakistan, finds a new joint report by the World Bank and UNHCR in Afghanistan.

The report entitled “Living Conditions and Settlement Decisions of Recent Afghan Returnees” is the first joint report resulting from the collaboration between UNHCR Afghanistan and the World Bank. The report analyzes the living conditions of the large Afghan refugee population that returned from Pakistan between 2014 and 2017

Regarding the importance of this report, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Lady Caroline Van Buren ( UNHCR In Afghanistan, he says : "The findings and statistics provided in this report for the UNHCR and other partners, including the Afghan government Will help fund the efforts to support refugees and internally displaced persons . "



While the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR ) As a result, of their findings, Afghan refugees who returned in 2018 under, the program of voluntary and facilitated by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees have returned, mostly from Pakistan and a few of them from Iran and other countries. This figure is 73% lower than 2017 that 48,800 refugees had returned, economic and security situation in more inappropriate situation from Pakistan and Iran.

In this analysis: The history of immigration in Afghanistan, the afghan Government's position towards immigrants and what will be the current status of Afghan refugees will be discussed.

### History of immigration in Afghanistan

As discussed immigration and asylum as a major problem in the region and the world goes, UN report cites a number of them in 2018 of 70 million 800 thousand Read, said that on a daily basis about 37 thousand increases worldwide

Afghanistan is among the countries that ranked among the most migrant countries and the number of Afghan refugees following Syria is ranked second in the world.

It should be noted that the migration debate in Afghanistan has a long history and its description needs to be discussed in detail. Here, historical events are related to the concrete facts of the Afghan community, which began the forced migration of Afghans from their country to the beginning of the communist regime in the country. To make Since the Afghan government led by Noor Mohammad Tar qi and Hafizullah Amin, who were the symbols and executors of communist party, were held in Afghanistan.

In proportion to the cruelty and violence that they have done against the people, 400,000 Afghans migrated to Pakistan, and the number of immigrants increased by the foray of the former Soviet Union to Afghanistan in 1980s, in that case more than four million Afghans has migrated to Pakistan.

The number of refugees reached over five million until the 1984 in Pakistan and Iran. But after the downfall of the communist government (1992), the process of returning Afghan refugees began to the country.

It should be remembered, many of the compatriots immigrated to neighboring countries during the civil wars in Afghanistan.

But after 2001, the return of refugees to Afghanistan was resumed, and millions of people returned to the country and hundreds of thousands were displaced from their homes in the wake of war, drought and other natural disasters.

According to the deputy spokesman for the Ministry of Refugees and Returnees, the number of displaced persons and returnees will reach seven million people between 2012 and 2018 in the Afghanistan. The total number of returnees in Afghanistan the Ministry of Refugees reported: since 2002 till now has been reach to be around nine million people.

In addition, more than 2.6 million Afghans live legally abroad. Of course, this shift has continued so far and has identified Afghanistan as one of the world's leading immigrants.

### **Government action regarding Refugees and Returnees**

The issue of the return of refugees in Afghanistan has had a long history of 33 years since 1986, has operated from the Department of Returns of the Communist Regime Immigrants to the Ministry of Refugees and Returnees in the National Unity Government.

But due to the magnitude of the problem and the problems inside Afghanistan, none including the National Unity Government failed to provide the appropriate solution to the problem of displaced persons and immigration from the country.

The first responsibility of the Afghan government towards Afghan refugees in neighboring countries is to registered migrants and to achieve all the human rights and privileges that the international community has found for the refugees.

On the other hand, if the term of the card for the cardholder's card expires, they will be renewed again so as to avoid the persecution of the police.

Although neighboring countries have agreed on this situation, but there are virtually many problems still in place,

It is noteworthy in 2019, 20 afghan refugees wounded by Iranian police in Afghanistan and Iran border, and Afghan refugees were frequently harassed by Pakistani police in every time.

On the other hand, it is the other responsibility of the Afghan government to provide the refugees who have returned from other country and internally displaced, provide water and housing, and provide their citizenship rights.

But, according to a recent report from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), returnees who come from outside the country voluntarily and internally displaced from their main places are in life's bad security and economic situation.

That increase could be a barrier to the return of refugees outside the country and a threat to returnees and internally displaced persons.

### **The current situation and plurality of returnees**

Forasmuch as of war and insecurity, poverty and unemployment and disadvantaged livelihood opportunities, the people of Afghanistan have been displaced from their homes. Also, the return of refugees from abroad one of the main challenges of the Afghan government. According to the Statistics Department of the Afghan Ministry of Refugees and Returnees, a total of returnees with evidence have returned at January to 20 June 2019 in Pakistan and Iran 3,669 by force 112,000 in 234 volunteers. On the other hand, the total number of internally displaced due to war and insecurity, etc., will only reach 346 thousand 94 people the during 2019 and 57 thousand and 148 people will return to their main neighborhoods during this year. At a meeting of the executive committee of returnees and displaced persons headed by the executive director of the Afghan government on the 16th July, the Minister of Refugees and returnees, Seyyed Hussein Alami Balkhi, told members of the committee about the winter aid plan, 95 thousand and three hundred and fifty families need help with a budget of \$ 29.3 million. The report states that the international organizations cover 17,000 families, but there is no more money for more than 78,000 other families, which are needed in an amount of 375 million Afghanis.

Radio Azadi, a recent report quoted by Reza Bahir, deputy spokesman for the Ministry of Refugees and Returnees, reported that about 271,000 people live in displaced persons and returnees in the open or under the tent. Of course, in these two reports released by the Afghan government, only the open space and the winter needs of returnees and displaced persons have been noted.

About the health and safety, education, security, low economic income, food and drinking water are bad for returnees and what they want. In this area, so far, there has been an influential and multidimensional report from the government has not been provided.

### Conclusion

The authority's offices of the Afghan government may have prepared their policies for returnees and displaced persons, and whether their policies are being implemented. The reports of the poor state of returnees in the country indicate that the government is failing. We offer the following solutions for the immediate resolution of the problems of returnees and internally displaced persons.

- Since war and insecurity are a major factor in the migration and homelessness of the people, the need for peace and stability in the country is needed to overcome this problem. As long as the war in this country is intensified more and more widespread, it is unlikely that attention the situation of returnees and displaced persons needs to be addressed.
- The Afghan government has allocated millions of dollars in building monuments and building issues such as celebrating the centennial of independence, etc. But the lives of returnees and internally displaced people are no more important than the national budget in such cases being imprisoned and ruined. !
- It is imperative that the international community and the Afghan government review their policies towards returnees and displaced people because the basic needs of returnees have not yet been taken into consideration, those who are facing the problem of shelter, the problem, and, most importantly, the problem. The problem is not difficult to secure their lives.

---

#### Contact Us:

**Email:** [info@csrskabul.com](mailto:info@csrskabul.com) - [csrskabul@gmail.com](mailto:csrskabul@gmail.com)

**Website:** [www.csrskabul.com](http://www.csrskabul.com) - [www.csrskabul.af](http://www.csrskabul.af)

**Office:** (+93) 202564049 93-+ (0) 784089590

**Note:** Please let us know your feedback and suggestions for the improvement of Weekly analysis.

