

The challenges of human rights and development in Iraq after 2006 (the triangle of rent, unemployment and poverty)

student preparation : Kazem Zughayer Sabkha

Prof. Dr : Nazim Nawaf Al-Shammari

College of Political Science/Al-Mustansiriya University/Department of Political Systems and Public Policies

Abstract

The study deals with the economic challenges of sustainable human rights development in Iraq after 2006, in two main topics, the first of which reviews the conceptual framework of what sustainable human rights development is, through three sub-demands, the first of which deals with the meaning of human rights in general, and then deals with the meaning of sustainable development in the second requirement, as an introductory introduction to explaining the meaning of sustainable development rights in its complex form; By providing that the right to sustainable development represents a multiple or overlapping set of human rights, and not a single right, and the study focuses, in the second section of it, on the most important and most dangerous economic challenges, which generalized the full realization of sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006 AD. , and then prevented the achievement of an advanced level of sustainable development in the country, in a frightening economic triangle, whose sides are formed by the rentierism of the current Iraqi economy, and the high levels of unemployment, in addition to the spread of the phenomenon of multidimensional poverty; Together, these challenges contribute to the threat of productive capital in the Iraqi state, and economic instability in Iraq, and thus the economic development process stumbles in it. The study ends with a conclusion and a number of conclusions, and some important recommendations, which the researcher deems appropriate to address those challenges or obstacles, through its incision, and then its elimination, by providing the main pillars, or main pillars; To implement sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006 AD, and then push the process of sustainable development upwards.

Keywords: (human rights, sustainable development, rentier economy, unemployment, multidimensional poverty)

Introduction

totalitarian authoritarianism, and that its existence took place under it; They are restricted by specific rights in a narrow and marginal scope, and within the framework of what the authority wants, and in accordance with its directions, which has been proven by historical experiences in the march of peoples. Regional and international declarations and charters, and then the national constitutions of countries, have given special importance to basic human rights. Because of the continuous violations of it by states or governments.

This resulted in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights issued in 1948, the two international covenants on civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights in 1966 AD, which included the group of rights necessary for human dignity and well-being, by securing them for the requirements of his life and living conditions, regardless of his gender, religion or race or its social status. The international system of nations, its affiliated agencies, and other organizations were not satisfied with this limit, but also sought, through its other continuous conferences and declarations, to give a new dimension to these rights; By making its implementation the basis for the progress and development of individuals, peoples and governments, and to ensure the sustainable enjoyment of the resources available to all generations, present and future, and these international efforts culminated in the issuance of the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986 AD, which set the implementation of civil and political rights for my generation, as well as economic, social and cultural rights, as a focal point. to walk The process of sustainable development in any country, hence the title of this study came to deal with the integration of the sustainable development approach with the human rights that preceded it, by addressing the meaning of human rights and sustainable development; As an introductory introduction to the statement of sustainable development human rights as a conceptual and theoretical framework in the first section of them.

The process of realizing sustainable human rights development in Iraq faces serious economic challenges, which impede the possibility of proceeding with the process of human development in our country, in all its forms, which is due to the long years of accumulation of authoritarian rule, and the fierce regional wars and economic blockade, followed by external interference. With the US occupation of

Iraq in 2003; Together, these variables contribute to the failure of the national development plans, which successive governments tried to work on, as these challenges had a severe negative impact on the economic instability in the country, which is represented in the rentier Iraqi economy, and its dependence on a depleted oil resource, which is vulnerable to price fluctuations, and changing policies global supply and demand, especially in times of emergency global financial crises; Which led to and leads to high unemployment rates, and the prevalence of the phenomenon of multi-dimensional poverty, which has paralyzed the productive capital in Iraq, through meager funds. allocated to government services as rights on the one hand, and undermining the right to work, and an adequate standard of living for citizens on the other hand; Which has left a clear impact on the sustainable development process negatively in Iraq.

- **research importance:**The importance of the study comes from shedding light on the economic challenges of implementing sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006, as this study can constitute a research addition in the field of political science, especially in the field of development studies, as well as forming a scientific source for researchers in a vital and contemporary topic. In the era of globalization, in which all countries of the world are racing in the fields of sustainable and comprehensive human development for all walks of life, especially since it comes before the end of the time limit set to reach the third millennium goals by 2030.
- **research aims:**The study seeks to answer a number of main and subsidiary questions related to clarifying what human rights are in general, and sustainable development rights in particular?, and their compatibility with human rights principles? As well as clarifying the most important economic challenges that impede the implementation of human rights in Iraq after 2006? and its negative effects on the sustainable development process? To guide or reach the most important solutions, remedies or requirements necessary for the implementation of these rights; To achieve sustainable human development in our country.
- **Search problem:**The problem of the study is represented in the presence of a number of challenges, and economic ones, which intertwine and overlap among them; to undermine the realization of basic human rights in Iraq after 2006; Which affected and negatively affects the chances of achieving an advanced level of sustainable development in the country.

- **Research Hypothesis:**In order to address the research problem; The study starts from the hypothesis that: (The realization of basic human rights; to achieve the desired sustainable development in Iraq after 2006; requires the provision of a set of requirements or requirements, political, economic and social; to achieve this end, and whenever these requirements are based on specific and studied pillars or pillars Scientifically and systematically, the more this, in turn, contributes to achieving sustainable human development).
- **Research Methodology:**For the purpose of proving the hypothesis of the study; The researcher relied on the following methods:
 1. **Historical method:**In order to find out the roots of the economic challenges for human rights in Iraq after 2006; To understand the current reality of those rights, and then try to find appropriate scientific solutions or treatments.
 2. **Descriptive approach:** to describe the nature of the economic challenges to human rights sustainable development in Iraq after 2006, and their negative effects on the individual and society, and then the process of sustainable development as a whole.
 3. **Analytical method:**In order to analyze the approach or complex nature of sustainable human rights development, and its most important components, as well as an analysis of the causes of the mentioned challenges, and the factors that led to their emergence.
- **search structure:**In addition to the introduction and conclusion, the study was organized into two main sections, each of which is divided into three sub-demands, the first of which dealt with the nature of sustainable development human rights, through three demands, the first of which came to explain the meaning of human rights in general, while the second one addressed Including the meaning of sustainable development. In the third requirement, the meaning of sustainable development human rights was highlighted in particular. As for the second topic of the study, it was devoted to examining the most important economic challenges for sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006, through three sub-demands. The first of them dealt with the rentier feature of the current Iraqi economy, and while the second demand dealt with the high phenomenon of unemployment, the focus was on the phenomenon of multi-dimensional poverty, in the third requirement of it, and the study ended with a number of conclusions, and some recommendations necessary to address those challenges.

The first topic

What is sustainable human rights development?

Addressing the meaning of sustainable development human rights requires us to address the meaning of human rights in general, and then address the meaning of sustainable development. In order to move to the definition of sustainable development human rights in particular, by knowing whether the right to development is a single human right or a group of multiple human rights?, which is required by the nature and necessity of research; Familiarity with the subject in all its aspects, as this study will be somewhat distinguished by its complex nature from the rest of the studies that dealt with sustainable development in its abstract form, or as a single human right; Therefore, we will discuss this topic through three sub-demands, as follows:

The first requirement

The meaning of human rights

Conceptually, there are many definitions of human rights, as there are many writers and researchers in this regard. This is based on the different academic visions they have, the different philosophical schools from which they draw, and the ideological orientations of each researcher, but that plurality, and those intellectual or theoretical differences, agree among themselves on one goal, and do not depart from one goal, which is to clarify the meaning and essence of human rights. Human rights, no matter how many opinions, and intellectual trends vary, and from here, the definition of human rights requires us to begin with a statement of what is meant by right first, and then to clarify the meaning of man and his rights in general, as based on the methodology of determining what a thing is in terms of its dismantling and then its installation, the phrase human rights It consists of two words: the right and the human being. What is the meaning of the right? What is the meaning of human? What is meant by human rights?⁽¹⁾We will clarify the meaning of each of the above, linguistically and idiomatically, as follows:

First: Defining the Right:

Undoubtedly, truth is a language that is the opposite of falsehood, and the plural is rights and truth, and its uses revolve around the meanings of affirmation, obligation, rulings and correction. Likewise, the due share of an individual or a group⁽²⁾.

It was mentioned in Mukhtar Al-Sihah that the right is: one of the rights, and the plural is right, and it is said “haqq” for you to do that, meaning the right of the thing or the command and to do with it what you want, which is what is benefited from, and the truth against metaphor, which here means what a man is entitled to. to protect and enjoy⁽³⁾,The origin of the right is approval and conformity.⁽⁴⁾.

Al-Haqq is one of the names of God Almighty, and the word “Haqq” is mentioned in the Noble Qur’an (283) once, and in a number of places, including the saying of the Most High:{ **And do not clothe the truth with falsehood, and conceal the truth while you know.**}⁽⁵⁾Also, in the Almighty's saying:{Except for those who believe and do righteous deeds and advise each other to truth and to patience.}⁽⁶⁾.

In terms of terminology, positive legal jurisprudence, especially Western jurisprudence, has traditionally distinguished between four trends or doctrines, related to clarifying the nature of the right, which are:⁽⁷⁾:

- **The first direction: the individual doctrine (will theory):**The owners of this trend see that the right is an attribute attached to a specific person that enables him to perform a specific action. The individual has certain rights; Because he is a human being, and it precedes its existence in society, and accompanies the individual as he enters his society, and because individuals have rights; There is a social base to protect it⁽⁸⁾As they demonstrate this point of view that the right is associated with the existence of a person with a will who directly deserves it, meaning that the right according to the people of this doctrine is a person’s voluntary ability to possess the right⁽⁹⁾Accordingly, the right can be defined as:"That ability or voluntary power granted by law to a person within a known scope"⁽¹⁰⁾However, this personal will is governed by a legal framework that regulates it, and defines its limits for each member of society, and within these limits the right exists and is exercised.
- **The second trend: the objective doctrine (the theory of interest):**As for the proponents of this trend, they see that the right is a legitimate interest that is protected by law, since according to their opinion, the law, in the framework of its regulation of rights and freedoms, is concerned only with actions that achieve material or moral interests of the individual.⁽¹¹⁾They see that the interest is the essence of the right, whether it is material or moral. The right to life, the right to opinion and expression, and human dignity are moral rights equal to the right to

property, which can be indicated or expressed in money; Because it is a material right, all of them are rights that are protected and determined by the law. The individual derives from the law a means of action that is protected by law. The authority is not in the individual's will in the strict sense, but rather in the means of action that the law permitted after it stipulated a certain will.⁽¹²⁾ Accordingly, they know the truth as: "An interest protected by law"⁽¹³⁾ The German jurist Ehring* is one of the most prominent leaders of this trend.

- **The third trend: the mixed doctrine:** As a result of the shortcomings that were directed at the previous two directions or doctrines; This prompted some jurists to adopt a third trend that combines the personal and objective doctrine. It emerged as a result of that mixed doctrine, which marries the two, as some of the followers of this doctrine predominate the personal aspect over the objective aspect when defining the truth, so they define it as: "A voluntary power given to a person in order to achieve an interest protected by law."⁽¹⁴⁾, while some of them prefer the objective aspect over the personal aspect, as they went to enumerate the truth as: "An interest that is protected by law and is based on its achievement or defense by a certain will"⁽¹⁵⁾ That is, they see the right as a personal will and an interest that is protected by law at the same time.
- **The fourth trend: the modern doctrine:** This trend emerged as a reaction to the criticisms leveled at the three previous sects, as the owners of this sect believe that the aforementioned trends, in their entirety, have taken other matters aside from the nature and nature of the right as a subject for them, such as the owner of the right, or the goal or purpose of it. This doctrine that the essence of the right is to monopolize the values it represents, and the Belgian jurist (Jean Daban) is the most prominent leader of this trend, so he tried to avoid defining the right by the presumption of interest or personal will or confusing them; The truth is defined as: "The expropriation of a certain value that the law grants and protects to a person"⁽¹⁶⁾, meaning that the right has a legal status that entitles the person who is unique to it to monopolize an interest, and (Daban) derived his definition of the right from four main factors, which are, in general, monopoly, domination, respect for others, and legal protection⁽¹⁷⁾.

From the above views and doctrines, the researcher believes that the definition of truth by the Belgian jurist (Daban) is one of the closest and most acceptable definitions of the meaning of truth. That is because its definition included all aspects of the right, its essence and its main elements, as these elements constitute

the essence of the right and its basic pillars, so that the right is a human right, its existence entails recognition and enjoyment, respect for non-aggression by others, its approval in international and national charters and laws, and then its protection ; These elements or elements must be present in it.

Second: Defining the person:

It is a physical and spiritual entity. Scholars and people have differed about it when looking at it from a certain point, angle, or goal. It is one of the members of the human race, or all human beings, and it consists of a body, a mind, and a soul. The human being is Adam and Eve and whoever came from their offspring, he is a man and a woman, whatever his character. In its framework, even the insane, the slave, and the fetus, regardless of what it may contain of the qualities and elements of good and evil, and man is also known as "The being who possesses by nature innate elements that are born with him and remain with him, and they require a certain path if he departs from it; He is out of human character, and if he is treated in a way that goes against his nature; This practice was inhumane"⁽¹⁸⁾.

Third: Defining Human Rights:

There are many concepts and opinions among writers, researchers and jurists regarding the definition of human rights. There is no complete agreement between them on a comprehensive and comprehensive concept of human rights; This is because the concept of human rights is mainly related to the concept that we perceive the human being in the context of the collective mind of society, in which that human being exists.

The more concepts and definitions of human rights are multiplied; The more terms and names used to denote this concept, at the beginning of the eighteenth century it was called (natural rights); Influenced by the school of natural law*It is also called in our time (the rights of the peoples' law); This is due to its recognition in international and regional charters, and national constitutions, and there are other names given by writers and researchers to refer to this concept, such as: (public freedoms), (basic individual freedoms), or (basic individual rights), as they are called in A number of national constitutions (basic rights and duties), as stated in the interim Iraqi constitution in 1970 AD, and the effective constitution of the Republic of Iraq in 2005*.

The concept of human rights varies from one society to another. Depending on the nature of the existing political system, it may expand in one country and narrow in another. This is because it is linked to a changing political thought, and therefore it is in a state of continuous development, as its reference goes back to a set of regional and international declarations and charters that dealt with human rights.⁽¹⁹⁾ Such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the International Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in 1966, and the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986. This concept came as a result of a philosophical struggle that led with the historical events and revolutions that occurred in America and Europe at the beginning of the eighteenth century to crystallize human rights in charters, and there are institutional treaties sponsored by international organizations⁽²⁰⁾.

The United Nations defines human rights as: the rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of their nationality, religion, place of residence, national or ethnic origin, nationality, language or any other status.⁽²¹⁾ **In the international framework, these rights are:** "The set of rights and demands that must be fulfilled for all on an equal footing and without discrimination between them."⁽²²⁾

As for (René Cassin), one of the authors of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, according to him, human rights are: "A special branch of social sciences concerned with the study of relationships between people based on human dignity and the identification of rights and licenses necessary for the flourishing of the personality of every human being."⁽²³⁾ This definition includes three main matters, the first of which is: considering human rights as a science, and second: the basis and standard of this science is human dignity, and third: this science is represented in the set of rights and licenses that secure this dignity.⁽²⁴⁾ While the Hungarian jurist (Imerzabo) sees that human rights are: a mixture of constitutional law and international law, whose mission is to legally defend in an organized manner the rights of the human person against the deviations of power from state agencies and to develop in parallel with them the conditions for life, and the multiple development of the human personality)⁽²⁵⁾ The French (Yves Madeo) in his book (Human Rights and Public Freedoms) published in 1976, believes that human rights mean: "The study of nationally and internationally recognized personal rights, which in the light of a particular civilization guarantee a combination of

affirming and protecting human dignity on the one hand, and maintaining public order on the other."⁽²⁶⁾.

While it is known by the Greek (Christina Akrifopoulou) in her book (Protecting Human Rights Through Globalization) issued in 2017, as: The set of principles that guarantee individual freedom from cruel, inhuman and barbaric treatment by any dictatorial regime; to guarantee the right to equality and non-discrimination, and the right to an adequate standard of living)⁽²⁷⁾It has also been defined as: rights related to natural rights and based on a group of values that are revealed by human reason and conscience on the basis that they are just, humane and stem from natural law.⁽²⁸⁾In other words, they are:" Natural tools necessitated by the human nature of man, spiritual, mental, instinctive, material and physical"⁽²⁹⁾.

It is noted from the above definitions, that they reflect the point of view of international organizations, and some Western writers and jurists. As for the Arab writers' point of view; Human rights mean: the rights that all human beings should enjoy simply because they are human beings and the human condition applies to them.⁽³⁰⁾.

If Muhammad Saeed Al-Majzoub sees it as:"The set of natural rights possessed by man, which are intrinsic to his nature, and which continue to exist even if they are not recognized and even if they are violated by some authority."⁽³¹⁾Dr. Zakaria Al-Masry defines human rights as: basic standards without which people cannot live with dignity, as they form the basis of freedom, justice and peace, and whose respect would lead to the development of the individual and the community integrated development⁽³²⁾.

In the same context above, Mubarak Muhammad Alawi defines it as:"National and international rules concerned with the statement, protection and maintenance of public freedoms and civil, political, economic, social, cultural and other rights for every human being in all his conditions and circumstances"⁽³³⁾.

Others believe that human rights have two basic meanings: the first: the set of principles and legislative laws regulating relations between people, and the second: legitimate authority and empowerment, meaning the demands that one person owes to another by way of compulsion.⁽³⁴⁾.

While the previous definitions focus on the abstract legal aspect of human rights, other writers - in their definitions - focus on the human being himself, some define it as: "The ability of a person to choose his actions by himself and to practice his various activities without hindrance, taking into account the restrictions imposed for the benefit of society."⁽³⁵⁾ In other words, it is: enabling a person, from his birth until his death, to own something legitimate, to perform any permissible behavior, to address any responsibility, or to assume any position based on the heavenly and earthly laws.⁽³⁶⁾

These human rights represent a high human value, and were initially embodied in many national documents, such as the Great Covenant (**Magna Carta**) which was extracted by the barons of England in 1215 AD; To limit the powers of the King (San Gat Ter), the Virginia Declaration of Rights in the United States of America in 1776 AD, and the Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen in the aftermath of the French Revolution in 1789⁽³⁷⁾.

We note from the foregoing, that the definitions that were mentioned, almost in their entirety, reflect the foregoing views regarding the elements and doctrines of the right that were previously touched upon; It defines human rights as a set of legal standards or conditions that protect the recognized rights or interests of the individual, internationally and nationally, without prejudice to his rights by others, such as governments or individuals; Therefore, the researcher goes in his procedural definition of human rights - in light of the foregoing - as: the set of human rights that are born with individuals and societies, which are required by human nature, required by innate laws, and established by international charters and national constitutions, which preserve the individual, his dignity and humanity, and achieve For him and his society his progress and integration, materially and morally, qualifies him to achieve comprehensive development in all aspects of life.

requirementSecond

Meaning of sustainable development:

We will discuss the concept of sustainable development, both linguistically and idiomatically, as follows:

1. Language of sustainable development: The term “development” in the Arabic language refers to growth: it is the increase in a thing, and what grows, development and growth: increased and increased. The hadith, i.e. raised and multiplied, and the person grew: he rose and became fat, and he grew: he rose from one place to another.⁽³⁸⁾

As for the sustainable, it refers to the permanence of the thing, perpetuating, perpetuating, always, perpetually, perpetuating, and perpetuating it and perpetuating it: that is, slowing down in it, and it was said asking for its

permanence, and perpetual in the sense of waiting, and persevering in the matter is patience, and its perseverance: the exaggerated deliberation of the matter, and perseverance in the matter: it means: permanent from him, and the perpetuation of a man against his opponent, that is, he was kind to him⁽³⁹⁾In both terms, growth and sustainability, they give the meaning of growth and growth and a careful and permanent increase, in terms of time and place.

2. terminology sustainable development:in terms of terminology; It is possible to define sustainable development according to three basic concepts, which are:⁽⁴⁰⁾:

1. political concept:According to this concept; Development is viewed as political development, related to the rules that the political system follows in the exercise of governance, and the influences surrounding it; Accordingly, it means, according to Hank Park's definition of it:"The ability of the political system to satisfy the change in the needs of its members, i.e. the translation of the needs of citizens by the political authorities on the ground. The inability or inability of the system to translate these demands means or indicates the backwardness of the political system"⁽⁴¹⁾, while others see it as: mobilizing the masses and their interaction with the existing system, and not taking a position of indifference, and this is characterized by a degree of broad popular participation⁽⁴²⁾.

While (Lucian Bay) sees that political development is: a process of multi-dimensional social change aimed at reaching the level of developed countries⁽⁴³⁾Others see it as: the ability of the political system to create a set of developments in the structure and functions of existing institutions and political patterns; In order to deal with sensitive issues in society, which leads to strengthening the image of the political system internally and externally⁽⁴⁴⁾.

So, political development is a multi-objective process, working to involve citizens in the political process, assume the responsibilities of their society, and aims to consolidate the idea of citizenship, achieve stability and integration in society, and strengthen the ability of central governments to implement their legislation and policies in every region of its territory, by raising its efficiency with all that Concerning the distribution of values and available resources, in addition to the legitimization of power, so that it rests on sound legal foundations, in relation to its ascent, exercise and circulation⁽⁴⁵⁾.

2. Social concept: This perspective is concerned with development as a process of social development, related to social interactions, and concerned with the pursuit of stability in demographic growth, and raising the level of health and educational services, especially in rural areas.⁽⁴⁶⁾ So it is known as: "The process of a planned scientific movement of a group of social processes by a certain belief to achieve the targeted change; To move from an undesirable state to a better one"⁽⁴⁷⁾ It is also an organized process controlled by a number of actors, and governed by social conflict⁽⁴⁸⁾ Social development, as seen by (Amartya Sen) in writing (Development, Freedom (means achieving freedom for members of society from poverty and political tyranny, which deprives individuals of a dignified life, and hinders their ability to effectively contribute to the advancement of their societies)⁽⁴⁹⁾.

3. Economic concept: According to this concept, development is seen as an economic process, related to production structures and structures, and concerned with the consumption of energy and resources for developed countries, and the optimal use of available resources; In order to raise living standards and reduce poverty, especially in third world countries⁽⁵⁰⁾ And with regard to production and consumption, and individual income, two concepts of development have emerged in this direction, namely:⁽⁵¹⁾:

- **narrow concept:** It is a traditional economic concept that sees that development in its narrow sense is nothing more than economic growth that is concerned with savings, the accumulation of prices, productivity and equilibrium, and the rate of growth, which is expressed in the rates of increase that must occur in the domestic product and individual income, without giving importance to the pattern of income distribution; This means that development, according to the foregoing, is concerned with the economic aspect only, and ignores other aspects, as development has been defined as: "The rapid and continuous increase in the level of per capita income over time"⁽⁵²⁾.

Development as a concept has emerged at first sight in economics, as it was used to denote the process of creating a number of radical changes in a country; For the purpose of acquiring the ability for continuous self-development, in a way that ensures a high improvement in the quality of life of its members⁽⁵³⁾; Therefore, Schumpeter sees that economic development means: changes in economic life, which are not imposed from the outside, but come from an internal stimulus.⁽⁵⁴⁾ Moreover, it is a revitalization of the national economy, and its transformation into a state of movement and (dynamism), instead of a state of

stagnation and (static), by increasing its capacity; To achieve a tangible increase in the gross domestic product annually, while changing the production structures and tools, the level of employment, and increasing reliance on the industrial sector⁽⁵⁵⁾.

- **Broad concept:** This concept extends beyond the economic aspect of development, to pay attention to social, political and cultural aspects, and aims to improve human life in a coordinated and integrated manner, and its central role as an essential driver of development, because development must include human development above all, not just developing things. The concept is a result of the criticisms made to the previous concept; This is the effect of his failure to achieve development in its economic aspect, hence the interest in comprehensive sustainable development, which can cover all the previous dimensions, in one total package. What is meant by sustainable development?

The first use of the term sustainable development appeared in 1987, by (the World Commission on Environment and Development) in the report of the Brundtland Commission, which is attributed to the then Prime Minister of Norway (Crue Harlem Brundtland). **Cro Harlm Bruntaland**, which bore the title (Our Future).common future Our)⁽⁵⁶⁾ This report defines development as: development that meets the needs of the present in investing resources without compromising or harming the ability of future generations to cover their needs.⁽⁵⁷⁾ (Development, according to this concept, does not mean improving human capabilities only through education, health and nutrition, but also means that people benefit from their capabilities, and improvements in them, whether in the field of work or enjoyment of leisure time, and ultimately achieve human well-being.⁽⁵⁸⁾); Therefore, the United Nations Development Program defined it in 1990 AD, as: the process of expanding the options available to people, enabling them to live a long life free of ills, acquiring knowledge that develops their abilities, helps them realize their latent potentials, enables them to live with dignity, a sense of accomplishment, and enjoyment of freedoms politics, and public participation)⁽⁵⁹⁾.

These options consist of three main options, and three other sub-options, and these two categories of options represent a flexible form, in terms of their susceptibility to change, renewal and multiplicity over time. necessary to achieve an adequate standard of living. As for the secondary or additional options, they include: political, economic and social freedoms or rights, guaranteeing human

rights, and ending with providing opportunities for creativity and people enjoying self-respect⁽⁶⁰⁾.

Sustainable development has also been defined as: the planned process for the progress of society in all its economic, social, cultural and political dimensions, depending on the efforts of citizens and the state at the same time; To improve his conditions in local and large communities and contribute to their progress as much as possible.⁽⁶¹⁾The first priority of this development is to meet the basic needs of individuals, such as food, housing, the right to work, the right to education, health services, and everything related to improving the quality of physical, social, economic, cultural and political life.⁽⁶²⁾; Therefore, Douglas Muschet sees, through his definition of sustainable development in 2000 AD, that it means:"The necessity of realizing the right to development so that development needs are equally fulfilled for present and future generations"⁽⁶³⁾Here, a central question arises: Is the right to development one and the same? Or is it a set of multiple human rights, which are characterized by its permanence? What is meant by sustainable development human rights in general? Which we will talk about in the next requirement.

The third requirement

The meaning of sustainable development human rights:

Before addressing the concept of sustainable development human rights, we will try to prove that the right to development in its essence is a multiple set of rights, and not a single right by presenting some viewpoints in this regard. already existing)⁶⁴(, where see **Alston**The right to development is viewed to a large extent as a set of declared rights, which have been given an additional dimension with the emergence of the growing international consensus on development goals, and in this direction the right to development can be seen as an example of the fundamental dynamism of the concept of human rights⁽⁶⁵⁾.

wonder **Espiel**;) If the human rights proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and backed by the guarantee and protection by regional treaties are not respected? If the right to self-determination is not real? If the right to peace is an illusion and a deception? If the right to life does not take its place in A healthy, balanced environment? If human interaction did not take place in a safe system based on freedom and justice? Development is impossible, and the right to it for

every individual cannot be considered to exist in a real way, as all human rights depend on each other, and each one is a condition for the other, and this simple fact reveals new and decisive evidence in the issue of the human right to development), and ends To the fact that the right to development as a human right is nothing but a compilation or synthesis of all human rights.⁶⁶(

One of the researchers goes to the same point of view by saying: If the goal of the right to development is the development of the personality of the individual; The way to this is to guarantee human rights that include the two United Nations conventions on the rights of the first two generations of human rights, and this means that the right to development as an individual right does not express anything other than a grouping of the rights recognized in international conventions, especially economic, social and cultural rights⁽⁶⁷⁾.

Accordingly, the debate surrounding the complex nature of the right to development is related to the purpose of establishing a third generation of human rights.**Alston**The absence of the need for an independent formulation of the right to development as a new right, in the form of a third generation or the like, and warns against the excessive proliferation of human rights without sufficient internationally accepted justification, and the confusion and underestimation of other recognized rights that could follow.⁽⁶⁸⁾Kurt Waldheim, Secretary-General of the United Nations in 1979, confirmed this view on the grounds that the lack of respect and implementation of existing rights; It highlights the need for it to be repeated and supported as a separate right⁽⁶⁹⁾, meaning that the separation between the rights that existed previously, and the declaration of the right to development later; There is a theoretical and systematic chapter here, not an organic one, as all these rights are interrelated and coherent with each other.

In addition to the foregoing, the study conducted by the United Nations on this subject, which stated:(There is a very substantive set of principles based on the Charter of the United Nations and the International List of Human Rights, and reinforced by a series of conventions, declarations and resolutions that articulate the existence of the right to development in international law.))⁷⁰⁾The right to development integrates all human rights with modern development theory; Because it contains all human rights, economic, social, cultural, civil and political⁷¹⁾.

When examining the texts of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two covenants on civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights, we find many articles that stipulate these development rights. The United Nations, through its development program, resolved this controversy by integrating development and human rights as a whole, and looking at them through the links And the common goals between them, stressing that their goal is to secure freedom, well-being and human dignity for all human beings everywhere, and the common goal of development and human rights is freedom from discrimination, poverty, fear, injustice and violations of the rule of law, freedom of thought and expression and participation in decision-making)⁷²(This change in the human rights system has given it a dynamic dimension by making the right to development a complex and complex right that guarantees all the human rights that preceded it.⁽⁷³⁾

It is worth noting that the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986, referred in its preamble and articles to the necessity of realizing civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights, as a prelude to the realization or realization of the right to developmentThe report defines development in its first article as:(An inalienable human right according to which every human being and all peoples have the right to participate and contribute to the achievement of economic, social, cultural and political development and to enjoy such development in which all human rights and fundamental freedoms can be fully realized))⁷⁴In this definition, there is enough clear evidence that the right to development is a multiple and overlapping set of rights and not a single right; Because development comes through the realization of all human rights preceding it.

Development has been defined, according to Karl Fask, the author of the third generation theory of human rights, as:"A unified right that includes and reinforces a number of recognized human rights in order to give effective strength to the establishment of a new economic order"⁽⁷⁵⁾It is noted from this definition that the right to development is a complex right that includes a number of recognized human rights, civil, political, economic, social and cultural. It emphasizes the promotion and implementation of these rights.⁽⁷⁶⁾And if (Olypus Chrysicio) sees that sustainable development rights mean:(The necessity to enjoy the rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International

Covenants on Civil and Political Rights, and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights))⁷⁷, which expresses in this definition the connection of the development process with human rights, the right to development is the right to everything, as described by one of the researchers)⁷⁸(One of the researchers believes that development rights are used to express the right of peoples and citizens in all parts of the world to enjoy all human rights.⁽⁷⁹⁾It includes all human rights such as the right to health, the right to life, education and work...etc. These rights have normative foundations within the framework of international human rights law, as a number of international conventions stipulate the content and foundations of this right; Thus, its content can be specified in international agreements and modern constitutions⁽⁸⁰⁾.

Therefore, we conclude from the foregoing that the right to development is not a single right, but rather a multiple and overlapping group that includes a package of human rights, starting with civil and political rights, passing through economic, social and cultural rights, and ending with environmental and development rights, to which sustainability has been added in the past several centuries; To guarantee the rights of present generations while guaranteeing the rights of future generations to enjoy the available resources; Therefore, based on the foregoing points of view, the researcher defines sustainable development human rights as: the set of human rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration and the two International Covenants on Human Rights, which include civil and political rights, and economic, social and cultural rights, which are guaranteed, guaranteed and implemented in a way. Complete; Achieving comprehensive sustainable human development; To achieve human well-being, happiness and progress.

In spite of this importance that sustainable development human rights represent or acquire in elevating the reality of human societies for the better; By providing its main pillars of basic human rights, however, there are a number of economic challenges that obstruct the full realization of sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006, especially the right to work and a decent life, and the consequent flagrant violation of other rights and rights such as life, With legal personality, the right to litigation, the right to political participation, the right to adequate housing, the right to security and education, and others; Which in turn undermines the achievement of an advanced level of sustainable development in the country, which will be addressed in the next section of the research.

The second topic

Economic challenges for sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006

In general, the process of realizing sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006 faces a number of political, economic, and social challenges, which stand in the way of achieving an advanced level of sustainable development, and this topic will focus in particular on a number of obstacles or challenges Economic, which threatens and undermines the realization of human rights in the country, and then the process of economic development, through its threat to the productive capital of the state, by its reflection on the financial or financing capabilities of the government; and consequently its violation of a number of human rights; the fact that the realization or provision of a number of human rights requires sufficient funds; to ensure, protect and fulfill them; Which we will address in three sub-demands, the first of which will be devoted to dealing with the rentier aspect of the current Iraqi economy, and while we will shed light on the second demand on the phenomenon of unemployment and its high levels, we will talk in the third requirement about the phenomenon of unemployment.

The first requirement rentier economy

The Iraqi economy is characterized as a unilateral rentier economy, dominated by consumption and import, and depends entirely on the proceeds of selling crude oil in global markets, where all development activities in the country are based on these revenues, which constitute the main source of financing the annual general budget, which in turn is a hostage to sudden price fluctuations, sudden global financial crises, and subject to changing supply and demand policies and setting external export ceilings; which limits individuals' enjoyment of their political rights, by disrupting political participation and limiting the exercise of democracy; Due to the dominance of the authoritarian state pattern, through its control of distributive economic policies, using those resources to support and consolidate its authoritarian structure.

Perhaps the first to use this term as a form of financial return is the Scottish economist Adam Smith, in his book *The Wealth of Nations*, published in 1776,

when he talked about the rent of the land)⁸¹, where this term includes all types of income caused by nature, and despite its presence in all economies, whether developing or developed, the point of contention centers on the relative importance that it represents compared to other sources of income, where the government secures its budget based on exports of primary resources ; Accordingly, she and society live by dependence on those incomes resulting from oil and gas exports and others.⁽⁸²⁾The rent is divided into two main types:⁽⁸³⁾:

- 1. Internal rent (natural):**It depends on internal productive sectors such as oil and gas, mineral resources, forests and tourism, or the so-called strategic rent that results from an advantage linked to the location of a country, in terms of its ports or its control of trade routes.
- 2. External rent:**It is represented in the transfer rent, i.e. what the state receives from foreign aid, grants, gifts, transfers of workers, and other forms of support.

The rentier economy is among one of the main determinants that impede economic growth and social development in many resource economies. It is not a characteristic of resource-rich countries, but it has a strong negative impact on them, leading to institutional weakness; Due to its dependence on commodity exports, which are linked to external price fluctuations; Which does not allow the economic decision-makers in the country to adapt to sudden and shocking economic changes; Which leads to faltering investment, innovation and development, as this damage is focused on fiscal policies and government spending, as it leaves the government with less money to spend when prices fall⁽⁸⁴⁾.

In addition to the structural imbalance, the imbalance of foreign trade and the production structure⁽⁸⁵⁾The Iraqi economy is characterized by a number of other features, the most important of which is that it is an oil economy, in addition to the material and human diversity that it enjoys, and given the peculiarity of oil as a depleted natural resource, it is strongly affected by the conditions of foreign markets, which determine the level of prices, and determine the ceilings of production, the volume of exports, and what It entails effects on the volume of oil revenues; This contributes to stripping the Iraqi economy of its developmental features, which are imposed by its human and resource diversity, as this makes it vulnerable to sudden shocks that result from fluctuations in oil prices; Which undermines economic stability, and then political and social, and the development process loses the character of sustainability⁽⁸⁶⁾.

The Iraqi economy faces the challenge of heavy dependence on oil linked to global markets, and this connection leads to fluctuations in government revenues; Because of the fluctuation of oil revenues, which are in turn related to fluctuations in production and external prices; This affects the level of public spending and the level of investments in the country⁽⁸⁷⁾; Where the state dominates the oil sector that dominates the Iraqi economy, and the prominent roles it plays in the economic development process, through financing the public budget with its oil revenues, which constitute more than **95%** of the total public revenue⁽⁸⁸⁾.

The high rate of contribution of the oil sector in the formation of the gross domestic product; reflects the unilateral characteristic of the Iraqi economy; Because the oil sector is the main driver of the overall developmental economic activity in the country⁽⁸⁹⁾ In the absence of any other productive activities that contribute to public revenues; As a result of the weak and limited economic production base⁽⁹⁰⁾ As the price of crude oil increases, Whenever this leads to an increase in oil revenues, and thus an increase in public expenditures, and vice versa⁽⁹¹⁾ This will inevitably affect the economic development process.

To determine the country's richness in rentier resources; There are two indicators used for this purpose: the ratio of natural resource exports to the total exports, and the ratio of natural resource exports to the total national income, where the degree of dependence of the country on all resources is determined if the proportion of natural resources constitutes more than **25%** of its exports, and if the proportion of exports from natural resources contributes more than **10%** of the total GDP⁽⁹²⁾, which completely coincides with the reality of the current Iraqi economy, as shown in Table No(1).

Table No. (1) shows the percentage of oil revenues from public revenues in Iraq for the years 2006-2016

Percentage of oil revenue % of public revenue	oil revenue (Million dollars)	general revenue (Million dollars)	the year
95.47%	31754.03	33257.99	2006
94.51%	41001.77	43381.88	2007
94.61%	63422.30	67033.28	2008
90.85%	42462.09	46737.33	2009

90.61%	53620.71	59172.19	2010
97.39%	84680.74	86947.39	2011
92.91%	90288.86	97175.36	2012
92.84%	85792.06	92402.65	2013
92.11%	79960.80	86809.41	2014
90.76%	40780.41	44927.32	2015
81.35%	34719.26	42673.32	2016

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on: Republic of Iraq, Central Bank of Iraq, General Directorate of Statistics and Research, Annual Bulletin, separate years, separate pages.

When approaching the impact of the rentier economy on human development rights, and then on the sustainable development process as a whole, it becomes clear that it has a significant negative impact on political and economic rights, as rentier affects political rights, by disrupting the participation of individuals in public affairs; The rentier state does not obtain its resources from the taxes imposed on its citizens, and therefore is not subject to their accountability; It becomes politically independent on the basis of its tax independence; It adopts distributive, not productive, policies. Which leads to the expulsion of individuals from the political space within the framework of democratic practice⁽⁹³⁾; Because the political system in rentier states is a factional system that generates a rentier economy, and even prevents the establishment of a productive system; Because the latter imposes accountability and accountability, while the former exempts those in authority from accountability.⁽⁹⁴⁾.

Despite the importance of rent in the GDP in Iraq, it is a capital-intensive sector, with scarce work, and therefore its contribution to the employment of labor is limited.⁽⁹⁵⁾; It is characterized by the use of modern technology in production processes, and the use of a small number of workers with high technical skills⁽⁹⁶⁾; Therefore, its effect stems from the fact that it limits individuals' enjoyment of a fundamental right and a basis of economic rights, represented by the right to work, keeping oil in control of the total GDP; leads to economic instability; Hence, it negatively affects the stability of the standard of living of citizens; According to

the instability of their income, which ultimately affects the level of sustainable development in the country⁽⁹⁷⁾.

In addition to the above, the effect of oil rents also extends to the social capital of the state. In view of the dependence of the vast majority of the population on it, through their contentment with the benefits derived from it, and the huge financial returns it generates; This numbs individuals with their low level of production, and the process of social development stumbles, as the weak production base and high production costs encourage the phenomenon of importing foreign goods and services, instead of producing them locally.⁽⁹⁸⁾.

We note from the foregoing that the danger of oil rent is concentrated in the fact that it represents a major economic challenge to sustainable development human rights; Because of the limited job opportunities offered by this sector; Which in turn affects the standard of living of individuals, and the consequent spread of the phenomenon of unemployment, and the exacerbation of poverty among large social groups, as well as the instability and fluctuation of its financial returns, related to the conditions of foreign markets, and its negative impact on the financing of the state's general budget; Which requires expanding the base of local economic production, through the adoption of economic policies that seek economic diversification as an alternative that contributes to the multiplicity of other sources of income; To avoid sudden economic shocks.

The second requirement

The unemployment

Unemployment is closely linked with the rentier economy, and is inseparably linked to it, as the existence of one economic sector in the state; It will inevitably lead to his inability to provide work requirements for large groups that do not have the experience or skills necessary to work in this sector, where unemployment is a social problem with economic causes or roots, and it represents a clear violation of a fundamental human right, of sustainable development human rights. The right to work, within the framework of economic, social and cultural rights.

Unemployment, in turn, poses a serious challenge to countries' opportunity to achieve sustainable development, and to prepare a generation to engage in nation-building; Being a violation of the human right to work; The consequent deprivation of the most basic requirements of his daily life, and consequently, it limits and

impedes the ability of man to work, and kills the spirit of creativity in him; Thus, preventing it from starting in the development process, by paralyzing interaction and contributing to the developmental renaissance of any country exposed to it.⁽⁹⁹⁾When the rentier economy generates a very small number of jobs, it does not keep pace with the growth of the labor force; It is expected that young people entering the labor market will suffer more unemployment⁽¹⁰⁰⁾As the young generation, with its strength, energy and experience, represents a generation for work, production and giving, especially those with competencies and graduates who have spent long periods of their lives in study and educational attainment, and acquiring knowledge experiences.⁽¹⁰¹⁾.

In the preamble to the Employment Promotion and Protection from Unemployment Convention of 1988, the General Conference of the International Labor Organization emphasized the danger of unemployment on the sustainable development process, by stipulating:(... Noting the widespread unemployment and underemployment that affect different countries at different stages of their development, especially the problems of young people, many of whom are looking for their first job...))¹⁰²(The latter constitutes an essential element in the production process, and therefore it is the driving force that pushes the development process forward, and that any change in the sectorial employment structure; necessarily reflects a corresponding change in the productivity of the national economy, and its ability to keep pace with development⁽¹⁰³⁾).

Unemployment takes many types, some or all of which may exist in a national economy, including: cyclical (seasonal) unemployment, structural unemployment, frictional unemployment, underemployment, outright unemployment, and behavioral unemployment⁽¹⁰⁴⁾.

There are many reasons behind the spread of unemployment in general, which differ from one country to another. Due to the different economic policies followed, they are considered general reasons, the most prominent of which are⁽¹⁰⁵⁾:

1. Increasing dependence on technology and machines instead of human elements in the labor market; Which leads to the substitution of the machine instead of the human in production.

2. The widening gap between population growth rates and economic growth, as the prevailing macroeconomic theory adopts a concept that refers to the demographic transition as a major cause of unemployment⁽¹⁰⁶⁾The increasing population growth results in the growth of the labor force.
3. The internal and external structural imbalances that developing economies suffer from, such as the imbalance in the balance of payments, the state's general budget, and the large gap between saving and investment, and thus production and consumption.⁽¹⁰⁷⁾.
4. The inability of the labor market to absorb graduates; There are a huge number of graduates with various kinds of educational qualifications, yet the labor market is unable to absorb them.

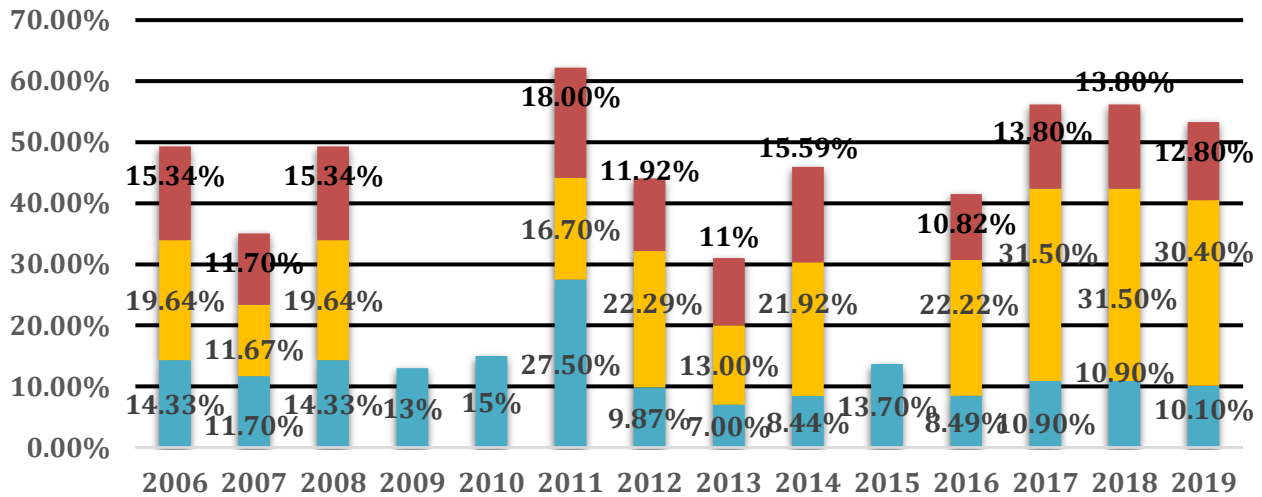
In particular, the causes of unemployment in Iraq are due to a number of economic, security and political reasons or factors that overlapped with each other to contribute to the emergence of unemployment and an increase in its rates, the most important of which is⁽¹⁰⁸⁾:

1. Successive wars and their consequences, which are the most important causes of unemployment; It has caused the destruction of the country's economy and its infrastructure, and the latter is among the most important pillars of the sustainable development process.
2. The deterioration of the private sector and the suspension of its activity, and the subsequent layoffs of workers in it from many factories and companies; Due to the decrease or stopping of production, such as the spinning and weaving factories, the General Company for Tailoring, and the Vegetable Oil Company.
3. The dissolution of many government ministries by the US occupation in 2003, especially the dissolution of the security institutions at the time, as well as the closure of thousands of factories, farms, and workshops, which were occupying a large proportion of the population; This led to the creation of armies of the unemployed, especially among the youth⁽¹⁰⁹⁾.

The phenomenon of unemployment in Iraq did not appear at its exacerbating rates during the eighties and nineties of the last century; In view of the conditions of the general military mobilization that included most of the economically active population, as its rates did not exceed 5% According to the statistics of 1987, however, it began to form a worrying concern for the state after 2003, after its rates increased (see Figure 1), and its trends varied, and its causes varied.⁽¹¹⁰⁾The

problem of unemployment increased after the American occupation, as the deterioration in productive economic activity, political and security instability, in addition to the exposure of state departments and the public sector to looting and destruction; This led to the deterioration of the labor market, and the rise in unemployment rates⁽¹¹¹⁾.

Figure No. (1) Unemployment rate among the population aged 15 years and over by sex after 2006



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on:

-Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, Central Bureau of Statistics, Annual Statistical Group, separate years, separate pages.

-(years 2013 + 2015 + 2019): Arab League, Arab Monetary Fund, Unified Arab Economic Report, Abu Dhabi, separate years, separate pages.

*The researcher was not able to obtain female data for the years 2009-2010.

The danger of unemployment on sustainable development in Iraq comes as it represents an imbalance in the sustainable economic human security system, which includes two main channels: job security and income security.⁽¹¹²⁾, from being the most complex economic problems facing countries and governments, especially in the countries of the world of the South; In view of the negative consequences that accompany it and result in development, which appear in the form of serious psychological and social diseases that turn with the passage of time into a moral deviation that reaches the point of criminality.⁽¹¹³⁾ These consequences are represented by the negative effects, politically, security, economically and socially⁽¹¹⁴⁾ It affects the individual, family, and society, which can be summarized as follows⁽¹¹⁵⁾:

First: the effects of unemployment on the individual:

Perhaps the most dangerous thing about unemployment is that it is concentrated in the youth group. This hinders the investment of their energies, in light of an economy that is unable to provide job opportunities for the increasing numbers of graduates.⁽¹¹⁶⁾As it is one of the channels leading to violence; Because the unemployed person feels that he is oppressed and oppressed from three directions: the government, society and the world, where studies confirm that the oppressed oppress others; Thus, aggressive behavior is generated within him against other members of society who live in the affluence of life⁽¹¹⁷⁾Eventually, it leads him to engage in criminal behavior that may lead to suicide, theft, or murder.⁽¹¹⁸⁾

It also causes many mental illnesses, such as depression, anxiety about the future, sadness and alienation, which as a result affects the human right to health.⁽¹¹⁹⁾Applied psychological studies confirm the existence of a relationship between unemployment and the state of psychological stress among people; By comparing the psychological state between unemployed and employed individuals, as this condition increases significantly among the unemployed compared to the employed.⁽¹²⁰⁾

Second: The effects of unemployment on the family:

The effect of unemployment also extends to the condition of the whole family, especially the condition of wives; This, in turn, negatively affects marital and family relations⁽¹²¹⁾Hence, family problems and family disintegration are increasing. There is nothing heavier on the soul than to swallow the bitterness of need and material destitution. which push families in which the father suffers from unemployment to be forced to release his children from school; to put them in the labor market; To financially help their families⁽¹²²⁾; Which consequently affects their right to education, as the despair of work is incompatible with human dignity, and the preservation of his life in the concept of sustainable human rights development.⁽¹²³⁾

Third: Effects of Unemployment on Society:

It also causes many problems and diseases in society; Because of its clear threat to social stability, such as weakness or loss of belonging or hostility against society⁽¹²⁴⁾Whereas, and the grumbling it produces, the unemployed prevail; It

threatens the political system of any country, as the unemployed constitute a heavy burden on the political, economic and social systems, unless the latter seeks to contain it and limit its aggravation.⁽¹²⁵⁾; It weakens the factor of loyalty to the government, reduces support for its decisions, creates a rift between it and individuals, anticipates its demise, and supports any movement against it.⁽¹²⁶⁾; Feeling of political, psychological and social alienation.

It is also considered one of the factors of social instability, and provokes unrest within the society in which it rises; To fuel deviant and criminal behavior⁽¹²⁷⁾ There is a strong relationship between unemployment, drug addiction and terrorism, and this frightening triangle has devastating repercussions on the sustainable social security of citizens.⁽¹²⁸⁾.

It can be concluded from the foregoing that unemployment threatens, with its many negative effects, the most important element of sustainable human rights development, represented by the economically active population of those who are of working age, especially the youth group and their right to appropriate work, which constitutes a creative energy in advancing the march of Sustainable development is moving forward in any country, by investing in the latent energies of young people. However, the spread of unemployment poses a great challenge to these talents, and a waste of them. Which requires serious and real economic public policies; To eliminate this phenomenon, or limit its spread, by eliminating its causes.

The third requirement multidimensional poverty

If unemployment is one of the outputs of the unilateral economy; Poverty is the son of unemployment, and a consequence of it, as high unemployment rates entail, as a result, a lack of income opportunities; This results in a decline in living standards, an increase in the number of people living below the poverty line, and a

decline in income indicators and the standard of living of individuals, which are basic indicators of sustainable development.

Poverty has become in recent years a form of exclusion and marginalization, and an injury to human dignity, and therefore it represents a violation of a basic human right, represented in his right to a free and dignified life, from which a violation of some other rights, such as the right to education, adequate income, and a decent living, branch out. , social and health security, and other rights, all of which are economic and social developmental rights, as it represents the greatest moral challenge in today's world; Being a comprehensive violation of sustainable development human rights⁽¹²⁹⁾.

Poverty is synonymous with infidelity, and that it does not enter a country without abnormal principles and deviant behaviors, and one of the writers expresses this issue by saying:"Economic crises, if they are prolonged, weaken minds and make them prey to destructive doctrines that wish people a happy life."In other words, the existence of extreme wealth alongside extreme poverty; It inevitably leads to severe psychological crises, spreading perversions, and spreading crimes and corruption, in any country it is exposed to.⁽¹³⁰⁾.

As it undermines a fundamental objective of the sustainable development goals of the third millennium, as the eradication of poverty is the first strategic development goals of countries, as its indicators represent one of the most important criteria used to evaluate national development strategies or plans for countries, and this is confirmed by the World Conference on Human Rights held in Vienna in 1993, when it states:)The existence of extreme and widespread poverty impedes the effective or full enjoyment of human rights, and the immediate alleviation and eventual elimination of it must remain a high priority of the international community.)⁽¹³¹⁾(Likewise, the 1997 Human Development Report stated:)If human development is a matter related to expanding the list of human choices, then poverty is the lack of opportunities and choices of fundamental importance to human development, which is to live a long life in health, creativity, enjoy a decent standard of living, freedom, dignity and self-respect.⁽¹³²⁾.

Although income poverty is the common criterion for determining poverty, what is meant by poverty here is multidimensional poverty, which includes many other

aspects of human deprivation, such as health, education, and standard of living. Low entry of individuals⁽¹³³⁾.

Based on the foregoing, the study classifies the types of poverty based on two basic criteria, as follows:

First: Poverty in terms of source:According to this standard; Poverty is divided according to the factors that cause it into two types:⁽¹³⁴⁾:

- 1. Poverty Configuration of Composition Poverty:**This type of poverty is due to internal biological and physiological factors, which reflect a shortcoming in the personal capabilities of the individuals themselves, foremost of which comes the mental, physical or psychological handicap in its various forms.
- 2. Empowerment poverty Poverty of potential:**It is poverty that is due to external factors related to institutional poverty, which reflects a lack of capacity of governmental and social institutions to meet the needs of individuals, or activate their available or possible capabilities, and urge them to invest in them.⁽¹³⁵⁾.

While training poverty includes: cognitive poverty, health poverty, economic poverty, shelter poverty, participation poverty, and safety poverty, the empowerment poverty includes: discrimination poverty on social status, age discrimination poverty, and gender discrimination poverty⁽¹³⁶⁾.

Second: Poverty in terms of severity:According to this criterion; Poverty is divided according to the degree of its impact or severity into several types, namely:⁽¹³⁷⁾:

- 1. extreme poverty Extreme Poverty:**It means the percentage of income or expenditure necessary for an individual or a family to meet the basic nutritional needs, which guarantee him sufficient calories to carry out his normal daily activities. This type of poverty mainly affects the rights of permanence and survival, foremost of which is the right to life.
- 2. absolute poverty Absolute Poverty:**That is, the percentage of expenditure sufficient for an individual or a family to ensure basic food and non-food needs related to education, health, housing, clothing or transportation, and it affects development rights, such as the right to education, work and social security.

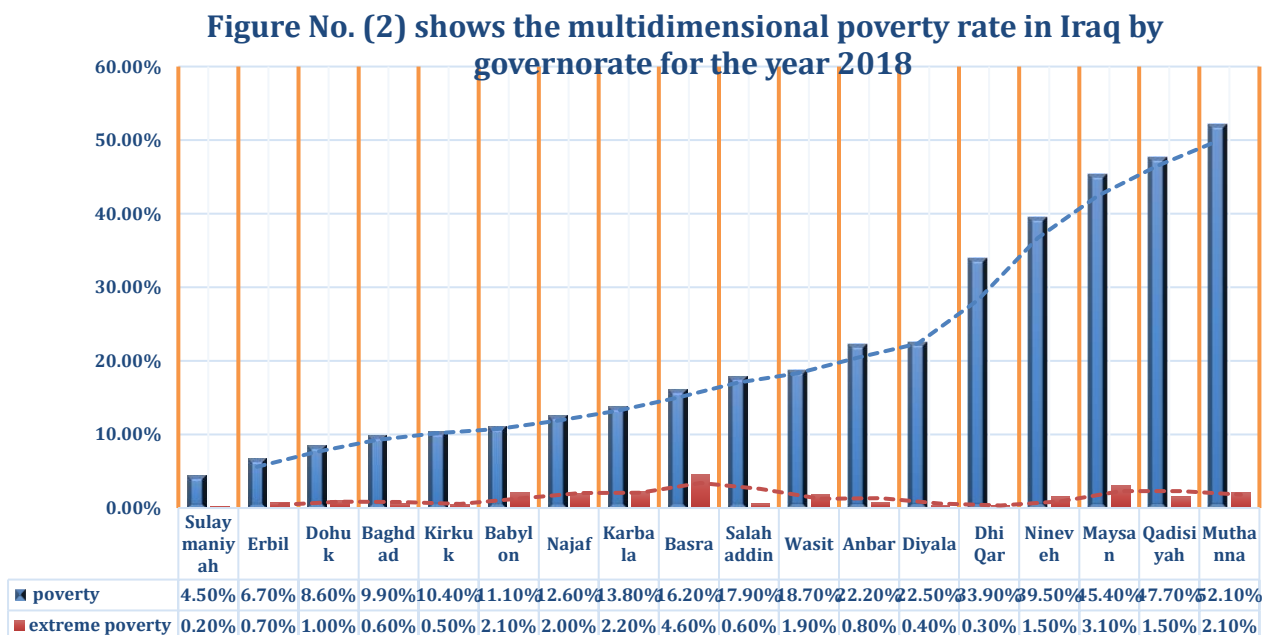
3. **relative poverty****Relative Poverty:**It means poverty that is measured through income data (povertyIncome), that is, it means the boundary between the income of the poor and the rich in a country.
4. **discretionary poverty****Discretionary Poverty:**This type depends on the answers of the respondents themselves, where they are asked to rate their level of income or consumption if it is higher, lower, or matches the level of income or expenditure that they consider appropriate and socially acceptable.
5. **multidimensional poverty****Multidimensional Poverty:**This indicator or classification was used for the first time in the Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Program for the year 2010, and it is complementary and comprehensive for almost all the above-mentioned types. Human development itself is: health, education, and standard of living, and it is measured by ten basic indicators that include these three dimensions. Education has two indicators: school attendance and school years, and health is measured by: nutrition and child mortality. As for the standard of living indicators, they are: Availability of electricity, adequate sanitation, safe drinking water, clean cooking fuels, adequate floors and ceilings, and access to minimum assets⁽¹³⁸⁾.

Although there are many criteria to measure the phenomenon of poverty in a country, such as the number of heads, the poverty gap index, and the severity of poverty index⁽¹³⁹⁾However, there are two most common and widely used measures, the international poverty line and the national poverty line.

The study of poverty in Iraq must start from the background of the exceptional circumstances that the Iraqi people have been exposed to; It affected and perpetuated that impoverishment, as multiple factors that caused poverty in Iraq overlapped, most notably foreign wars, the economic embargo in 1992, and the nature of the political system at that time.⁽¹⁴⁰⁾His misconduct with economic resources, and the wrong policies he pursued; It led to the emergence and deepening of poverty in society, despite its possession of enormous economic wealth, which qualifies it to reach advanced ranks in the sustainable human rights development ladder.⁽¹⁴¹⁾

In spite of the efforts to address the phenomenon of poverty in Iraq, and the attempt to dissolve its ghost, and the various other forms of deprivation; However, it is still widely spread in the Iraqi governorates, especially the southern ones (see

figureNo. 2), the successive crises have eroded the gains made in this field, as the double crisis in 2014 and the compound crisis in 2020 (see Table No. 2) led to the overthrow of what the poverty alleviation strategy could have achieved in 2009, and that Under the influence of shocks that exacerbated the conditions of people, and pushed them towards the edge of poverty, after the elimination of terrorist groups)¹⁴²⁾.



Source: Prepared by the researcher based on: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, National Committee for Sustainable Development, First Voluntary Report on Sustainable Development Goals 2019, 2019, pp. 35-36.

Table No. (2) shows the indicators of national poverty in Iraq for the years

number of poor (people)	Poverty Rate (%)	The poverty line (Dinar)	the year	shocks
6.648	22.4	76896	2007	Al-Qaeda shock and insecurity
6.465	18.9	105500	2012	
5.760	16.0	105500	2014	Before ISIS
8.101	22.5	105500	2014	ISIS shock

Source: Prepared by the researcher based on: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Planning, National Committee for Sustainable Development, Second National Voluntary Report of the Sustainable Development Goals, 2021, 2021, p. 38.

This has resulted in the exacerbation of the scourge of poverty in Iraq; Significant negative effects, political, social and economic, affected multiple groups of society, especially vulnerable groups, threatening the human security of society, represented by the increase in illiteracy rates, the deterioration of education, and the high rates of organized crime, as well as the prevalence of beggary and street children, and political and security instability, manifestations of chaos and disorder⁽¹⁴³⁾.

Accordingly, poverty in itself represents a challenge and an undermining of all human rights groups, as its effects are not limited to economic, social and cultural rights only, but extend to civil and political rights as well.⁽¹⁴⁴⁾The most important of these rights can be summarized as follows:

First: Civil and Political Rights:

Multidimensional poverty violates a number of civil and political human rights in Iraq, the most important of which are⁽¹⁴⁵⁾:

- 1. right to life:** This is by causing death that threatens the right to life, increasing the death rate, and decreasing the life expectancy rates at birth; Due to material

deprivation and its consequences, such as lack of food, safe water and sanitation.

2. **Right to recognition as a legal person:**It limits the ability of individuals living in extreme poverty and remote areas to register at birth and obtain legal identity documents; Because they do not bear the direct and indirect costs, and others are deprived of them due to social discrimination, and without these documents and related matters, they cannot enjoy other rights, such as social security, education, health...etc.
3. **Right to Litigation:**As vulnerable groups face a range of obstacles, with regard to access to justice through legal equality, and access to effective remedies; This is due to their inability to successfully register initial complaints; Due to its necessary costs or legal illiteracy, and the unimplementation of court decisions in their favour, as well as their inability to challenge administrative decisions that harm them; Which exacerbates their weakness, insecurity and isolation⁽¹⁴⁶⁾.

Second: Economic, social and cultural rights:

In addition to the above, poverty violates a number of economic, social and cultural rights in Iraq, including⁽¹⁴⁷⁾:

1. **Right to work:**People living in poverty suffer from unemployment and underemployment, unreliable temporary work, low wages and unsafe and degrading working conditions, and face exploitation, forced labour, arbitrary dismissal and abuse, especially among women.⁾¹⁴⁸⁽
2. **The right to adequate housing:**The poorest individuals inevitably live in inappropriate housing conditions, especially in slums and slums, with no or limited access to basic services, which consequently endangers their health, as well as constantly living under the fear of forced eviction and expropriation of their homes. ; This leads them to violence, rebellion, and involvement in terrorist organizations.
3. **The right to education:**As families living in poverty resort to leaving their children at school or not attending it at all; In order to view income-generating activities; To help their families financially, so the economic consequences of not completing the primary or secondary stage of school; be harmful and perpetuate the cycle of poverty.

In summary, poverty, in all its types, forms and degrees of impact, represents one of the biggest economic challenges that stand in the way of individuals enjoying their development rights. Poverty in Iraq since the end of the seventies, until the date of this study in 2022, has been one of the most prominent challenges of sustainable development. in the country, by depriving a wide range of classes of the people from the enjoyment of their civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights; Which left a clear impact on the failure to achieve the objectives of the national development strategies in Iraq.

Conclusion

It is clear from the aforementioned study topics how important civil, political, economic, social and cultural human rights are in contributing to the process of achieving or achieving sustainable development in any country, including Iraq, after these rights, with their different generations, are the basic entry; To achieve any sustainable development renaissance, on which the Declaration on the Right to Development was based, which was issued by the General Assembly in 1986,

making its collective implementation a prelude to achieving sustainable human development that includes all aspects of life, political, economic, social and cultural, by framing it with the previous human rights approach. On it, which in turn developed and multiplied through different stages of time, and extended horizontally and vertically; To include all human needs, material and spiritual, in an integrated framework of bifurcation and overlap among them, and hence the United Nations approach to sustainable development, which in turn represents a group of

The process of implementing sustainable human rights development in Iraq after 2006, and still faces, a number of challenges or economic obstacles, which stand as a barrier without achieving an advanced or acceptable level on the way to the process of sustainable development in the country, through its negative effects on the enjoyment of members of society. The Iraqi people are entitled to their basic rights necessary to achieve sustainable development, by threatening the productive capital that the sustainable development process seeks to develop and advance by 2030, in the context of the Third Millennium Development Goals plan. The lack of full implementation of human rights in Iraq during the study period; This is through the dominance of oil rents on the Iraqi economy, the high levels of unemployment, and then the spread of multi-dimensional poverty throughout our country, and its negative impact on the state's financial allocations for human rights.

These economic challenges have required the provision of a set of requirements or requirements necessary to eliminate them, or to mitigate their severity and effects, in order to achieve the sustainable development process in Iraq; By ensuring and realizing the rights of the Iraqi individual, after these requirements serve as a research hypothesis for the study as a basic pillar for upgrading the economic or productive capital and strengthening the state's resources, by building a diversified productive economic base, which would provide the financial resources necessary to achieve economic development in the country, and attract investments foreign direct, and activating the role of the private sector; To contribute to the employment of the labor force, and hence the absorption of the high levels of unemployment among members of the Iraqi society who are of working age, and thus alleviating or eliminating the phenomenon of

multidimensional poverty in Iraq after the aforementioned year, and in light of the foregoing, the study reached a number of conclusions research, which can

1. Human rights, in general, are an ancient subject, as they are rooted in human nature, and correlate with its existence, because of the lofty human value it represents. After the mid-twentieth century, interest in it increased by the international system and other regional organizations.
2. Many jurisprudential and philosophical trends emerged in the consolidation of the concept of right in academic studies, through the writings of some jurists in this regard, such as the theory of will, the theory of interest, and the mixed theory.
3. Human rights gained a new dimension with the issuance of the Declaration on the Right to Development in 1986; By adding the dimension of sustainability in the use of resources; To preserve the rights of present and future generations.
4. Sustainable development rights are those rights stipulated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the two international covenants of 1966, the guarantee and implementation of which would achieve comprehensive and sustainable human development; To achieve human well-being, development and growth.
5. These rights gain their importance from the importance of the right to development itself. Since it is a right of a complex nature and includes all human rights that precede it.
6. Together, these challenges had, and still are, a clear negative impact on the lack of full implementation of human rights in Iraq during the study period, through its threat to the productive or economic capital, which forms the backbone of the process of sustainable human development in every country, whether it is developing or developed. .

Based on the foregoing conclusions, and in order to address the challenges referred to in the second section of the study; The researcher recommends the following:

1. provide a number of general requirements or requirements; which forms the solid floor; To implement sustainable development human rights in Iraq after 2006; To launch the sustainable development lever towards the top, which is represented by general, political, economic, and social requirements, and all other branches that can fall under it, whether major or minor.

2. The adoption of these requirements, by securing their conditions or foundations; To contribute to the promotion of productive capital in Iraq after 2006, through its implementation of the various rights of members of Iraqi society; And there is the possibility of achieving human development that various successive governments and society have sought and strive for.
3. Adopting economic policies that diversify the base of local economic production; To avoid the negative effects of the unilateral rentier oil resource on the one hand, and contribute to absorbing the high levels of unemployment, and alleviating multidimensional poverty in the country on the other hand; This is done by identifying the leading economic sectors or leaders in the process of economic diversification.
4. Attracting foreign direct investment, by improving the local investment environment, legislatively, security, administratively and institutionally.
5. Activating the role of the private sector, with its medium, small and micro projects, by adopting legislative, economic and institutional policies; That would raise the private sector's contribution to the national economy, employ the labor force, and employ local savings.
6. Highlighting by researchers and professors of specialization, especially professors of faculties of political sciences in Iraq, and other relevant academic studies in social sciences, research centers and strategic studies, to make more efforts, through their scientific research, to research various fields of rights-development in Iraq, by highlighting what this study did not seek to address; In view of the comprehensiveness, overlapping and expansion of its dimensions, and therefore the difficulty of taking note of it in all its aspects, to address these challenges, through continuous scientific research; To address what may be emerging challenges or requirements in light of the scientific progress that our world is witnessing in the age of technology and knowledge.

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