

An anthropology of human rights (The Palestinian community in Iraq as a model) Master's student research

Ahmed Mohamed Sekeb¹, Assist Prof. Majed Ali Mustaf²

University of Baghdad / College of Arts / Sociology / Department of Anthropology
ahmed.Mohammed1201a@coart.uobaghdad.edu.iq¹

University of Baghdad / College of Arts / Sociology / Department of Anthropology
maged.rasheed@coart.uobaghdad.edu.iq²

Abstract

The study of the Palestinian community in Iraq is one of the important studies in the contemporary history of Iraq because of the social, economic, political and intellectual role of the Palestinians. Many of them occupied important positions in Iraqi society, especially in the civil and military field, and many members of the Palestinian community in Iraq worked a lot. From the aspects of social life and state institutions, such as higher education, health and education, as well as various military institutions, and the rehabilitation of many of them in the field of private sector business, such as trade and industry, which contributed to the labor market in Iraqi society, but after the crisis that afflicted Iraqi society since the US occupation in 2003 which created a series of political, social and economic interactions that affected all components of society to reflect negatively on the reality of the Palestinian community, which called our study to shed light on the conditions that the Palestinians lived through before and after the American occupation .

Key words: anthropology, human rights, the Palestinian community, Iraq .

The first study

The situation of the Palestinian community " before the American invasion of Iraq Contemporary Anthropological " " Approaches that Anthropology as a social science is concerned with issues related to human existence, which include the human being and the elements Its social, cultural and environmental milieu, as well as its living reality with its various components, forms of interactions and relations with those elements. Anthropology as a form of research seeks knowledge and in-depth understanding of the cultural and social conditions and facts associated with the existence and growth of society. The mechanisms that its members

employ to integrate and adapt to the various challenges stemming from their social .¹⁾ (environment cultural and natural Therefore, the researcher was based on determining the conditions of the Palestinian community by tracing the historical stages of that community since their arrival in Iraq until the American invasion of 2003, and the most important : of these conditions are

: First: Social and Cultural Conditions

Anthropology seeks to study the social and cultural phenomena of society . To indicators or expectations of the trend represented by the studied phenomena and provide advice for the implementation of public policies set by the responsible Given the importance of the .²⁾ (authorities social

and cultural aspect in the life of the Palestinian community in Iraq, it was necessary for us to address the most important situations related to this aspect and its impact on achieving social integration and cultural adaptation of that community with the fabric of Iraqi society : which are as follows

1- After the government's decision in the fifties of the last century to withdraw Palestinian refugees from Basra to Baghdad and count them as guests, the Palestinians were able at that time to achieve social integration with the local community with all its components, and the Jewish presence ,in Baghdad at that time still existed especially in the areas inhabited by the Palestinians. In addition to the presence of Kurds and Christians in it, and many refugees were able to enter the labor market to achieve the greatest degree of self reliance in their livelihood, and that period witnessed the embrace of them by the Baghdadis who respect and appreciate the guest, and they showed sympathy with the Palestinians because they were preparing The issue of the liberation of Palestine is .³ (their cause

2- In the late fifties, the Iraqi government provided Palestinian refugees with educational opportunities, as it included -free education for all levels of school " Al **Haythami and Al-Mahdiyya** ")*(The first schools to receive Palestinian students, the refugee was also included in the exemption from health, and the right to employment was granted in all ministries except the .⁴ (Ministry of Interior and Defense

3- For the purpose of reunification, the Iraqi Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor authorized the addition of the wife to the husband registered before 1961 The opposite is not permissible, i.e. the husband .⁵ (joining the wife

4- The Iraqi government worked to provide protection for the structure in which the Palestinians lived in Iraq in line with the main decisions of the League of Arab States and the 1965 Protocol for the Treatment of Palestinians in Arab Countries) Casablanca Protocol(, although they were unable to .⁶ (obtain Iraqi citizenship

5- The Minister of Labor and Social Affairs, **Ahmed Al-Haboubi** , **confirmed** during his visit to the shelters inhabited by Palestinians in 1967 that they live in a state of anxiety and fear due to the lack of space in comparison to the huge numbers of Palestinians, as one room, which ranges in ,area)3.25(meters, is a place for cooking washing clothes, bathing, sleeping and eating Especially since hygiene in such .⁷ (places is non-existent

6- The Palestinian community can access public health facilities in Iraq, and they are also able to access health care like any Iraqi .⁸ (citizen

7- The social conditions of the Palestinian community were on an equal footing with .⁹ (the Iraqis

8- ,Before the fall of the previous regime the Palestinian community was generally considered highly educated, and unemployment levels were low. Many members of the community worked in the ,public sector as teachers, lecturers professionals, and journalists, or in doing .¹⁰ (.business

: **Second: Economic conditions**

All human societies, from primitiveness to the owners of higher civilizations, are characterized by certain economic systems that enable them to obtain food and

That is why the .¹¹ (.continue to live economy was of great importance in anthropological studies, because economic

activity is one of the aspects of social activity, and the economic system prevailing in any society is greatly influenced by the culture of the society and its political, religious and educational systems. The most important economic conditions of the Palestinian community in Iraq are

1- In 1950, the Iraqi Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor allocated an amount of thousand dinars as a budget for the Directorate of Palestinian Refugee Affairs and the allocations for individuals were 160(fils for the elderly, and 50(fils for the young per day, but these allocations instead of increasing with time It was decreasing due to the stability of the budget and the increase in the number of

Palestinian yen . The budget allocated to the

Directorate between 1955 and 1973 increased only 50(thousand dinars, at a time when the number of Palestinians in this period increased almost fourfold from however, not all Palestinians 14000 -3500(were Palestinian refugees in Iraq are covered under the auspices of the Directorate of Refugee Affairs, as this Directorate had conditions in the registration of Palestinians , as if he was from a country occupied in 1948, and that he was inside Iraq and resided there before .¹²(1958/25/9

2- The Palestinians in Iraq came from a village society that depends on agriculture for their livelihood, and there is no craft or industry that they can rely on to earn their living, especially since they lived in large ,cities such as Baghdad, Mosul and Basra and these cities have no place for agriculture, and then the laws The issued against the Palestinians was an obstacle to allowing the Palestinians to purchase plots .¹³(of land to cultivate or benefit from

3- The Palestinian refugees who resided at the beginning of their asylum in government shelters and homes represent

of the refugee population in Iraq, as 63% most of them enjoyed a low standard of living compared to those who lived independently, and they came to Iraq not to seek asylum but to look for work, and the low economic level is due To the low income and wages received by the ,Palestinian worker from the refugees which are less than those earned by the Palestinian immigrants, and the background of the Palestinian refugees who came to Iraq is rural, so they felt a cultural shock when they moved to a completely different and more developed society such as Baghdad, due to its lack of To the appropriate skills and qualifications professional skills and managerial(entrepreneurship(as they worked in jobs that did not meet their skills or meet their daily needs . The percentage of the families of the Palestinian community of low income families reached 80%, while the ,middle-income families reached 16% while the percentage of the best families .¹⁴ (reached Now 4%

4- Palestinian refugees in Iraq were unemployed, including those who work in low-paid and low-paid jobs, if a specific number of Palestinians work in companies and banks, and a few of them work in government departments and services, and the reason for this is that companies pay a (monthly salary more from the government .)¹⁵

5- During the republican rule, the Palestinian community before the fall of the regime enjoyed a high and medium economic level, especially since most of them enjoyed free or low-rent housing with government support through their equality with members of the Iraqi society in many rights such as salary, annual allowances and .)¹⁶(retirement

6-

:Third: Demographic situation

Demography is concerned with the study of the structure and age of the population as well as the **structure** Movement, such as immigration, births and deaths, and perhaps the anthropological researcher when studying any society must benefit from demography because he needs to know the population structure of the studied society, as well as its age and urban The importance of .¹⁷ (structure demographics in the study of society is that the researcher sheds light on the most important demographic conditions of the Palestinian community in Iraq, which are as : follows

1- The arrival of the Palestinian community to Iraq in 1948 via the buses of the Iraqi army that fought in the Palestine war, and he took with him numbers of the community who were displaced by the ,Zionist gangs from the villages of Haifa specifically)Ajzm, Jaba, Ain Ghazal, and Kafr Lam(, and they arrived at Basra Governorate, specifically the Al-Shuaiba area, because it was the headquarters of the Iraqi army at the time. They were told by the Iraqi army that their coming to Iraq was ,not permanent. They lived in compounds some of them muddy, and in deserted inns for nearly two years and a few months, and they depended for their livelihood on the aid provided to them daily by officers Before disbursing monthly sums of money ,amounting to three dinars, the Iraqi army most of them were looking for cafés containing radios to listen to the news of the liberation of Palestine with the motive of .¹⁸ (returning to their country

2- Successive Iraqi governments followed the system of shelters as a temporary solution to the demographic .distribution in the face of refugee problems These shelters did not meet health conditions such as lack of space, and they were buildings that were dilapidated and had no sewers to **drain sewage** . The property of the Iraqi Jews who immigrated

to Palestine after their properties were distributed among the Iraqis and .¹⁹ (Palestinians

3- In 1950, the Iraqi government issued a decision to transfer the Palestinian families from Basra to Baghdad, considering them as guests who should be honored. They lived in separate areas of old Baghdad, such as the area)Taht Al-Takiya(near the famous Qambar Ali market area in the AlFadl and Bab Al-Moadham area. Their housing situation is a problem because of the narrowness of the houses they inhabited, which are old houses with wooden ceilings)*(, and all)4(families .²⁰ (lived in one house

4- And in 1950 After the responsibility of the refugees was transferred to the Palestinians to the Ministry of Social Affairs, the Palestinians were redistributed according to the collective housing system in shelters and sites owned by the Iraqi . government, and their numbers increased B is close to the rate of increase Population of Iraq , in 1969 The number of registered persons in the Directorate of Refugee Affairs reached)13743(Distributed refugee _ on)13208((in Baghdad , and 335) In Mosul and)200(in Basra And after years, the Palestine Liberation)10(

(Organization estimated the number at 184 .19) In 1986 , the Statistics Authority of the Iraqi Ministry of Planning was given the number)27(thousand refugees, and most estimates give the number)35(thousand refugees for the year 2000, but in the case of tracking the rest of the Palestinians who entered Iraq after the years 1967 and 1970 and after the second Gulf War, it can be said That there are nearly this number of people who hold different Arab documents and passports, but this last category is not included in the definition of a refugee , in which it is required that he be from an area occupied in 1948, and that he entered and .²¹ (resided in Iraq before 1958

5- Baghdad was not the only incubator for refugees, many of them went to live in the province of Mosul, and were able to establish strong relations with the Mosul social fabric, which is the closest to the culture of the Levant, and because the city is a challenge with Syria, in addition to the existence of old relations linking members of the Mosul community to Palestine As many trips departed from it towards Palestine to visit “ **Jerusalem** ” and historical monuments, which made Mosul one of the areas that provided a great deal of reassurance and social integration for

.²² (Palestinian refugees

6- residential buildings have been 16(,completed in Al-Baladiyat neighborhood and one building in Mosul in Al-Karama neighborhood. Work stopped to build more residential buildings since 1980 until the .²³ (preparation of this letter in 2022

7- The vast majority of the Palestinian ,community in Iraq lives in the capital Baghdad, and before the American occupation, about 4000 Palestinians resided in the northern city of Mosul, and about 700 Palestinians resided in the southern city of Basra, and a large proportion of the Palestinians in Iraq resided in different neighborhoods. Such as)Al-Mashtal, New Baghdad, Al-Salam neighborhood, Al-Dora, Eastern Karada, Al-Bataween, Al Zafaraniya, Al-Baladiyat, Al-Hurriya and Al-Tobaji(, in addition to the presence of a number of them in private homes distributed throughout the city’s

.²⁴ (neighborhoods

: Fourth: Legal Situation

1- Sociologist " **Timashin** " believes that there are criteria that define the general framework of social behavior, and these criteria are imposed on the will of the individual through law and custom by force, and the law in his view is one of the

tools that achieve compatibility and harmony within the social structure, and accordingly it can be said that the legal system is It is part of the social system, but it does not constitute the entire social system, because there are other tools and methods that help in the processes of And the .25 harmony and social balance importance of the legal situation, as the researcher touched on the legal measures taken by previous governments towards the : Palestinian community, which are

1- Palestinian refugees have the right to obtain a travel document under Law No. 26 of 1961, which is still valid, as travel documents were issued by the Residence Directorate and are valid for one year. The process of obtaining a travel document takes one month and requires a security .clearance from the competent authorities This document allows For the Palestinians to leave Iraq and return to it after an exit visa from the Directorate of Residence, an entry visa is also required to re-enter the .)26(country

2- In the wake of the former regime, the Palestinian community was treated preferentially by the government, as they were not officially granted Refugee status and their legal status in Iraq has not been fully determined. The Palestinians obtained residence permits and travel documents and as is the case ,²⁷ (were valid for five years in most Arab countries hosting Palestinian refugees according to the Casablanca and you can refer to the legal ,²⁸ (Protocol situation in detail in the fourth chapter of .)* (the study

: Fifth: The political situation

1- The concept of state policy is determined from the functions entrusted to it in society, which consists of two functions, one internal and the other external. The political organization that the state takes directly contributes to the organization and control of the social and ,

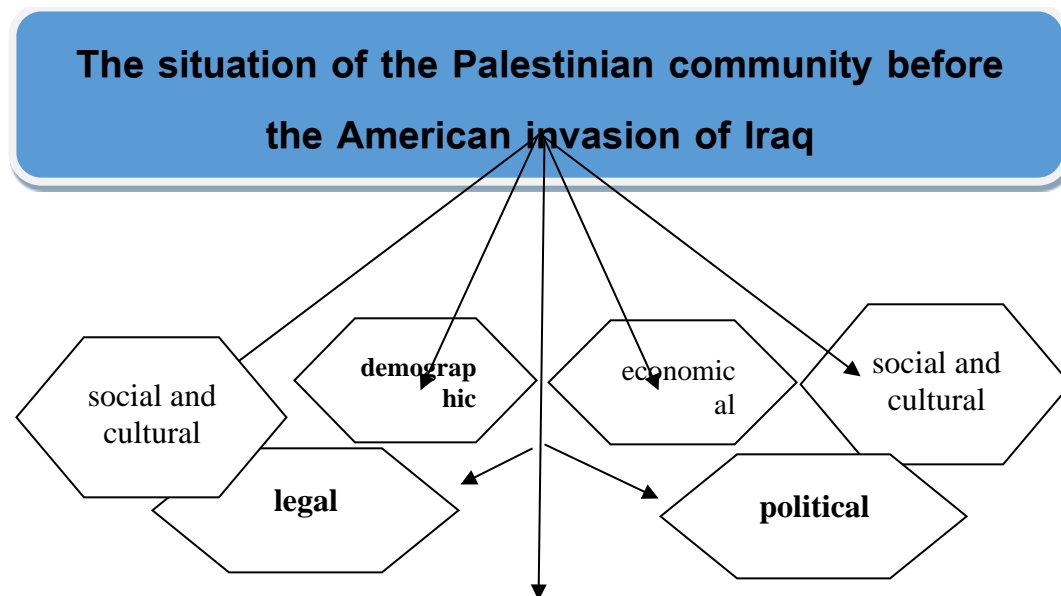
)²⁹ (system in any particular region from this point of view came the interest of political anthropology in analyzing power and leadership and its impact on all social .)³⁰ (and cultural aspects

2- The policy of the Iraqi state has worked not for the Palestinians to interfere in the political affairs of the country, because they are guests until the liberation of Palestine ,and their return to it. From the last century he recalled that Iraqis rejoice in the joy of Iraqis and grieve their grief on every national and political occasion, and they also participated with members of Iraqi society in some demonstrations that took place during the fifties, sixties and seventies ,as an expression of their loyalty to Iraq which embraced them, and their political activity was limited to the Palestinian organizations and factions that had a presence In Iraq, the Palestine Liberation ,Front represented the wing of)Abu Abbas(the group)Sabri al-Banna,()Abu Nidal(,and the Palestine Liberation Organization and some of them joined the ranks of the dissolved Baath Party during the period of its rule until its end. It is clear from this narrative that the relationship between the former regime and its party with The Palestine Liberation Organization and the rest of the factions are a relationship of interest. If they served the regime and its ,orientations, it was an intimate relationship and if it conflicted with them, the relations were severed and started. War of arrests and .)³¹ (assassinations

In the context of the foregoing , the conditions that we mentioned were of great importance in the adaptation and integration of the Palestinian community in Iraq , as the social and cultural situation was the most important situation because it reflects the social and cultural conditions that consist of a group of relations linking the members of the Palestinian community with the groups of Iraqi society in a fabric ,of Social and cultural interactions followed

by the economic situation, which is the pillar of social life, and we also ,touched on the demographic situation which is no less important than other conditions and which follow the areas inhabited by the Palestinian community since its arrival in Iraq. As for the legal situation, it is one of the important means that achieve the balance and stability of society As for the political situation, it represents the state's activity and actions in all aspects related to life and individuals and taking care of their affairs, and this can

.)*(be clarified in the following figure)1(



The second topic

The situation of the Palestinian community " after the American invasion of Iraq

Contemporary anthropological approaches to the extent to which this reflects on social integration and cultural adaptation with

. Iraqi society

the United States of America occupied Iraq in 2003, it sought to change the political system, in addition to changing the stereotype that it has been following since as a result of the decisions followed ,1921 by the American civil ruler on the political map, which led to the dismantling and collapse of the Iraqi state and its structures and returning the Iraqi society to its primary religious, sectarian, and ethnic components, which soon resorted to its subsidiary identities prior to the emergence of the national state, such as the tribe and .

)³²(sectarianism

The American sociologist of Japanese origin, " **Francis Fukuyama** " believes that one of the problems that the contemporary world suffers from, which has led to an increase in terrorism and unrest, is the

weakness of the state ,apparatus in many third world countries especially the Middle East, Africa and some Asian countries. These countries are not strong enough to prevent the outbreak of chaos, the spread of crimes, and the strong attacking the weak and the rich against the poor. Among the countries whose central system, security and

.)³³(.bureaucracy has collapsed, is Iraq

The overthrow of the ruling regime of the Iraqi state and the dissolution of its institutions led to spreading chaos in the country, as a group of looting and sabotage began to tamper with internal security and loot areas and public property, as well as kidnappings, killings, asking for ransom and displacing families, which changed many modern and old concepts that were prevalent in society. The Iraqi social structure turned into a disjointed picture of religious, sectarian, sectarian and clan This wave of violence affected .)³⁴(trends all segments of Iraqi society and its religious and national minorities, including the Palestinian community, which suffered its

greatest catastrophe after their displacement in 1948. Among the most important repercussions of this war on the : Palestinian community are

: First: Social and Cultural Repercussions

The disintegration of the Iraqi state and the collapse of its political system was accompanied by many social and cultural manifestations, including the conflict with the various sects and components of Iraqi society, as the society became disintegrated and characterized by instability in various aspects of life and social , and as a result of this conflict the remnants of national and national identity were completely destroyed. This is what the occupation ,authorities sought when they entered Iraq as they worked to divide the country and ,deepen the roots of sectarian, religious ethnic and national differences, and these tragic situations became a form of

This conflict³⁵⁾ (ideological disintegration affected the Palestinian community, whose : most important repercussions are

1- Today, the remainder of the Palestinian community lives in a state of dispossession of rights, as they have been stripped of all the legal privileges they previously enjoyed, such as deprivation of ,appointments in government institutions cutting the pension after death, depriving their heirs of it, and delaying transactions in .³⁶⁾ .government departments

2- Many families of the Palestinian community suffer from difficult living conditions related to the large number of family members, as well as the lack of space, despite the survival of the food distribution system)rationing ration(. The Commission also indicated that unemployment rates are currently high for many members of the Iraqi community, but there is evidence that confirms that the rates of unemployment are high. Unemployment ,is higher for the Palestinian community

especially in Baghdad and Mosul, where Palestinians still face discrimination from employers, especially in the public and private sectors, and this is what makes them face difficulties in securing work for them to earn their daily living, which prompted some of them to leave their homes to search for job opportunities. Elsewhere, in 2003 many Palestinian refugees were fired from their jobs in both the public and private sectors and faced widespread

³⁷⁾ discrimination in accessing the labor market

3- in Iraq lacks official Palestinian institutions and associations working to serve refugees. Previously, the **Aknaf Foundation for Relief and Development** worked to serve more than)10(thousand refugees since 2005 and until the end of and its employees were subjected to ,2010 killing, arrest and threats, which Its organizers pushed to close it and leave the country, and after three years, the

Association of Palestinians of Iraq provided services to refugees, including food aid, in the governorates of Baghdad, Mosul and

.³⁸⁾ (Erbil

4- Palestinian women have not been spared from the cycle of violence in Iraq. Some Palestinian women are afraid to leave their homes, because many of them have subjected their children to kidnapping for ,ransom, especially in the period 2003-2007 believing that Jannat or the people associated with them reside in areas close .³⁹⁾ to a place their residence

5- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicated in 2009 that the situation of Palestinian women has deteriorated due to the proximity of the Palestinian community to areas dominated by religious conservatism. Conservative dress, hijab, and standards of segregation between the sexes. Some Palestinian women in Baghdad reported that they were harassed in the markets and

streets, which made many of them rely on their husbands.⁴⁰ to shop from the shops

6- The continuous migration processes of Palestinian refugees inside Iraq have led to an increase in the percentage of Iraqis marrying Palestinian women. Among every marriage contracts are 1) (or) 2) 10) (contracts) an Iraqi from a Palestinian (or) a Palestinian from an Iraqi (in search of a nationality to improve the situation Legal and economic, the percentage of females in the Palestinian society in Iraq has also increased and they represent approximately and 35% (males, divided into 35% (65% between the elderly over 45) (years and ,children under 15) (years, as for the youth most of them emigrated Only 1% of them remained

7- Despite the acts of violence that the families of the Palestinian community were subjected to during the period of insecurity in Iraqi society, which prompted them to migrate to different regions of Iraq, but they did not migrate to southern Iraq, because the natures of Palestinian families differ in terms of their social and cultural composition from the nature of families in The southern governorates, and this in turn is reflected in the extent of their social integration and cultural adaptation in those .governorates

8- Palestinian children receive education on an equal basis with Iraqi citizens and most of them go to school, and no case of explicit denial of Palestinian children's ,education has been reported since 2010 however, UNHCR reports indicated that some of the children have received

.⁴¹ (harassment by teachers

: Second: psychological repercussions

Anthropological studies depend in their scientific base, principles and values on the facts reached by psychology, and this in turn has been reflected in anthropological

studies in various matters of life and its fields, especially those related to the stage of human development, and the dynamism of personal and social relationships

(.between individuals, groups and societies .)⁴²

1- The violence that afflicted the Iraqi society after the entry of US forces in 2003 had psychological repercussions on the situation of the Palestinian community in

Iraq , as the families of the community were subjected⁴³ . to armed attacks

2- The physical arrests, verbal abuse, and house raids had psychological repercussions on the families of the Palestinian community . These repercussions created anxiety, fear, and an unknown fate for the future of this .)⁴⁴ (community

3- Many Palestinian families in Baghdad still express security concerns for their children, based on previous experiences during the period of lawlessness, especially after many children were kidnapped for ransom, and many of them were exposed to serious threats in schools, and despite the improvement in the security situation, the fear still remains Existing in the families of the Palestinian community , especially in light of the instability and security concerns

.)⁴⁵ (

: Third: Economic Repercussions

Anthropologists believe that employing the economic dimension is of great ,importance in the study of societies because economic anthropology seeks to understand economic phenomena in its human dimension, specifically by uncovering the cover for cultural determinants in economic processes, in order to look more broadly at the standard of living and identify human needs and

Because .)⁴⁶ (.motives in various societies

,of the importance of the economic aspect we had to shed light on the most important repercussions that occurred on the

Palestinian community in Iraq as a result of the American invasion , which are as

: follows

1- After the invasion of Iraq by the US forces in 2003 and the fall of the former regime, hundreds of families were evacuated from the Palestinian community by armed groups, which led to most of these families leaving their homes, mainly in the municipality area, as they are free buildings .⁴⁷ (belonging to the state

2- The low economic level made many of the community unable to bear the costs of treatment and medicines, especially in ,outpatient clinics and private hospitals which prompted the Commission to provide aid to support vulnerable members of the community to access medical .⁴⁸ (services and health care

3- UNHCR protection staff conduct regular house-to-house monitoring in order .to include them in the benefits system UNHCR has observed that there are no reported cases of arbitrary evictions in ,and the first months of 2012 2011 ,2010 and in general, the community who were interviewed in Haifa Club reported Having a good relationship with the property .⁴⁹ (owners

4- The fact that Iraq fell outside the scope of the work of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Refugees)UNRWA(prompted the Ministry of the High Commissioner for Refugees, in coordination with the Iraqi Ministry of Migration and Displacement, to bear the burden of renting housing for more than families who were expelled after)250(from their homes because they belong 2003 to the Iraqi government, and it promised The Commission then stated that it would cancel the rent allowance in the coming .⁵⁰ (years

5- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, in coordination with the ,Ministry of Migration and Displacement has provided rental subsidies to Palestinian families who can not obtain free housing in

. . area⁵¹ the Al- Baladiyat

6- The high unemployment rate among the Palestinian community, as well as the inability to complete studies due to the high .⁵² (financial costs

: Fourth: Demographic Repercussions

One of the social consequences of the American war on Iraq was the widespread looting, kidnapping and violence, as well as the forced displacement and displacement

This .⁵³ (.of many families to safe places looting affected the families of the Palestinian community, as an armed group displaced these families using the methods .of threats, killing and kidnapping Therefore, we had to address the most important demographic repercussions on the Palestinian community, which are as : follows

1- The arrest and continuous persecution of the Palestinians in Iraq was one of the most prominent factors that led them to leave the country in light of the complete loss of confidence. From 2003 until the present time, the number of Palestinians has shrunk ,to)3(thousand out of)36(thousand people most of whom were based in the neighborhood The municipalities on the eastern side of Baghdad have shelter for them. In recent years, more than)75(Palestinian families have arrived in Britain .⁵⁴ (. after the latter agreed to resettle them

2- It was as a result of the violent conditions that the Iraqi society witnessed .after the events of the Samarra bombing Thousands of the community fled from Iraq and went to Syria and Jordan, as the two

countries refused to receive them, forcing them to set up tents and stay there including the “Al- Tanf ” camp on the Iraqi-Syrian border, which was supervised by the UN High Commissioner for refugees. The camp lasted for 3 years until they⁵⁵ (

,were resettled in countries)Brazil, Chile America, Britain , Norway(. As for those who remained in Iraq, they are the poorest segment of people who do not have enough money to leave Iraq

3- In the wake of the violence that the Iraqi society witnessed, especially in 2006 and , thousands of Palestinians fled Iraq ,2007 often using forged documents to get out of .⁵⁶ (the country

4- At the end of 2006, the population of the municipality complex in Baghdad decreased from 8000 to 4000, after the modernization carried out by the Permanent Committee for Refugee Affairs at the Ministry of Interior. Small numbers were also recorded in Nineveh Governorate and .⁵⁷ (the Kurdistan Region)Sulaymaniyah(

: Fifth: Legal Repercussions

The law represents one of the prevailing forms of culture for any human group. Everything that man acquires directly or indirectly from his ancestors is a rich inheritance that deserves to be the subject of research and interpretation

This forms the basis of a legal and institutional system that is commensurate .⁵⁸ (with the prevailing culture in it

For this reason, we find that anthropology ,is concerned with studying the rules provisions, and law that exist within the social and cultural structure and the nature of its formation and upbringing in the field .)⁵⁹ (.of law

As for the most important legal repercussions resulting from the American invasion of Iraq and its impact on the : Palestinian community, they are

1- After the fall of the former regime in Legislation No. 202 of 2001 ,2003 remained in force, which stipulates treating Palestinians as Iraqi citizens , and despite this legislation remaining in force, the Palestinians faced difficulty in accessing and enjoying rights, and as a result, the work of Palestinians was terminated .)⁶⁰ (_ because they did not be Iraqis

2- ,In mid-2008, the Ministry of Interior with technical support from the United ,Nations High Commissioner for Refugees started an identity form for the gathering of Palestinians registered by the Ministry of Interior. Their previous residence with a letter of support from the Ministry of .)⁶¹ (Immigration and Displacement

3- The recent amnesty law approved by the Legislative Parliament did not include Palestinian citizens detained in government prisons. This prompted the families of the detainees to accuse the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees of not cooperating with them regarding their .)⁶² (rationalized children

4- The issuance of the new identity form was a positive development, enhancing , freedom of movement for all Palestinians ,but during 2010 and the beginning of 2011 the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees received a number of reports on the situation of the Palestinian community indicating that the identity cards were not recognized by some security personnel at the checkpoints. Some of them stayed for several hours until their position was .)⁶³ (clarified to the Ministry of Interior

5- depriving the heirs of the deceased of .)⁶⁴ (. privileges

: Sixth: Security implications

The concept of insecurity was mentioned in the 2005 Human Development Report as the threat of terrorism in all its forms, which encourages military responses that may fail to achieve social security, which requires the development of a safe environment that recognizes that poverty, social breakdown and civil strife, whether on the basis of ethnic or religious. They are the basic components of security threats. Therefore security is one of the most important functions of the state to ensure protection from various risks that target human rights whether they are threats caused by armed conflicts and violence, or economic, social and environmental risks.⁶⁵

As a result of the security chaos in Iraqi society after the American occupation, a number of security repercussions affected the Palestinian community in Iraq, the most important of which were

1- After the fall of the former regime on April 9, 2003, the Palestinian community became a target of hostility and harassment by some segments of Iraqi society especially armed groups, due to the preferential treatment that the community enjoyed during the days of the previous and it began to suffer from regime arbitrary arrests, detentions and torture, kidnappings, extrajudicial killings, bombings and amateur attacks, especially in the Baladiyah area, which is one of the largest residential areas for Palestinians in Baghdad.⁶⁷

2- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees indicated that members of the Palestinian refugees are detained, most of them from the city of Baghdad, and they are still missing, and the Iraqi security forces, arrested the majority of these Palestinians on suspicion that most of them were involved in terrorist operations, while charges were brought against some of them in accordance with Article 4(From the Anti-Terrorism Law

No. 13) of 2005, and the Commission has stated that others are still in detention without charges, and most of them are being held incommunicado, as neither the Commission nor the organizations branded with them can reach them nor determine their place of detention

.⁶⁸

3- The Commission indicated that the Palestinian community faces difficulties and challenges in accessing fair judicial procedures, which makes them vulnerable to abuse and exploitation by militias and tribes, including confiscation of property and forced displacement from their homes. This negatively affects their situation due to real or perceived links between the perpetrators and some policemen.⁶⁹

4- UNHCR indicated that in recent years relations between the Iraqi authorities and the Palestinian community have improved with the Iraqi National Police conducting patrols around the place where members of the Palestinian community reside, and many refugees have reported that they can contact the police for assistance in time of need.⁷⁰

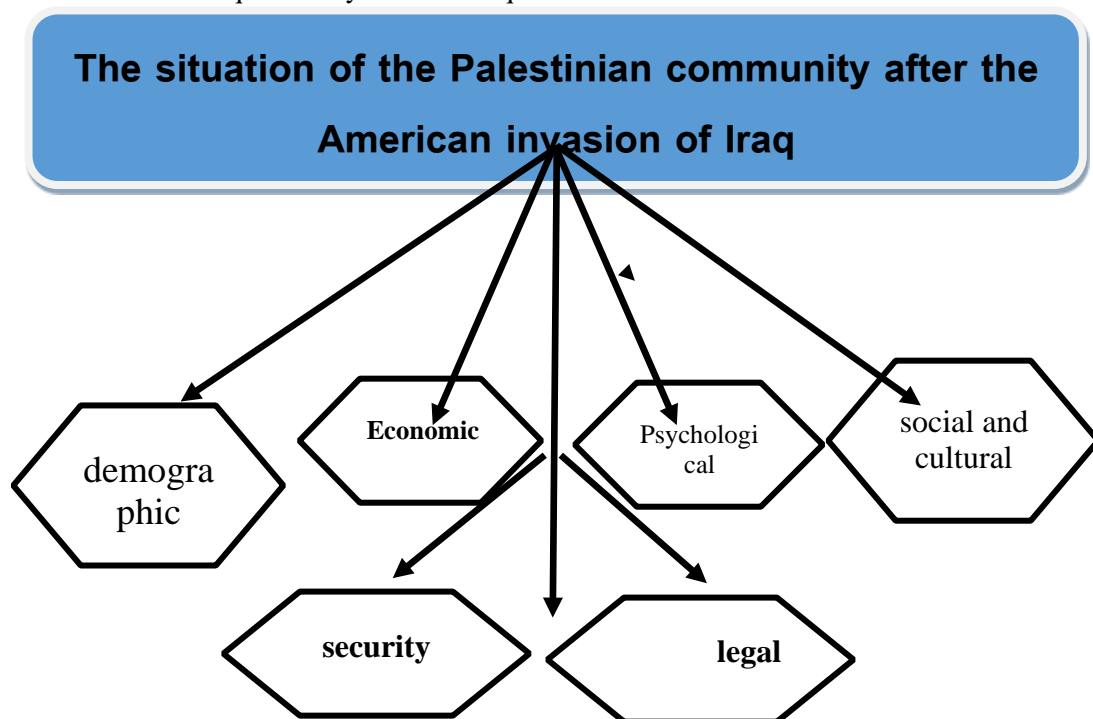
5- The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees confirmed that the level of harassment and abuse of the Palestinian community has decreased recently and that a small number of refugees have reported incidents of physical assault, targeted attacks, kidnapping threats and extortion from outlaw armed groups.⁷¹

It is clear from the above that the American invasion of Iraq had a number of repercussions that affected the Palestinian community, foremost among them the social and cultural repercussions, such as the conflict with the various sects and components of Iraqi society, including deepening the roots of sectarian, religious Iraqi and national differences. There are

also psychological repercussions left by the American invasion, such as anxiety and fear. And the fear of terrorism, as for the economic repercussions represented by the prevalence of unemployment and a low standard of living, and there are also demographic repercussions, foremost of which are forced displacement and the decrease in the numbers of the community .)* (

as a result of facing the violence that afflicted the Iraqi society. The Iraqi

community, especially after the issuance of Law No. 76 of 2017, which caused great concern to the Palestinian community in Iraq, while the security repercussions were a great danger to the Palestinian community as the American invasion resulted in , ,widespread chaos and security chaos which was reflected in the targeting of members of the Palestinian community , from before armed groups by kidnapping killing and torturing them, and these repercussions can be clarified according to the person all next



third topic

The anthropology of human rights in light of the contemporary changes of the Palestinian community

The concept of human rights is one of the concepts commonly used in modern political literature and in contemporary political discourse in general, and human

rights are rights inherent to all human beings, regardless of their nationality place of residence, gender, national or ethnic origin, color, or religion. or their language, or any other status. Humans have the right to obtain their human rights ,on an equal footing without discrimination ,and all these rights are interrelated

.⁷²(interdependent and indivisible

As for anthropology, it is a science of human sciences concerned with the study , of man in terms of his value (social religious, moral, economic, cultural and

.⁷³(.)his cultural gains

The relationship between anthropology and human rights is characterized by human and moral clarity, emotion and historical coexistence and ,reservation systematic creativity. So, anthropology is one of the most important contributions to the theory of human rights . From this point of view, we see that there is a close link ,between human rights and anthropology which was embodied in anthropology's interest in establishing the concept of

.⁷⁴(human rights and attempts to develop it

Hence, the legal scholar and international anthropologist Annelise Riles **has** pointed out))that what researchers and practitioners in the field of human rights need more than anything else is a deeper sense of humility((, but this humility ,should not be of the kind that leads Rather it should represent a deep desire to ensure the activation of the role played by moral rationales and the development of discursive power and the institutional apparatus of human rights in today's world .⁷⁵ plagued by divisions and ruptures

The persecution of the Palestinian community in Iraq began after the fall of the previous regime in April 2003. The ,community was subjected to harassment targeted attacks, kidnappings, threats and extrajudicial killings. Physical abuse became common. Many people sought revenge against the Palestinian community

because of the preferential treatment it received. The community in the era of the former regime, and as a result of the violence directed against it, was to evict them from their homes owned by the private sector, because the real estate owners were receiving a minimum amount of rent from the Iraqi government at the time, and the terrorist organization AlQaeda targeted a group of Palestinians to force them to join them. Many of the ,community have been expelled from work in addition to the exodus of many families .⁷⁶(outside the country

The study of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees in 2006 indicated that, in the wake of the bombing of the Imami shrine) peace be upon them(in June 2006, the Palestinian community was subjected to killings and the targeting of their homes by mortar shells , especially the Baladiyah area in Baghdad, which claimed the lives of)4(Palestinians On December 13, 2006, eight mortar shells fell on the same area, killing more than)20(Palestinians dead and at least)20(wounded .⁷⁷(

The Palestinian refugee has experienced a tragedy and a second displacement story as a result of the violence and insecurity that Iraqi society has been subjected to, as many of them are living in difficult humanitarian conditions, including the lack of access to their rights, as many of them have suffered neglect, especially the elderly, and access to rights has become extremely The difficulty is what is related to the monthly food card, and what is related to the pension rights of the deceased Palestinians, as his heirs are deprived of his privileges, as well as the imposition of fees for health, education and various services after the Palestinian community was exempt from them, which caused the deterioration of the economic (situation of thousands of families in Iraq

.⁷⁸(

According to a report issued by Amnesty International in 2007, which considered that

the Palestinian refugees living in Iraq are among the hidden victims due to the , ongoing conflict there. **Malcolm Smart** Director of the Middle East and North ,Africa Program at Amnesty International stated that “Palestinians today are considered one of the groups The most ,vulnerable in Iraq are being tracked down kidnapped, tortured and in some cases killed without any measures being taken to protect them.” The Director of the Middle East Program added that the Palestinians in Iraq face significant obstacles in seeking asylum because the authorities in Syria and Jordan are the two main countries that Hosting refugees , they are still reluctant to allow Palestinian refugees to enter their .⁷⁹ (countries

Despite the stability of the security situation since 2008, there have been targeted attacks from time to time that have reflected on the conditions of the .⁸⁰ (,Palestinian community

Khaled Ahmed Mustafa, Ethics of Anthropological Research on Aims Obstacles and Requirements for , Effective Commitment, Umm Al ,Qura Journal for Social Sciences .Volume 1, Issue 2, 2009, p . 28

Ali Kazem Hamza, The Culture of Poverty in the Field Area: An Anthropological Study , Master ,Thesis, University of Baghdad Department of Sociology, 2011, p .28 . .lyad Ezz El-Din, Palestinians of Iraq Exceptional refugee ordeal, 72 years ago, Palestinian Refugee Portal, Internet, 5/18/2020, on the

www.refugeesps.net ,website Khalkhal thanked the Palestinian resettlement project in Iraq that is proceeding with an aggressive ,plan, As-Safir Newspaper, Beirut .dated 06/26/2000, p. 3

) (.See Appendix No) * (

After this presentation, the researcher believes that anthropology has a major role in the study of man, especially the Palestinian refugee in Iraqi society, due to the painful violations of his rights to a .decent human life and his basic freedoms The various practices that he practices within a specific social and cultural framework, and this in turn is reflected in the extent of social integration and cultural adaptation of the Palestinian community in Iraq due to the violence, killing and .displacement it has been subjected to

List of footnotes and sources

Tariq Hammoud, The Palestinians in Iraq: Reality and Money, Rassed ,Association for Human Rights :Internet, dated 20/7/2017, at .www.rassed-lb.org Musab Jamil, The Palestinians of the Diaspora in Iraq, Symposium of the Center for Middle East Studies, Amman, Jordan, dated .pp . 4-5 ,2000 /9/13-11 Haitham Manna, Palestinians in Iraq, Monitor Society for Human ,Rights, Internet, dated 7/18/2015

- .pp. 5–6, at the website .
www.rassed-lb.org The
 Palestinians in ,Issam Al Iraqi
 Iraq, on the Internet, on December
 :at the website ,2006 ,18 .
www.pulpit.alwatanvoice.com A
 model from the bitter reality of the
 Palestinians in Iraq, Monitor
 Society for Human Rights, on the
 :Internet, on the website
 . www.rassed-lb.org
 Haitham Manna, a previous)10 (.
 .source, p. 9
 Muhammad Riyad, Al–Man, “A Study
 of Gender and Civilization”, 1st
 Edition, Hindawi Foundation for
 ,Learning and Culture, Egypt
 .p . 219 ,2014
 Tariq Hammoud, The Palestinians in
 Iraq: Reality and Money, previous
 .source
 Haitham Manna, The Palestinians in
 Iraq, Monitor for Human Rights, a
 .p . 7 , previous source
 palestine Liberation organization,
 palestinian refugees in Iraq, op.cit,
 p.3
 op.cit,p.4
 An investigation on the Palestinian
 detainees in Iraqi prisons, Monitor
 Society for Human Rights, the
 Internet, on 16/6/2016, on the
 . www.rassed-lb.org.com website
 Adnan Ahmed Muslim, Lectures in
 Anthropology , "The Science of
 Man", 1st Edition , Al–Obaikan
 Library, Riyadh , 2001, pp . 143–
 . 144
 .lyad Ezz El–Din, Palestinians of Iraq
 ,Exceptional refugee ordeal
 .previous source
 ,Ahmed Muhammad Abdullah Tayeh
 Palestinian refugees in Iraq in light
 , of the Iraqi crisis 2003–2015
 .previous source, p. 69
 ...lyad Ezz El–Din, Palestinians of
 Iraq
 ,An Exceptional Refugee Ordeal
 .previous source
 .See Appendix No.) (p) * ()
 ,Ahmed Muhammad Abdullah Tayeh
 ,previous source, pg. 62
 Palestine Liberation organizations
 palestinian' vefugees in Iraq ,
 op.cito, P.5
 Haitham Manna, The Palestinians in
 Iraq, Monitor Society for Human
 .Rights, previous source, p. 6
 ,Palestinian Refugees in Iraq, Internet
www.hrw.orgat : ,September 2006
 .
 Al–Bassiouni Abdullah Gad Al
 Bassiouni, Legal Sociology and
 the Study of Human Rights, 1st
 Edition, General Egyptian Book
 .Organization, 2006, p. 26
 Issam Al–Iraqi, The Palestinians in

- .Iraq, a previous source, p. 28
- Update of UNHCR Aide-Memoive of 2006 protection Considerations for palestinian refugees in Iraq, The UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, July, 2012 .
- ,lyad Ezz El-Din, Palestinians of Iraq previous source, pg
- See: Chapter Four, Section) * () (.Two, pg
- ,Lisbelion, Politician in Anthropology , "Towards a Political Anthropology" ,translation, Mouloud Amgar Believers Without Borders Foundation for Studies and Research, Rabat, Morocco, 2018 .p. 8
- ,Political Anthropology, Concept Methods, Objectives, Objectives ,and Rules of Development ,Research published in the Internet www.ar.public- ,on the website . welfare.com Ahmed Abu Matar, The Fall of a Dictator, "Studies-Reports Documents", 1st Edition, Al-Ansar ,Islamic Press, Beirut, Lebanon .p. 12 ,2003
- This figure was designed by) * (.the researcher Ali Sabah Saber, The American Occupation of Iraq and the Problems of State Building)2003- Master Thesis, Middle East ,)2014 University, College of Arts and Sciences, Department of Political .Science, 2015, p . 1
- Khalaf Ramadan Muhammad al-Jubouri, International Legitimacy and Position on the Occupation of ,Iraq, Al-Rafidain Journal of Rights .Volume)11(, Issue)40(, 2009, p .16
- ,Ali Sabah Saber, a previous source .p. 23
- Bouti Nawara / The US Invasion of ,Iraq 2003 , Master Thesis Mohamed Boudiaf University of M'sila , Faculty of Humanities and . Social Sciences, Algeria, 2015, p .54
- .lyad Ezz El-Din, a previous source. p .5
- Update of UNHCR Aide-Memoive of 2006 protection Considerations for palestinian refugees in Iraq, The UN Refugee Agency, UNHCR, July, 2012 .
- The Palestinians in Iraq lack an explicit ,law regulating their lives Palestinian Return Center, the www.prc.org.uk. : Internet, at op. cit, p. CRKothari, op.cit, p.4 op.cit,p.5
- Khalil Ahmed Khalil A Dictionary of Social Terms, 2nd Edition , Dar Al-Fikr Al-Lebanese for Printing

- . and Publishing , Beirut , 2012, p .393
 United Nation High Commissioner for Refugees Relevant Colon the Situation of Palestinian Refugees in Baghdad, 30 March 2017 . CRKothari, op.cit, p.5 op.cit,p.6
 :Rahal Boubrik / Anthropology Theories and Experiences, 1st Edition, East Africa, Morocco .p. 153 ,2019
 CR Kothari, op. cit, p.5.
 CR Kothari, op. cit, p.5.
 op.cit, p. 3
 The Palestinians in Iraq lack an explicit law regulating their lives, previous .source
 CR Kothari, op. cit, p.7.
 The Palestinians in Iraq lack an explicit law regulating their lives, previous .source
 . Butti Nawara, a previous source, p .57
 Muslim Scholars Association, Human :Rights Division, Internet, at www.amssihumanrights@gmail.com
 .lyad Ezz El-Din, a previous source
 CR Kothari, op. cit, p.5.
 OP.cit.p.6.
 Alili Abdel Samad, Crime between the legal concept and its implications in the imagination and culture of individuals, PhD thesis at Abu Bakr Belkaid University, Faculty of ,Humanities and Social Sciences Department of History and Archeology , 2013, p. 19
 .lyad Ezz El-Din, a previous source, p .3
 .Tariq Hammoud, a previous source (61) CR Kothari, op. cit, p.5.
 The Association of Muslim Scholars, a .previous source . 7CR Kothari, op. cit, p. Othman Al-Mukhtar, Palestinians of Iraq... Withdrawing all refugee Jeddah –privileges, Al-Araby Al the ,2018/11/29/Network Internet, at: www.alaraby.co.uk
 See: United Nations Development Program, Human Development Report 2005)New York, United The ,Nations, 2005(, p. 79
www.undp.org Internet, at . 2CR Kothari, op. cit, p. The Palestinians in Iraq lack an explicit law regulating their lives, previous .source
 Violations against Palestinian refugees in Iraq, the Internet, Palestinians of www.paliraq.com ,Iraq website ,Palestinian Refugees in Iraq, Internet ,on the website ,2005/4/23
www.bahethcenter.org

. 2CR Kothari, op. cit, p.

Human Rights Watch report on the situation of Palestinian refugees in

www.hrw.org :Internet, at ,Iraq

This figure was designed by) * (

.the researcher ,Mark Goodell,

Surrender to Idealism the

Anthropology of Human Rights,

translated by Hana Khalifa

Ghani, 1st Edition , Difaf

.Publications , Beirut, 2015, p . 9

Mustafa Tilwin, General Introduction

to Anthropology, 1st Edition, Al

,Tikhrif Publications, Algeria, 2011

.p. 22

Mark Goodale, "Human Rights: An Anthropological Reader", printed in Singapore by Ho Printing Singapore pte ltd, 2013

. Mark Goodell, a previous source, pp

.36 ,37 ,10

Zuhair Ibrahim al-Masri, Palestinian refugees in Iraq in light of the Iraqi

,crisis 2003–2015, Master's thesis

,Al-Azhar University, Gaza

Department of History and Political Science, Middle East Studies

Program, 2017, pp. 140–141

Journal of Human Rights, Volume 18, Issue 4 (2019) , There is no escape from

the dangerous situation of the Palestinians in Iraq,p13-45. Palestinians

of Iraq, another wound in the body of

the case, research published on the website of the Muslim Scholars Association in

Iraq, Human Rights Section, on

umanrights@gmail.com

www.amsish

Palestinian refugees in Marma, the

fires of justice, research published

on the website of the Monitor for

Human Rights, on the website

<http://www.rassed->

[lb.org/print.php?news.87](http://www.rassed-lb.org/print.php?news.87)

. 2CR Kothari, op. cit, p.