

Societal changes in Iraq

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Abstract

Throughout its history, Iraq has been subjected to a series of wars and conflicts and has gone through a state of security and political instability, perhaps the most prominent of which is the post-2003 transformations that left traces on the structure of society and led to profound changes in the social structure and multiple repercussions in all aspects of life. This research seeks to clarify the societal changes that occurred in The Iraqi society represented by terrorism and displacement, as well as clarifying the motives behind the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq and the overall effects of the displacement crisis, whether on the individual and the displaced family or on the society as a whole.

Keywords: Societal changes in Iraq

Introduction

Societal variables are among the factors that lead to transformations in societal construction, and the variables may be negative or positive. There are positive variables that add to society and help its development, and on the other hand, there are negative variables that leave devastating effects on society at several levels.

Therefore, the Iraqi society witnessed many societal changes, which were on the negative side, which led to the transformation of its social structure, and changed the course of large groups of society and greatly affected the functions and roles of members of the Iraqi society, and it is still suffering from its consequences. The transformations that these variables led to were not temporary transformations. Rather, it persisted and is still despite the constant and continuous endeavor by the government and the active sectors of society to eliminate their transformations and restore social reconstruction to its right path. Among the most prominent of these changes and the most influential in Iraqi society is the phenomenon of terrorism and the displacement crisis.

Research problem

Iraqi society has witnessed many negative societal changes, the most prominent and dangerous of which is the phenomenon of terrorism. The danger of this phenomenon is evident in its negative effects on the economic, social and political conditions of the country, and the subsequent major displacement crisis. Perhaps the most affected by this phenomenon are the families that have been exposed to waves of displacement in the thousands. The research problem is embodied in the focus on the motives and reasons that led to the emergence and growth of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq, as well as the social, economic, health and psychological effects of the displacement crisis.

Research importance

The importance of the research lies in focusing on the societal changes that the Iraqi society was exposed to after 2003, represented by the phenomenon of terrorism and the displacement crisis, by

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clarifying the real reasons behind the growth and expansion of the phenomenon of terrorism, and the social, economic, health and psychological effects that were reflected on the Iraqi society, especially the families displaced by the displacement crisis.

search structure:

To present an objective treatment of this research, it was divided into two sections in addition to the introduction and the most important conclusions and suggestions. The first topic dealt with the concept of terrorism and the motives of terrorism as well as the historical development of terrorist organizations in Iraq after 2003, while the second topic dealt with the concept of displacement and its implications.

The first topic: the emergence, development and expansion of terrorist organizations in Iraq

First: the concept of terrorism

Terrorism is a complex and dangerous international phenomenon, threatening community and international peace and security, and disturbing all countries of the world. The size of terrorist operations, the number of their victims, and the extent of their scope, as well as the emergence of multiple forms of it.

Terrorism is a criminal behavior with many different motives, and it has closed ideological systems that do not accept dialogue with the other. Terrorism is not only a security issue, but is the product of social, political, economic, cultural and religious factors that interact with each other and are intertwined with each other in its making. As for combating it, it is through a joint responsibility Among all social institutions, it is one of the most dangerous social, psychological and political phenomena that is a threat to the human entity, and terrorism is a phenomenon that works to provoke a sense of fear and loss of security and makes people in a struggle for survival.

Societies differ in defining the term terrorism according to their own beliefs and to support their national interests, while international organizations have formulated the definition to support their interests, while the academic community has been greatly affected in defining the concept of terrorism in line with the political ideas presented in their countries, and given the killings included in terrorism. And harm to innocents No country wanted to expose itself to the accusation of terrorism or to be a place for terrorist groups.

Second: the motives of terrorism

There are many motives and reasons that prompted the emergence, growth and expansion of terrorist organizations in Iraq, especially after the change that occurred on April 9, 2003.

1- Political motives

Terrorism is closely related to politics, and perhaps many specialists in terrorism affairs found in crime a second characteristic, perhaps the political dimension, and political factors are among the most important factors driving the phenomenon of terrorism. directly to the extent and breadth of the circle of terrorism and violence . When the form of the system is democratic and in fact lacks democracy, and with the absence of public opinion and tyranny, and the absence of social justice and planning for health and educational services, all of this leads to an increase in political extremism, which in turn leads to terrorism .

Usually, certain groups resort to violence and terrorism to achieve certain political goals or to establish a political entity, and this is what is known as political terrorism, which adopts political goals directed at the state and its institutions. Political terrorism is one of the most important motivations for terrorism .

So (political exclusion) i.e. the lack of political participation by all groups and components of society, as well as the failure to respond to the demands of the members of society, the absence of public opinion and the lack of full implementation of democracy, as well as international foreign interference in the internal affairs of the country are all factors that lead to the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism. A sound policy leads individuals to engage in behaviors outside the framework of social control rules, such as joining terrorist organizations.

2- Economic and social motives

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One of the most important economic and social factors that affect the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism (unemployment and poverty) and the significant economic imbalance among members of society, which pushes members of poor communities to join terrorist and extremist groups and organizations in order to improve their financial situation or achieve economic and social balance by violent and illegal means, based on the The principle of liberating humanity from slavery and poverty , and accordingly counting poverty as one of the deadly phenomena in people's lives because it affects the social structure and dismantles relations between social groups and grows the seeds of marginalization and exclusion in societies , while unemployment is a problem with multiple negative aspects (economically, socially, Politically, and psychologically) and these aspects affect individuals, the family, and society and lead to resentment, hatred and loss of hope , and this leads any society in which unemployment rates are high to open the doors to crime, drugs, terrorism and others , in addition to what was mentioned, the militants who belong to terrorist organizations are paid Amounts of money from their organizations in return for carrying out their terrorist acts. Rather, they have monthly salaries and material benefits , and this shows that one of the The motives for joining terrorist organizations are the material purpose.

Among the social factors that constitute a motive for the spread or joining of terrorism is family disintegration. The family is the first factor of upbringing and the school that teaches good or bad behavior. It has a great impact on the life of the individual and the formation of his personality. An addict who ends up committing a crime following the example of his parents. The family has a great role in keeping its children away from crime or terrorism or urging its children to do so , in addition to the loss of balance in social upbringing, the loosening of family control and domestic violence, and the imbalance between punishment and reward are factors that contributed to Affiliation with terrorist groups .

3- Religious motives

Some of those based on religion have taken religion as a cover for their terrorist acts, so they recruited individuals into terrorist organizations through brain-washing operations with the aim of obtaining material and moral support, as ideological terrorism is a product of the environment and the social and economic conditions prevailing in society , Terrorism, including the wrong understanding of religion and the principles and rules of faith, and ignorance of the correct fundamentals of religion, as well as exaggeration in interpreting the legal texts in ways that are not true, which led to the emergence of extremism, which works to confuse terrorism and jihad .

Terrorist organizations found religion and sectarianism as a pretext for them by employing the phenomenon of religious persecution and a sense of injustice and violence that produced some kind of social hatred and turned into sectarian affiliation to this or that terrorist organization under the pretext of resisting persecution and injustice, establishing justice and applying Sharia according to what these organizations see. Other methods have been taken, such as promoting that the existing society has begun to deviate from religious values, which aspires to return to them, even if it is necessary that that return be by force. These groups have carried out many deviant behaviors such as violence and crime to vent the motives of this feeling, which are taken from religion and the wrong, unilateral and strict interpretation of Sharia as a pretext. To carry out its terrorist acts, in fact, it is far from the tolerant Islamic religion .

Based on the foregoing, the reasons or motives for joining terrorist organizations are multiple, and despite their many, it is difficult to predict the direct reasons that motivate individuals to belong to these organizations, due to the different causes, so they are either economic as a result of poverty and unemployment, or social as a result of family disintegration and lack of supervision of children Either by parents or pushing one or both parents to extremism, or emotionally as a reaction to the growing cases of political turmoil and conflicts and the escalation of sectarian waves, or it may be religious as a result of a misunderstanding and misinterpretation of religion.

In Iraq, the reasons for joining terrorist organizations and their spread were intertwined to some extent, and the political reasons came at the forefront, as political exclusion prompted those who were subjected to exclusion to join terrorist organizations, as well as foreign international interventions

(neighboring or regional countries) in the affairs of the country, then The religious motive, which was divided between jihad to expel the American occupation, and then extended to ignorance and misunderstanding of the origins of the Islamic religion and the employment of sectarianism, which increased the joining of individuals to these terrorist organizations through the unilateral interpretation of Sharia and the principles and rules of the faith under the pretext of defending religion and applying Sharia, as well as economic motives The social and security represented by poverty that destroys societies, so material deprivation and unemployment are threats to security and societal stability, as destitution pushes individuals to commit various crimes, the simplest and most profound of which is theft, killing and joining terrorist organizations, as well as marginalization, social class differences and low educational level, but the political and religious motives remain. Emotional and psychological have the greatest impact on the expansion of organizations There are not a few percentages of members of terrorist organizations who are not poor and their educational level is good.

Third: The historical development of terrorist organizations in Iraq after 2003

After the US occupation of Iraq in 2003, terrorist organizations became active in it and practiced many terrorist operations. The activity of these organizations is due to several reasons, most notably “the fragile political system that lacked the basic components to build a democratic system capable of meeting the aspirations of its citizens”, in addition to dissolving the sovereign institutions The security of the Iraqi state and the formation of other institutions alternative to it , and terrorism in Iraq after 2003 passed in three stages, which are as follows:

The first phase (2003-2006) Al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia

It is considered the first stage of the development of terrorist organizations in Iraq after 2003, when terrorist organizations began to form a branch of al-Qaeda led by Abu Musab al-Zarqawi, and it was called at the time (Al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia). It was created from extremists and criminals and was of different nationalities .

This organization emerged as a jihadist organization against the American occupation of Iraq, which made it attract large numbers of Iraqi youth under the pretext of confronting the American occupation of their country. The bombing of the United Nations headquarters in Baghdad, which killed the envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, "Sergio Vieira de Mello", and the suicide bombing in Najaf, which killed the Shiite leader, "Ayatollah Muhammad Baqir al-Hakim", and then the bombing of the Jordanian embassy in Iraq, and Iraqi government institutions And it carried out campaigns to liquidate popular symbols and many leaders in Iraq, and Al-Zarqawi and his followers succeeded in igniting a sectarian civil war after the bombing of the Al-Askari Shrine in Samarra in 2006 and when Al-Zarqawi was killed in (June / 2006) this phase ended.

The second phase (2006-2013) the Islamic State of Iraq

On the fifteenth of October 2006, the State Shura Council declared the Islamic State of Iraq, which includes the governorates of (Baghdad, Anbar, Diyala, Kirkuk, Salah al-Din, Nineveh, and parts of the provinces of Babil and Wasit), and appointed Abu Omar al-Baghdadi as its emir, and Abu Hamza al-Muhajir as his deputy , the main objectives of this organization were not to expel the American occupation from Iraq, but rather to expiate and kill all those who disagree with them in religion, doctrine and creed, as well as incitement to sectarianism and the subjection of societies to their strict religious philosophy .

In the years (2007-2008), this terrorist organization used the most heinous terrorist methods, such as detonating car bombs, planting explosive devices, kidnappings and killings. .

After the withdrawal of US forces from Iraq in (2011), and the protests that took place in several cities as a result of the poor economic and service conditions, which provided an opportunity for these organizations to build their strength again, which has long used the approach of economic grievances to gain a foothold , and at the end of (2011) The activity of this terrorist organization witnessed a significant escalation, as it carried out many terrorist operations that led to the martyrdom of large numbers of citizens as well as members of the army and police, and the organization adopted (100) suicide attacks .

In 2013, Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi announced the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS). This organization was the most dangerous for the organizations that terrorized Iraq and the world in contemporary history, as it came as an advanced stage for al-Qaeda in Iraq .

The third stage (June 2014) The Khilafah State

ISIS declared its state (the Caliphate State), on January 4, where the terrorist organization was able to occupy Fallujah after several days of battles, then Ramadi, and on June 10, 2014 the organization occupied Mosul, and a day later occupied the city of Tikrit. (), the terrorist organization seized a third of Iraq's governorates, represented by Mosul, Anbar, Salah al-Din, and large parts of Kirkuk and Diyala. The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant officially came into existence after the famous sermon delivered by (Abu Bakr Al-Baghdadi) at Al-Nuri Mosque in Mosul on June 19, 2014 and in which he announced the establishment of that state, and Al-Baghdadi's call spread like wildfire, especially after The great victories achieved by the terrorist groups and their ability to occupy nearly (40%) of the area of Iraq, and these groups tried to impose their will by force and intimidation under the pretext of applying Islamic Sharia. And northeastern Nigeria and Pakistan owe allegiance and offer obedience to al-Baghdadi as the caliph of the Muslims .

The second topic: the displacement crisis in Iraq, its effects and its humanitarian and societal dimensions

First: the concept of displacement

Defined displacement: it is the forced expulsion of people from their homes, which is the result of armed conflicts or natural disasters .

As for the displaced, they are the people who were forced to live away from their areas as a result of conditions and threats, and the displaced person is the one who moved from him and others in search of a safe haven .

Second: the effects of displacement

The displacement crisis has had a number of effects on the level of the individual and the family as well as society in general. The displacement has social, economic, health and psychological effects on the displaced families, as the displacement crisis has left large and multiple negative effects, the most prominent of which can be summarized as follows:

1- Demographic effects

The displacement operations led to an increase in the population of one area without another, the displacement of groups of people from one area to another leads to an imbalance in the basic composition of the areas to which they were displaced, and then destabilize that area and affect its original inhabitants by increasing pressure on public facilities ().

After the events of June 2014 in Iraq, "the number of displaced people and refugees exceeded 3.5 million people, which led to a redrawing of the population distribution and demographic change", and the population size changed at the level of governorates or within a single governorate, so the number of residents of safe areas increased and decreased In security tense areas ().

2- Economic Effects

The large waves of displacement led to economic effects, whether on the displaced families or on the state, represented by the large financial burdens that burdened them, as the size of the crisis was not compatible with the capabilities available to the state, especially since the Iraqi economy is a pastoral economy that depends on oil as a main source, in addition to that The displacement crisis came as a result of the terrorist organizations' control over part of the Iraqi provinces, which led the Iraqi state to wage a fierce war with terrorist organizations, which resulted in an increase in government spending on the war against terrorist organizations and displacement, and in the current study we focus on the economic effects of the displaced families, which are as follows :

A- The housing crisis

One of the most prominent difficulties facing the displaced is the housing crisis, as most of them are unable to obtain housing that provides the most basic necessities for a decent life. He resorted to live in abandoned buildings, and a number of them resorted to live in displacement camps, and the worst

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conditions for the displaced are those who live in the camps, due to the poor conditions of the shelter camps and the lack of the most basic service needs .

B- Poverty and unemployment

There is a close connection between the security situation and the economic situation. Whenever the security situation is stable, the economic situation will rebound. On the contrary, the deterioration of the security situation will reflect negatively on the economic situation, as the displacement crisis has caused an increase in poverty and unemployment rates because the displaced lose their livelihoods, and we find them today living in a dire financial situation. The opportunities to earn a livelihood in the areas of displacement for the displaced are limited, as many of them relied on the strategy of confronting erosion, such as reducing diets, borrowing money, resorting to child labor, begging, and selling body organs .

Unemployment rates rose significantly in 2015 to reach (15%) due to the security and economic conditions represented by the war against ISIS and the displacement of large numbers of residents, which led to the suspension of some businesses, factories and projects, as one of the studies carried out in 2014 reached a record of (800) A thousand were unemployed after the events of (June 2014). At that time, the Ministry of Planning expected that unemployment rates would continue to rise in Iraq and reach (18%) in 2016, citing the presence of large numbers of displaced people who lost their jobs and became unemployed, adding to the existing percentages .

3- Social Effects

The social effects of the displacement crisis are no less dangerous and severe than the economic or psychological effects. What happened recently in Iraq has shredded the Iraqi social fabric, and the social effects are as follows:

A- Education

International humanitarian law requires the continuation of education in emergency situations. For example, the Fourth Geneva Convention “compels the occupying authorities to facilitate the appropriate work of educational institutions in the occupied areas.” Under any circumstance, education is an essential factor in enabling children affected by the conflict to lead a normal life, and they must be provided with the necessary skills to live .

The percentage of IDPs who left education due to displacement reached (8.2%) of the total IDPs, and the highest percentage compared to other governorates in which displacement occurred was for Nineveh Governorate, which amounted to about (37.2%), followed by Salah al-Din Governorate (26.5%), As for the reasons for the displaced people leaving education, the most prominent was the material reason, which constituted (43.2%) of the total displaced people who left education , and the rest of the reasons are limited to the lack of schools close to the displaced, in addition to that, most of the displaced were unable to obtain official documents School and university .

B- health

The spread of epidemics and diseases among the displaced is increasing. In the camps for the displaced, epidemics and dangerous environmental diseases are spreading due to the low level of health services provided, and many of these displaced persons are more vulnerable to risks and more vulnerable than others, especially young children, pregnant women, people with disabilities, the elderly and those who need life-saving treatments for diseases such as cancer diabetes, heart disease, and in the absence of effective health services, their risk of disease and even death will increase .

This is with the lack of financial resources for many of the displaced to obtain public health care, in addition to the residence of the displaced in camps that are more vulnerable to health diseases, most of them suffer from diseases as a result of displacement, as those who reside in the camps are more vulnerable to health risks and according to the reports of the World Health Organization are infections of the system Respiratory, acute diarrhea, and skin infections including scabies are the main causes of death in IDP camps .

4- Psychological effects

The displaced suffered from the deterioration of the living, social and economic conditions, which had a significant impact on the psychological safety of large numbers of them. Many of them suffered

psychological trauma as a result of violence, fear, very difficult conditions and an uncertain future, despite the provision of some assistance by some organizations, such as psychological and social education or Counseling sessions, however, the level of psychological and social services provided is at a minimum compared to the extent of their need, and the lack of privacy in the places of displacement, which forced the displaced to adapt to the new social structures and this represents a psychological challenge for them, in addition to the exposure of some of them to separation from their families As a result of displacement, and some lost all means of communication with the rest of their family members, which left psychological effects on the displaced .

From the foregoing, Iraq witnessed multiple waves of displacement in different eras, but the last wave of displacement in June 2014 was the largest and most dangerous, in terms of the number of displaced people, and in terms of the huge impacts it left, the demographic, economic, social, psychological and even environmental impacts threatened and still threaten stability and pose a challenge to development Human rights, and the robbery of human rights, the displaced faced difficult humanitarian conditions represented by the violence of terrorist organizations that took control of their areas. The return of the displaced to their areas, and exacerbated the severity of the economic, social, psychological and health effects of the displaced families.

Conclusions

Based on the foregoing, the study reached the following conclusions:

1- The absence of sound politics and the lack of full implementation of democracy, as well as external regional and international interference in the internal affairs of the country are all factors that led to the growth of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq, as the fragile political system lacks the basic components to build a democratic system capable of meeting the aspirations of its citizens, and the absence of opinion The general situation and the absence of planning and social justice are all factors that lead to an increase in political extremism and thus push towards terrorism.

2- One of the motives for the growth and expansion of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq after 2003 is the religious motive, which was divided between jihad to expel the American occupation and the misunderstanding of the origins of the Islamic religion and the employment of sectarianism that increased the joining of individuals to terrorist organizations.

3- The high rates of poverty and unemployment rates as a result of terrorist operations and the large waves of displacement that followed, which led to the displaced people losing their sources of livelihood and the consequent reduction of their standard of living, in addition to the high costs that fell on the shoulders of the Iraqi state, whether in its war against terrorist organizations or in dealing with a crisis displacement.

4- The large waves of displacement had many effects, represented by the demographic changes that affected the demographics of a number of Iraqi cities, the fragility of the economic conditions of the displaced families, the loss of educational opportunities, the deterioration of health conditions, as well as the suffering of most of the displaced from psychological disorders that came as a result of the cumulative effects of the displacement crisis.

Suggestions

1- Emphasizing the establishment of the principles of democracy, acceptance of the other opinion and the political participation of all Iraqi social components, and working to achieve the requirements of peaceful consensus to preserve the social fabric and banish the danger of the growth and expansion of terrorist organizations.

2- Working on the resettlement of the displaced, as well as providing them with the basic requirements of life, whether during their presence in the displacement camps or after their return to their areas.

3- Reducing poverty rates and reducing high unemployment rates, and working to include displaced families with soft loans after their return to their areas, especially female breadwinners and youth to help them establish mini-projects that raise their standard of living and provide them with the basic requirements of life.

4- Working to devise comprehensive social development policies that are compatible with the requirements of the current stage, by identifying the causes, identifying the needed efforts, providing

material and human capabilities, and reducing obstacles through unifying efforts towards specific goals and high coordination between all responsible administrative sectors.

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