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Daesh’s Growing Foothold in Afghanistan

By Dilawar Sherzai

M en is called a social animal for he cannot live his life alone; rather he lives in a society with the gathering of some other human beings around him. A human being needs his fellow beings around him to give him love, affection, honor, value and support. This is why he relies on others to fulfill his needs and, therefore, he forms a society for living properly. The formation of a society is a basic unit of human work where everyone individual is supposed to be dependent on one another and highly influenced by every single act of each other. People living in one society may differ in individual qualities but they are quite similar in social qualities since they belong to the same society. Their needs are the same and so are their wants. Their interests can be different from one another but their social problems are same to a certain extent. That is why an individual might not be able to live alone and he has to do so and do in the same way it is easier to pursue one’s thoughts and reach to the destination but it is not that easy to walk alone and make a whole comes on it way to its destiny. All the individuals are responsible for the her society through removing all the personal difficulties and gather at a single ground is possible only in society. In one word, everyone individual is supposed to be dependent on one another and highly influenced by every single act of each other.

Furthermore, Afghanistan undeniably serve as a fertile land providing with enormous potential for establishing social organizations. The operations were conducted in different parts of northern Afghanistan. The acting provincial governor of northern Balkh province Ata Moham.

Amidst the negligence of ANSF who do not deem them a threat their growth marks is blatant fault. It is highlighted that member of group are travelling to Europe, Iraq and Syria but also in Afghanistan and Nigeria and elsewhere. It is with this inflation of the Taliban fighters had sympathized with the Daesh fighters, adding that “The Taliban had increased their activities which have led to adverse effect. Amidst the negligence of ANSF who do not deem them a threat their growth marks is blatant fault. It is highlighted that member of group are travelling to Europe, Iraq and Syria but also in Afghanistan and Nigeria and elsewhere.

The EU must respond with a genuinely European asylum policy to meet the challenges. The exodus from war-torn Syria should never have become a crisis for Europe. The refugees and migrants are the voice of today, the voice of all mankind. They are speaking their voice, they are offering their dreams to the people of the world where they left their properties and everything. The EU needs to maintain its stability, the EU needs to maintain its cohesiveness and the EU needs to maintain its constructive羯．

The EU needs to act at least a million asylum-seekers annually for the foreseeable future. That is, it needs to pay for every third person who is in need of assistance. Adequate financing is critical. The EU should provide €35,000 ($45,000) per asylum seeker as a first step to cover housing, health care, and education costs – and to make accepting refugees more appealing to member states. It can raise the number of euros per person if asylum seekers use its largesse sparingly. AHA allowing capacity, which will have the added benefit of making it easier for the European Union to absorb the increased number of migrants. As the origin of the current crisis is Syria, the fate of the Syrian populations is crucial. The EU has to work on other asylum policies; for example, it could distribute the burden of the Syrian crisis over a larger number of states, while also outlining the standards and the standards for dealing with the problems of forced migration more generally.

Here are the six development plan: First, the EU has to accept at least a million asylum-seekers annually for the foreseeable future. That is, it needs to pay for every third person who is in need of assistance. Adequate financing is critical. The EU should provide €35,000 ($45,000) per asylum seeker as a first step to cover housing, health care, and education costs – and to make accepting refugees more appealing to member states. It canraise the number of euros per person if asylum seekers use its largesse sparingly. AHA allowing capacity, which will have the added benefit of making it easier for the European Union to absorb the increased number of migrants. As the origin of the current crisis is Syria, the fate of the Syrian populations is crucial. The EU has to work on other asylum policies; for example, it could distribute the burden of the Syrian crisis over a larger number of states, while also outlining the standards and the standards for dealing with the problems of forced migration more generally.

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