

The Displacement Crisis in Iraq and Its Impact on Political and Societal Instability

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Abstract

The current study of this research included the reality of displacement and population migration and the impact of that on the geographical distribution of indigenous people and the economic, societal, cultural, political and religious implications. The study specifically dealt with the chronological history of displacement in Iraq before and after 2003. The focus was on and shed light on forced and forced displacement for various reasons, the most important of which are societal insecurity, religious and sectarian extremism, and poor economic conditions that had a significant role for a better life in search of sources of livelihood and aspiration. For a better standard of living.

The current study examines the impact of political, cultural and economic transformations and their prominent role in the qualitative displacement process. Identify the economic effects of population displacement in Iraq, that displacement may be necessary due to external influences or a temporary solution for the displaced, and this affects the general and private behavior of the displaced and may lose his balance and adaptation to the environment and the new reality that he will suffer from until the psychological burden with the new reality. Political stability is one of the most prominent matters affecting human stability within a pre-prepared environment. Conflicts of all kinds are an important factor on the population distribution of a particular region and their negative repercussions that lead to displacement in search of a foothold in which to search for stability, security and a better life. Conflicts of all kinds and roots that appear cannot be tolerated and absorbed. The community has an internal or external influence, which forces the citizen to flee for reasons related to his personal, psychological, societal and cultural existence.

Introduction

Coexistence is a natural part of life in Iraq, as Iraq has been a spot for integration and homogeneity throughout history, especially the three main cities, Baghdad, Basra and Mosul, as they are considered commercial and educational centers.

Internal displacement has formed a new phenomenon there, as Iraq witnessed a history of forced migration that preceded the outbreak of fighting in 2003 between the Iraqi government and the US-led multinational forces. The population influx actually began during the Iran-Iraq War (1980-1988), during which civilians fled the conflict or were forced to move within the country into rural areas. As a result of these unrest, pockets of displaced persons were already present in Iraq when the multinational forces entered the country, triggering the latest major displacement wave. Armed groups have had a great role in terrorizing the population on the basis of nationality, religion, or sect. It is clear that Iraqi cities - and the presence of services - were the focus of attracting the majority of internally displaced persons. The offers of employment or education opportunities for expatriates have a prominent role in attracting the displaced.

Internal displacement in Iraq was often associated with fleeing violence or armed conflict, especially in areas that became outside the control of the state after its occupation by the terrorist organization ISIS, or areas where the state's control is weak and as a result it is unable to protect its citizens. A study by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) stated that nearly 70% of the displaced in Iraq were forced to leave their original areas as a result of violence, sectarian violence, or the threat of violence.

Political stability is one of the issues that have dominated the thinking of many thinkers and political analysts since its inception. This concept is one of the most complex and ambiguous political concepts. It is a standard concept. What might cause the stability of one country, may at the same time cause the instability of another country.

The importance of this concept lies in the fact that it is considered a collective demand that nations and peoples seek, because it provides them with the necessary atmosphere and environment for security, development and prosperity. Whatever the pattern and nature of the existing or prevailing political system in any country, the common factor is always the hope of the system. The ruler wants his rule to be stable so that he can continue. It does not mean freezing the existing conditions, preserving their survival and dormancy, but rather creating an appropriate atmosphere for power rotation between the various political forces, and creating an atmosphere of freedom.

The phenomenon of migration in general and forced migration in particular is one of the most dangerous population movements that Iraqi society faces in the modern era in light of the current circumstances it is going through. The change of many demographic characteristics between the two regions of origin and arrival, and this risk is not limited to the immigrants themselves, as they suffer from difficulty in adapting to the new environment and situation, but also affects the community's life in social, cultural and economic aspects as a major cultural variable in society.

The phenomenon of forced migration is like any other geographical phenomenon that carries in its folds many factors that led to its emergence and at the same time its effects have many consequences, and the most important of these factors are:

- A- The entry of the occupation forces into the country and the acts of armed violence, raids and random arrests they carried out against citizens, which made many areas insecure.
- B- Weakness of the law, weakness of the executive authority and insecurity, which is one of the reasons that allowed the entry of armed groups, and what allowed them to impose their authority and control over neighborhoods and regions, and during which they practiced displacement and exile operations against their residents.

The beginning of the eighties of the last century, Iraq developed a good infrastructure, a system of education, health care, and economic growth evident through its positive indicators. Since that time, the successive wars and the central economic system dominated by the state have strangled growth and development and deteriorated the basic infrastructure and social services provided to the Iraqi people, and the international economic sanctions imposed on the Iraqi people were also imposed. And Iraq - in spite of the abundant natural resources it enjoys - occupies the lowest indicators of human development in the region, as the political

influences and successive crises played a role in aborting all the desired development plans. The government continued to repeat the failures, but rather increased it by making hasty decisions that cost Iraq a lot, which led it to political bankruptcy and to enter into unaccounted mazes, the most recent of which was the 2003 war that led to the occupation of Iraq, thus ending a political and governance phase to begin a new phase of political and economic transformation.

After the political change and under the rule of the Coalition Provisional Authority and successive governments, and to the present time, Iraq has witnessed an increase in a prominent phenomenon, which is the phenomenon of political instability due to several factors. Naturally, this phenomenon - in addition to other factors - has dangerous repercussions on the prospects for human development. In order to brief the topic and determine its dimensions, it was divided.

The types of instability are determined by the types of systems present in human society. There is a political system, an economic system, a social system, and even an ethical-intellectual system. For example, when we take into consideration the economic system, we find that this system is composed of an interconnected group of units that perform economic work, such as in the form of making a commodity or providing a service or merchant of food commodities and the relationship between these units is governed by a set of laws regulated by a policy that seeks to achieve The benefits associated with this economic system, whether they are producers or consumers, and therefore the economic instability is a defect in the functioning of this system in a consistent and acceptable manner, which leads to continuous fluctuations in the volume of production, the amount of income and the level of prices, so that the phases of the economic cycle (recession, recession) Recovery and then inflation) expresses a disruption in economic life that creates difficulties and negative consequences that are reflected on those associated with this economic system.

The state of stability is the first condition for confronting the liberation of society from underdevelopment in all its forms, as stability aims at the psychological construction of the human being and advances the spiritual and material structure for him to deal with the age with all its aspirations and social, political and cultural requirements. Stability is what determines the process of balance in the political and social interests of society, while rupture, rivalry and fragmentation are a feature of unstable groupings, which makes them live in a state of disintegration and backwardness in all social, political and economic fields, which are dominated by a state of general chaos and turmoil in their material and chaotic fields. .

According to the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement, the definition of internally displaced means the rights and guarantees related to the protection of internally displaced persons, “persons or groups of people who have been forced to flee or to leave their homes or places of residence in order to avoid the usual or forced to do so, following conflict. Armed, violent situations, human rights violations, natural disasters, or human-induced disasters and they did not cross the internationally recognized borders of the state.

The estimates of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration indicate that most of the displaced are unable to return due to the insecurity and difficulties they faced in accessing property and opportunities for a decent livelihood.

The requirements for responding to situations of population displacement differ from those related to migration. The combination of environmental degradation and population growth makes living conditions more difficult in the absence of safety, especially for the poor. Also, the risk of natural or man-made disasters may lead people to flee in search of safer places. Displaced people may be unable to obtain health and social services that take into account their basic needs. They may be exposed to human trafficking, sexual exploitation or forced labor. Cultural and linguistic barriers have a profound effect on the vulnerability of the displaced.

Research problem

The main research problem lies in the following: What are the factors and causes that led to the variation in the spatial distribution of the internally displaced population?” What are the implications for them?

The research problem is represented by the following question:

Do the political, economic, social and security variables have an impact on the forced displacement process that the country witnessed since 1981 during the Iran-Iraq war and until now, and what is their impact on the forces of population expulsion?

Research hypothesis

1. Study the causes of the phenomenon of the internal displacement of the population in Iraq since after 1981 and its main motives.
2. An analysis of the variability of the spatial distribution of the displaced and the factors affecting it.
3. Study the effects resulting from the phenomenon of displacement on the

displaced population themselves and on the governorates hosting them.

4. The possibility of reaching any sustainable solutions that take into consideration the merging between humanitarian and developmental policies and procedures.

The problem of the current study can be formulated according to the following hypothesis:

The change in the political, economic, social and security situations has a clear impact on the process of forced displacement or displacement of the population, whether within the country, and its impact depending on the time and place of the population. Or outside it, and that these variables differ in the degree of their influence according to the accompanying variables

Importance of research:

The importance of research in two axes, as shown below, includes: -

- A- The first axis: It deals with increasing knowledge about one of the contemporary and worrying phenomena of Iraqi society, as well as the societal and practical importance it enjoys, which focuses on highlighting this phenomenon as a social phenomenon that has many demographic, economic and social consequences.
- B- The second axis: includes studying the impact of the factors that were the cause of the displacement or displacement of large numbers of people in Iraqi society, as well as diagnosing the effectiveness and strength of each of the factors, and then developing solutions and proposals that would reduce them. The negative impacts of this complex problem and its implications.

Research methodology

The study relied on the geographical method in describing, analyzing and synthesizing by applying the analytical and deductive descriptive method that is consistent with the nature of this research in analyzing the phenomenon of forced displacement coming to the attractive cities.

There are many causes and factors that have led to the emergence of the phenomenon of displacement, and at the same time its effects have dangerous consequences, the most important of these factors are:

1- Political factors

This factor has emerged as a result:

- A- The entry of the occupation forces into the country and the acts of armed violence, raids and random arrests they carried out against citizens, which made many areas insecure.
- B- Weakness of the law, weakness of the executive authority and insecurity, which is one of the reasons that allowed the entry of armed groups, and what allowed them to impose their authority and control over neighborhoods and regions, and during which they practiced displacement and exile operations against their residents.

Social factors

One of the most prominent factors that pushed families to flee and leave their homes, which are represented by:

- A- Stirring up sectarian strife by blowing up the shrine of the two military imams (PBUH), which is one of the most prominent reasons that made many armed groups belonging to a particular religious sect to impose their control over many regions and neighborhoods, and make them practice displacement, killing on identity, and destroying homes on and forcing residents On leaving.
- B- The prevalence of the phenomenon of crime and the threat of death through mobile phone messages or by writing letters or writing on the walls of homes or kidnappings, all of these reasons have forced many residents to leave their areas towards safer and more stable areas.

Economic factors

This factor is represented by the loss of most of the residents their livelihoods, whether through the loss of their agricultural lands or the loss of their professions, as happened in the governorates of Diyala, the Yusufiya and Rashidiya regions in Baghdad and Salah al-Din, or through the destruction of their homes, which is the politics of law. Followed by outgoing armed groups.

The First Topic

Population displacement and its effects

The definition of population displacement has many aspects, each according to its circumstances, and displacement can be divided depending on the geographical location into:

Internal Displacement

People who have been forced to flee their homes while remaining within the borders of their country, and the main characteristics of internal displacement are the forced nature, or as “persons or a group of people who have been forced or forced to flee on a larger scale to avoid the effects of the conflict leaving their homes or places of habitual residence, as a result of the conflict. Armed, human rights violations or human disasters.

External Displacement

According to the 1951 United Nations Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees, a refugee is a person who moves from a country to another country of which he carries his nationality due to a justifiable fear of being persecuted because of his race, religion, gender, belonging to a certain social group or because of his political opinions.

Effects of Population Displacement

International human rights organizations have given great attention to following up displacement processes

Population and the resulting effects during and after displacement operations in areas where armed conflict or military operations erupt by maintaining the safety of the displaced for the purpose of providing security and protecting them from surprises that hinder their presence in safe areas.

Among the most important influences that hinder the situation of the displaced are integration and adaptation to the new situation with all its negative aspects ... and the adaptation to the new life that they face and the difficulties of social integration with the environment.

The new one. One of the most important influences of displacement is the new complex structure with all its crises and surrounding conditions, socially, politically and culturally.

A permanent solution to support national protection, to restore human dignity and safety, to ensure the future and the means to participate in international responsibility, is one of the duties of the state responsible for all its citizens.

What happened in Iraq in terms of forced displacement? Many frameworks must be available for the conditions for the automatic return of the former displaced citizens after they have been prepared and prepared in all respects that support the civilized man and provide him with a living environment for a better reality than his place in

which he is now in his temporary position.

The second topic

The impact of political and economic stability on displacement processes

The historically forced displacement operations in the fifties of the last century with the displacement of thousands of Iraqi Jews, as well as the displacement of thousands of Yazidi families and the displacement that spread at the end of the seventies of the last century from their mountainous areas of residence to the plains. Due to the military operations of thousands of people from the north, also in the eighties, the Faili Kurds were also displaced, and the phenomenon of the displacement of citizens emerged during the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq War. The population displacement situation did not end with the end of the war, but it was repeated again during the emergence of sectarian tensions between 2006 and 2007, and it exacerbated and exacerbated with The terrorist entity ISIS has occupied the western and northern regions of the country since April 2014.

The main impacts on population displacement in Iraq can be summarized by two factors:

The impact of political stability on displacement processes:

Political stability is considered one of the most important issues that have dominated the thinking of many thinkers and political analysts since the real beginning of political thought. This concept is one of the most complex and ambiguous political concepts. It is a normative concept that may cause the stability of a country. The importance of this concept lies in the fact that it is considered a collective demand sought by nations and peoples, because it provides them with the necessary atmosphere and environment for security, development and prosperity, whatever the style and nature of the existing or prevailing political system in any country, but rather means creating an appropriate atmosphere for the negotiation of power. It also refers to the extent of the political system's ability to mobilize sufficient resources to accommodate the conflicts that arise within society to a degree that prevents violence from occurring in it.

The political chaos and the change of ruling and democratic regimes that befell our people in subjective ways is one of the reasons that led to the massive displacement after 2003.

Political stability means the absence of violence at all levels. Countries that are not affected by riots, unrest, demonstrations and assassinations are considered stable countries." This also means that political stability, the regime's ability to deal

successfully with the crises it faces, and its ability to manage existing conflicts within society. Consequently, the displacement operations are minimal and are related to the country's political stability.

The impact of economic stability on displacement processes

The rate of the flow of displacement can be considered an indicator of the existence of a state of stability or political instability in a society, because the spread of the phenomenon of displacement means that the citizen does not have good living conditions and therefore this means that he is not satisfied with the existing security, economic and health situation, and This is an indicator of political instability, and displacement is also related to the economic indicator, inflation, unemployment rate, and living standards, which has the greatest impact on feelings of frustration and insecurity. And vice versa, as the lower the number, this indicates an improvement in the internal conditions, and thus the existence of a state of relative stability.

Voluntary displacement from the countryside and governorates suffering from unemployment and poverty to governorates where there are better job opportunities, or displacement in search of a better civilized life than the reality that the IDPs live before their displacement has major economic implications.

Conclusion

Economic and political stability has a major and main effect on displacement processes. There are no countries with ideal political stability because they are inevitably affected by the policies of neighboring countries or the world's trends in light of the new globalization. There is a variation and variation in how to maintain the balance in the concept of political stability. The desired goal of the various political systems is to achieve acceptable proportions of plans that determine who will remain. Both political and economic stability are essential factors in curbing internal displacement or migration, because the country's economic and political stability will inevitably affect positively the citizen's movement and future aspirations towards a better life similar to that of developed countries. And that will not happen unless you are there

Strategic plans prepared in advance to develop society economically, socially, culturally and politically in cooperation with those who have experience and sober scientific plans that limit the phenomenon of displacement or migration and benefit from the plans of developed countries in their experiences throughout modern history.

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