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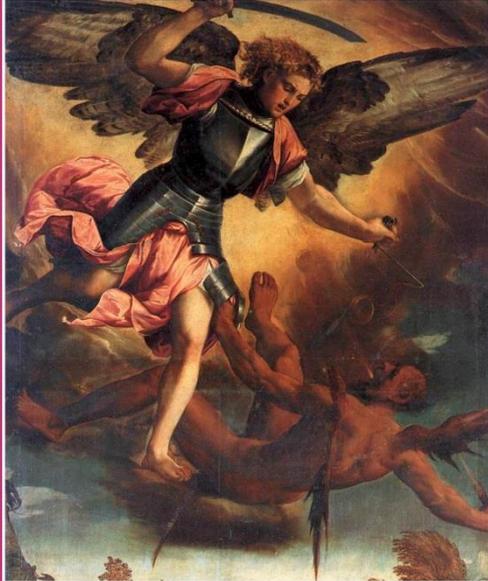
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# **Motives For The Migration Of Iraqi Scientific Competencies And Their Implications For Iraqi Society**

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## **Abstract**

**It has become clear today that, in light of globalization and global integration, societies are looking towards a new type of force, after military power has begun to diminish its importance as a basic parameter in measuring the strength and progress of the state, and the world is turning to a new type of power that lies in the cumulative cognitive strength, as it grows The status of knowledge industry and its importance as the main pillar in building modern economies, and strengthens the power of knowledge activities to occupy the most sensitive and influential joints in the community production system, so knowledge is considered the most important manifestation of power in the world of tomorrow, because of its active and influential role in the numbers of human capital and good Stvadh him in the overall development process that looks a state, if I am a human mental abilities and his observations out of development and its tool, as is the ultimate goal and purpose. Most countries at the present time are competing for investment in the field of scientific minds and competencies and the enticement of those engaged in scientific research from specialized scientists and technicians after realizing that the process of generating value comes through scientific competencies, as it represents the optimal investment in the short and long term, as the experiences of the countries from which it was launched proved early in development Investing in human and cognitive capital is the best option for embarking on the process of development and construction on the one hand, and paving the way for steady steps towards the future on the other hand, especially since trained and qualified scientific competencies are crucial and important in the process of progress and slavery Because it is important for the progress of any nation and drawing its various features, as it constitutes a vital aspect**

of the various aspects of economic, social and cultural development, and the well-being of the industrialized and civilized countries is appreciated by the scholars and owners of scientific competencies and distinct energies this side, and the extent of their contribution in providing what It is better for humanity through scientific innovations and inventions to supplement the fountains of knowledge on the other hand.

## **Motivos Para La Migración De Las Competencias Científicas Iraquíes Y Sus Implicaciones Para La Sociedad Iraquí.**

### Resumen

Hoy ha quedado claro que, a la luz de la globalización y la integración global, las sociedades están buscando un nuevo tipo de fuerza, después de que el poder militar ha comenzado a disminuir su importancia como parámetro básico para medir la fuerza y el progreso del estado, y El mundo está recurriendo a un nuevo tipo de poder que se basa en la fuerza cognitiva acumulativa, a medida que crece. El estado de la industria del conocimiento y su importancia como el pilar principal en la construcción de economías modernas, y fortalece el poder de las actividades de conocimiento para ocupar a los más sensibles y articulaciones influyentes en el sistema de producción de la comunidad, por lo que el conocimiento se considera la manifestación de poder más importante en el mundo del mañana, debido a su papel activo e influyente en la cantidad de capital humano y el buen Stvadh en el proceso de desarrollo general que se ve como un estado , si soy un humano con capacidades mentales y sus observaciones fuera del desarrollo y su herramienta, como es el objetivo final y el propósito.

En la actualidad, la mayoría de los países compiten por la inversión en el campo de las mentes y competencias científicas y la tentación de quienes se dedican a la investigación científica de científicos y técnicos especializados después de darse cuenta de que el proceso de generación de valor proviene de las competencias científicas, ya que representa lo óptimo inversión a corto y largo plazo, ya que las experiencias de los países desde los que se lanzó demostraron al principio del desarrollo Invertir en capital humano y cognitivo es la mejor opción para embarcarse en el proceso de desarrollo y construcción, por un lado, y pavimentar Por otro lado, el camino hacia pasos constantes hacia el futuro, especialmente porque las

competencias científicas capacitadas y calificadas son cruciales e importantes en el proceso de progreso y esclavitud. Porque es importante para el progreso de cualquier nación y dibujar sus diversas características, ya que constituye un aspecto vital de los diversos aspectos del desarrollo económico, social y cultural, un Los académicos y propietarios de competencias científicas y energías distintas de este lado aprecian el bienestar de los países industrializados y civilizados, y el alcance de su contribución para proporcionar lo que es mejor para la humanidad a través de innovaciones científicas e inventos para complementar las fuentes. de conocimiento por otro lado.

### Introduction :

The phenomenon of migration is one of the oldest phenomena that have accompanied the presence of man on the surface of the earth, but it has witnessed remarkable growth during recent decades due to the rapid developments that have been defined by the means of communication in its various forms, and what has resulted in economic globalization as a system that contributed to establishing fundamental changes in the structures of the international economic system, That immigration has become one of the factors that define the features of this system through its growing dimensions at the local, regional and international levels, in addition to increasing its intertwining economic, social and political effects at the level of individuals, groups and countries.

Immigration has also been linked recently to the secretions of the capitalist system, influenced by labor market dynamics at the international level as well as political and economic conditions, whether by expelling or attractive countries to migration, and from this situation, the phenomenon of migration has become problematic in the field of contemporary international economic relations and cannot be ignored or underestimated by its multiple effects economically and politically Socially and demographically, and this fact is accompanied by a difference in attitudes and policies between those who view migration from a negative perspective, as it considers it a problem with negative effects and consequences, and some of them see it as an opportunity and a gift that cannot be dispensed with. It is about them, especially countries that suffer from a disruption in the demographic composition, and witnessing a continuous population decrease or an age distribution that is directed towards the hierarchy, and the phenom-

enon of migration has begun to play a pivotal role in the process of social and economic changes and demographic changes, as this effect extends to the characteristics of the population in the countries of transmission and reception, being One of the components affecting the increase, decrease or population growth.

In the light of the foregoing, the research was divided into four topics, the first topic included the theoretical framework for the research, while the second topic dealt with the concept of migration and the concepts related to it and its types, and the third topic dealt with the main causes and factors for the migration of Iraqi talents, while the fourth topic touched on the geographical distribution of Iraqi migrant competencies and the importance of Community efforts to reduce the migration of scientific competencies, as well as conclusions and recommendations.

The first topic: theoretical framework

First: The research problem

The problem of the study lies in the political, economic and social turmoil witnessed by the reality of the Arab countries, including Iraq during the past three decades, which constituted a real threat to the stability of the region, and the accumulation of crises at various levels, resulting from the poor performance of their economic and development policies, formed a fertile ground for targeting their competencies and scientific capabilities By the developed countries, to achieve this essential goal that guarantees more scientific and technical excellence, offset by the continued dependency and backwardness in Arab societies and thus the research problem is represented by the following question:

((Do the political, economic, social, and security changes have an impact on the process of migrating Iraqi scientific competencies abroad and towards the developed countries?))

Second: The research hypothesis

Depending on the problem with which the research was launched, the research hypothesis can be formulated as follows:

((The existence of a direct correlation between the deterioration of the political, economic, social and scientific conditions in Iraqi society and the phenomenon of the migration of scientific competencies. The more influences the factors driving the migration of scientific competencies in terms of strength and influence lead to an increase in the migration of scientific competencies towards the outside)).

Third: Research methodology

The concept of the curriculum refers to the method used by the researcher in dealing with the problem of the study with the aim of revealing its causes and facts and then interpreting and analyzing it, accordingly the research adopted the geographic method in describing, analyzing and synthesizing by applying it the descriptive analytical approach that is consistent with the nature of this research in analyzing The phenomenon of immigration, Iraqi scientific competencies towards more developed countries. Fourth: The importance of research

The growing phenomenon of scientific and Iraqi talent migration, particularly towards developed countries, is a major obstacle in the implementation of their comprehensive political and economic programs that Arab countries seek to achieve in their societies, compared to what Arab migrant competencies can achieve in their receiving societies, especially in the study model (Iraq), which is presented After 2003, a state of instability contributed to economic sanctions and successive wars that led to the growing phenomenon of the migration of Iraqi talent, due to the critical political, security and economic conditions.

Given the importance and place of the role of scientific competencies in achieving scientific development and development that is based on the pillars of science and knowledge. The importance of the study comes from researching the political and economic problems and transformations that surround the reality of the country as a result of the migration of its competencies, and the negative effects that result from this migration are embodied in depriving the Arab countries of the benefit of employing and investing the qualifications and experiences that these competencies possess in the areas of economic, social and scientific development.

The second topic: the concept of migration and its concepts and their types

First: The concept of migration (language and terminology)

Immigration in a language:

The word (immigration) is mentioned in the Arabic language as a noun for the verb “desertion”, meaning the intersection (against intercourse), i.e. the transition of a person from one state to another, as it is derived from (immigration and immigration), that is, leaving the land to another land.

Hajar is said to be the man, if he did so, and everyone who separated his country, whether nomadic or urban, for any reason and inhabited another country; he is an immigrant and he abandoned his residence and his people (1), and the word was quoted from the triple verb ('deserted') by combining distraction and (desertion) in the sense His shock and he cut his door grate and his name is displaced, and the immigrant means moving from one house to another, they left the first for the second, and in the hadith (immigrated and not deserted) (2).

As for immigration:

Immigration is one of the oldest social phenomena that accompanied human societies, and it is one of the continuous phenomena in every time and place, but it has witnessed remarkable development, coinciding with the rapid and successive developments that have known the means of communication in its various forms, so migration has become one of the most important issues included in international plans The phenomenon of migration presents great challenges on many levels and in the political, economic, social, cultural and demographic fields of each receiving and exporting country (3). The term "migration" in the English language refers to the permanent change of place of residence. If the migrant moves to another country, he is an immigrant for that country, then he is an emigrant from the country of origin (4).

Immigration is defined as a type of geographical or spatial transfer that includes a permanent change of habitual residence between one geographical unit to another, and since some types of housing change are temporary and do not include changes in the regular residence of this, they are usually excluded from migration (5), and migration is defined in the framework of international law : It is the process of transferring individuals from the other country with the intention of permanent residence in it, and thus it differs from displacement, which means moving people from one place to another temporarily to improve the status of the pension and then return to his country of origin in the end (6).

The concept of immigration came in the dictionary of sociology of "Fercchild", as it is the movement of individuals from one place to another, either voluntarily or compulsively, and indicates that its most important characteristics are intentional, planned and with a clear goal that the migrant aspires to. Immigration is a legal right recognized by all laws for the individual as a free and generous A person was born free without restrictions, and obstacles and obstacles that prevent his movement and movement from one place to another should not be placed before him,

neither within the borders of his country nor outside its borders as well (7).

William Peterson says (The person who leaves his homeland to another country and resides in it for the rest of his life is considered an immigrant, while the person who goes to a nearby city or nearby and spends some hours in it is only a visitor (8).

The United Nations recommended that those who move from one place to another upon arrival in the reception area be classified with the following categories:

First - permanent immigrants: those who intend to stay for more than a year.

Second - Temporary Immigrants: Those who decide to stay for less than a year in the country of arrival due to work or otherwise (9).

Upon presenting the concept of migration, it becomes clear that there are many limitations and dimensions that explain the phenomenon of migration, including the following (10):

1- The psychological dimension: It is represented in the case in which the immigrant decides to emigrate, and is either optional by his will, such as choosing the place of immigration himself, or the decision is compulsory.

2- The temporal dimension: determining the pattern of immigration through the period that the immigrant spends in the diaspora. When it is less than a year, it is described as temporary immigration, and more than one year of permanent immigration.

3- Numerical dimension: It is represented by the number of individuals who perform immigration, as if the migration is individual or in the form of groups.

Second: Conceptual concepts (asylum, displacement):

The concepts related to the phenomenon of migration have overlapped, which requires standing at the concepts close to the concept of migration, as follows:

A- Asylum:

Asylum in the language is a word derived from the verb resorted, it is said to resort to something, and the place is resorted to asylum, asylum and refuge, in the sense that it was taken refuge and sit in, since “lam, jim and hamza” is one word, and it is a refuge and shelter, i.e. the place to which it takes refuge, and a refuge is said from the people: i.e. He turned away from them and departed from their clique to others, and it is said that I have turned my command to God (i.e. it has been assigned (11), and from it the Almighty said): If they did not find shelter or caves or an entrance, they

would turn to him and their mother).

Likewise, humanity has known since ancient times the phenomenon of asylum and the search for refuge, as ancient civilizations knew it such as the Babylonian, Greek and Roman civilizations, and Arab ignorant Arabs knew about it as leasing or renting, meaning giving the refugee what is called the right to recite, which is protection for three days, then Islam came and approved the principle of leasing and developed its concept So that the principle of safety through which the refugee, his family and his money are granted is safe, and the phenomenon of asylum has been accompanied by a feeling of fear and flight to a safe place, as population growth, widespread poverty, starvation, political persecution and the scourge of wars remain fundamental reasons for the growth of the phenomenon (12) The Holy Qur'an served the word "Istikhara" in the Almighty's saying: "And if any of the polytheists has rented you, then reward him until he hears the word of God, then tell him the most."

The many wars that the world witnessed, especially in modern history, including for example the First and Second World Wars, the Israeli-Arab conflict, and regional conflicts between countries that produced huge numbers of refugees, and the international community became embarrassed before this issue, which was endorsed by the United Nations under the 1951 Refugee Convention to regulate the right of asylum And that agreement was drafted to define the term refugee, stipulating that every person exists as a result of events that occurred before the first of January 1951, because of a justified intimidation of his persecution for reasons related to his race, religion, nationality, or membership in A certain social group or political opinions and because of that fear does not want to remain protected by the state, or every person who does not have a nationality, and is outside the country of his usual residence because of these circumstances, and he is not able or unwilling because of this fear to return to his state (15).

"Asylum" is defined as the compulsion of a person to seek protection from a foreign embassy, a foreign government, a warship or a foreign aircraft to take advantage of the protection of that country to escape an enemy occupying a town, or flee from terrorism or persecution for religious, political, ideological or racist reasons, so that his freedom is subjected to His safety or life is at risk (16).

The concept of refugee applies to every person who was forced to leave his or her country of origin compulsively, as a result of changing the system of government or the outbreak of civil wars or internal disturbances,

or to escape political persecution as a result of belonging to parties that were present, or because of ideological ideology opposed to the ruling authority, and resort to another country to reside There is a refugee according to national and international laws and regulations as well, and according to the conviction of the country that was resorted to, and sometimes the individual is forced to seek refuge in diplomatic missions and international organizations operating in his country for fear of being overpowered and arrested, if there is no time to escape outside the country (17).

#### B-displacement

The concept of “displacement” is related to many of the variables that were dictated by the conditions on the displaced individuals and many developments that took place in the international environment produced the fact that the phenomenon of displacement is related to many complex factors that had a clear impact on the growth of this phenomenon and its emergence at the international level, as they are related to human rights issues And issues of peace and global security sometimes, as a result of imbalances and unrest in any region of the world, acquire many factors that help the emergence of the dilemma of internal displacement through causes that fall outside human will and accounts (18).

Displacement is defined as: (the movement of an individual or group of individuals from one place to another within the geographical borders of the state, and displacement is carried out against the will of the displaced due to an external threat that threatens life, escaping from armed conflict, such as war, human rights violations, famine, drought, desertification, or any other disasters that drive the displaced. To leave his location and go to another location in order to get rid of these natural or political circumstances) (19).

Displacement is different from other concepts. It is not a voluntary but compulsory and exceptional movement that occurs within the national borders of the country and the displaced have no choice but to leave their homeland, while the asylum is an obligatory movement in order to avoid many of the damages and risks that result in deciding to stay or asylum, and the reasons may vary This escape between armed conflict, general chaos of violence, human rights violations, natural or man-made disasters, while the displaced continue to enjoy the same rights as every citizen in the same country, while providing their own care, as a result of the harm done to them (21).

Although the reasons that lead to displacement and asylum are similar, there is a clear difference between the two categories. The refugee leaves

his homeland and goes beyond the borders of his geographic state and moves to another country, while the displaced moves within the borders of his country, and unlike the refugee situation, the displaced do not acquire a legal description that provides them with international protection for being a displaced person. This is due to the lack of an explicit international law that defines the IDPs and defines their rights, and thus obligates states to protect them and respect their rights (21).

There are some characteristics that distinguish displacement from migration, sometimes the latter comes to improve the living conditions of some individuals who wish to do so, and it affects a very small percentage of the population, while displacement includes the flight of entire communities, such as villages or cities with all their age groups, and the migration process Optional and often planned, while the process of displacement is compulsory, and the causes of migration are often long-term, such as economic decline and cultural backwardness, while the reasons for displacement are temporary, with their demise returning to the areas of origin (22).

Third: Types of immigration

The phenomenon of migration in general can be classified according to specific criteria to indicate its types, and it is as follows:

First: Immigration according to direction and geographical area

1- Internal Migration:

It is the migration of people within the borders of a specific country, and this type of migration refers to population movements within the borders of the state or region and usually occurs between two regions, one of which is densely populated, and the other is less crowded and the other is attractive. (23)

Internal migration takes several aspects, the most important of which is migration from the countryside to the countryside, migration from the city to the city, and the migration from the countryside to the city, which is more developed, especially in countries that have embarked on the process of industrial development, which prompted the population to migrate towards the main industrial cities to obtain economic and service gains It is greater than in the countryside, and economic factors are seen as the most attractive and exponential elements of migration, as well as demographic

factors that are represented in high rates of population growth, and the increasing human pressure on economic resources is also one of the factors that It contributed to the internal population migration (24).

## 2- International Migration:

It is the movement of people from one country to another. This type of migration includes population movement from one country to a neighboring country or from one continent to another. Geographical transfer across political borders is intended to permanently stabilize the diaspora or it may be temporary. (25)

The advantage of this type of migration is that it is economically costly, in addition to the problem of language, which is an obstacle facing the immigrant who traveled long distances, not to mention the security measures and measures that migrants are subject to obtaining entry visas, and despite all the difficulties, migrants continue to do so in order to obtain a level Greater well-being and the acquisition of new experiences. Moreover, external migration is an important factor in relieving population pressure on resources and an important link for cultural and knowledge cross-fertilization between countries (26).

### Second: Immigration according to the length of stay

Under this heading there are two types of migration that can be dealt with as follows:

#### 1- Life-time Migration:

It is a final migration and is also called continuous migration in relation to its permanence and length of time, as the migrants remain in the destination countries and regions to which they moved to settle permanently, meaning that the migrant has left the original country permanently and stayed in the new home permanently and permanently and the migrant accompanies the decision to cut all ties Communication with Al-Asli town, in whole and in part, so it merges and adapts to the new community that he has taken refuge (27).

#### 2- Temporary Migration:

It is represented by the geographical transfer from one place to another for a specified period, then the migrants soon return to their original places after that, and it is characterized as a migration that is governed by a specific period of time. Examples include labor migration, the transfer of students and businessmen, and the migrants return to their areas of residence after obtaining Their goal and the end of their work (28).

Third: Immigration according to the element of desire and will:

This category includes two types of migration, as follows:

1- Optional migration: It is the movement of a person from one place to another and the choice of a way of life, which is one of the human rights provisions as mentioned in Article (13) of the United Nations Convention on Human Rights. Every person is free to move and choose the appropriate place for him to live in within the borders of any country. Economic, social, natural and political variables play an important role in this type of migration.

2- Compulsory migration: The process of moving individuals or groups from their original places of residence to other places, meaning more accurately the authorities forcing some individuals and groups to force them to move from a certain area or evacuate them for fear of a disaster such as earthquakes, floods or wars. , And forced migration indicates the presence of an external force other than the will of individuals and groups that compel them to leave their home countries, and examples of this type of forced migration at the international level are many and endless (29).

Fourth: Immigration according to its legitimacy or legality:

A distinction is made between two types of immigration and this distinction applies to external migration, because internal migration does not need any previous or subsequent licenses and most countries do not put any barriers or laws towards internal migration and they are of two types:

1- Legal Migration:

It is the migration that takes place with the approval of two countries for the migrant to move from his or her country of origin to the receiving country, and the laws of the receiving country are often encouraging, as they allow immigrants to come according to their regulations and in line with their procedures and needs of immigrants, so regular entry visas are granted to those who wish to receive them from these migrants. An example of this type is the migration of investment workers within the receiving country.

2- Illegal Migration

It is the process of moving an individual or group from one place to another in a secret manner that violates the immigration law as it is internationally recognized, and the migrant secretly destroys all his documents and the ties that link him to the roots of his identity in the hope that he

will obtain a new identity in the receiving countries, and most countries of the world suffer from the immigration problem Illegal, especially industrialized countries where job opportunities are available, as migrants enter through ports without any previous or subsequent permits (30)

Fifth: Immigration based on the profession:

In this framework, migration is divided into two types, as follows:

#### 1- Labor migration:

It is the cross-border movement of the workforce (people with limited skills) for temporary or permanent residence, as a result of increased demand for labor in an economy on the one hand, and lower wages for migrant workers on the other, as well as for the transfer of labor from countries with surplus labor To countries in which there is a shortage, and labor migration also undoubtedly contributes to raising the effectiveness of the national economy that uses foreign workers, as this expatriate workforce increases the volume of production of goods within the national market, and at the same time contributes to redistributing income, as it is distinguished Workers immigration b They work in various professions, especially those indigenous people play.

#### 2- Brain Drain:

This model of migration was accompanied by the emergence of a pattern of production in the receiving countries in the context of what is called knowledge capitalism and the dominance of the new economy, where scientific, creative and technical research occupies a special position, becoming the main actor in the development process, thus outperforming the natural preferences (material goods), and the migration of competencies is considered Scientific is a global transfer of resources that take the form of human capital, and affect, in general, and not exclusively, the migration of people with specializations and high skills from educated engineers, doctors, scientists, and other high-school graduates. The phenomenon of brain drain is not limited to specific countries according to and It extends to all rich and poor countries alike (31).

It is clear in light of the foregoing that the multiplicity of types of migration and the increase of its branches, is due to the importance of migration as a phenomenon characterized by movement with a clear impact in the field of international relations and what it plays an important role in the convergence of diverse human groups of cultures and the building of a common human civilization as this diversity reflects the types of migration how much The problems and dangers that surround man from natural

disasters, wars, famines and ethnic conflicts.

The third topic: the causes and motives of the migration of scientific competencies and their implications for Iraqi society

First: The main causes and factors for the migration of Iraqi talent

Perhaps the most important political and security reasons for the migration of scientific competencies are not considered by most of the countries of the Middle East, but they come at the forefront in the migration of talents from Iraq, where the phenomenon of the migration of Iraqi competencies is one of the unique phenomena, especially after the events of 2003, being a forced and not optional phenomenon, It was characterized by persistence and escalation as a result of a set of factors based entirely on political and economic reasons and then other reasons, which are less severe than previous ones, which created an urgent necessity for the researcher to go into the motives of the Iraqi talent migration abroad.

1- Economic factors

The economic reasons or factors are responsible along with the political reasons to a large extent for the migration of Iraqi talents, and pushing them to take the decision to migrate when the appropriate conditions are available, but the economic reasons for migration are different from the political reasons, given that the economic decision to control is controlled by the attractive factors and not the expelling factors And if expulsion factors are available alone and no attractive factors are available, the first of which is economic legislation and privileges, there will be no emigration.

The migration of scientific talent from Iraq on an increasing basis represents a form of export of human capital, and migration in light of this places a burden on Iraq, because some countries are not affected by the migration of their talent abroad due to the presence of an abundance of scientific competencies and that its internal market is unable to absorb it, such as India and China. While Iraq is in urgent need of all Iraqi competencies due to the great material possibilities it possesses and its need to build and advance in various fields, but the problem lies in the absence of planning and employment for these scientific competencies that fall upon it to build paths of development and progress (32).

After 2003, despite the effects of the security factor as a major factor in the migration of Iraqi talent, the economic factor witnessed a significant development in increasing salaries, but it was accompanied by inflation in different prices and an increase in the standard of living, which wasted a lot of the value of the new salary and the economic factor remaining an im-

portant reason Immigration, despite the marked improvement in the level of per capita income with regard to competencies in general.

## 2- Social factors

Iraqi society faced many social problems, which formed restrictions that burdened the Iraqi citizens in general, scientific competencies and cultural elites in particular, as a result of the social reality linking with the political and economic reality, where the economic system and the nature of the prevailing political system leaves a clear impact on the formation of society, the tragedies that Iraq witnessed during the decades The past three wars, economic blockade, repressive policies, collective genocide and internal conflicts contributed to creating social conditions affecting the mind of the person and the direction of his thinking directly or indirectly, especially since the systems that accompanied the state's march The Iraqi character characterized by authoritarianism, which stimulated migration as a way out of those problems.

The prevalence of ignorance, backwardness, poverty and increasing illiteracy rates within Iraqi society, which has witnessed continuous turbulent periods, is an inevitable result of poor justice in distribution, whether wealth or roles within society, reflected on the presentation of sub-ethnic, sectarian, sectarian, tribal, professional and circumstantial sub-identities acquired from events at the expense of The unified and unified Iraqi identity that is based on citizenship and equality, which left its implications for scientific competencies in a bad way (33).

After the American occupation of Iraq in 2003 and the new security and sectarian repercussions that tore the social fabric and claimed many lives of Iraqi scientific competencies, social problems and crises emerged, which were not visible to the surface, such as the problem of social peace and quotas, the spread of manifestations of armed violence, the growth of terrorist operations and the fragmentation of the national identity In addition to the changes that occurred in the way of life in terms of clothing, food and investments, this was accompanied by the deterioration of social services and the isolation of society from the latest developments that accompanied the world, which made the Iraqi competencies view immigration abroad as an opportunity The construction of a more stable future in light of what is available outside of the general needs of the human, social, health, recreational and educational services.

The social factors did not stop at this point. Rather, the students who study abroad after their return faced the difficulty of twins with the style

and way of life in Iraq, as a result of adapting to the way of life and means of living abroad, and then some of them married foreign women and gave birth to children, placing the immigrant in front of a situation It is precarious, as it is difficult for him to leave his family for many reasons, including that his wife and children may not be able to live in Iraq, and they are not ready to accompany him, and that many legislations and bureaucratic and severe central obstacles prevent his desire to return.

### 3- Political factors

The political reasons have contributed directly to the increase in the migration of Iraqi talent, especially after the events of 2003 as a result of the exceptional circumstances that Iraq went through both internally and externally. Intellectual) to the academic and the world in order for him to practice his studies and research work, in addition to linking privileges and benefits with loyalty and belonging to the political leadership and the ruling party, which led many Iraqi intellectuals, scholars and academics to leave the country. Perhaps the absence of political, academic and professional freedoms, the spread of favoritism and the growing manifestations of political corruption were factors that have a direct and catalytic effect on the emigration of many of these national elites and scientific competencies.

This, after the American occupation in 2003 and the fall of the regime, Iraq witnessed a total disregard for its scientific capabilities, and the brain drain of rare specialists has increased exponentially as a result of the deterioration of the security situation and the increasing rates of organized crime, sectarian violence and displacement, until the Iraqi scientific competencies have become a stage to experiment with options of violence and terrorism.

Therefore, the phenomenon of Iraqi talent migration is considered a huge loss and a depletion of a rare and influential segment in society, and generates a vacuum and imbalance in the academic and professional structures, especially after the growing need and urgently to the Iraqi competencies after 2003, where most of the infrastructure was destroyed due to two decades of crises and conflicts, but The parties took control of the reins of power and the adoption of sectarian quotas in the political field, which gave importance to partisan and sectarian loyalties at the expense of scientific competencies, which generated frustration with many scientific competencies, and this led them to leave the country as a result of the difference between the Men of science and men of government, and between the mentality of intellectual terrorism and political repression,

and between the productive minds that develop reliable economic development bases (34).

According to the theory of expulsion and attraction related to immigration, after 1990 Iraq became a country expelling scientific competencies, and political reasons took the main motive for the migration of scientific competencies, especially after entering Kuwait and the outbreak of the second Gulf War and the subsequent deterioration of internal conditions, as well as contributed to the severe economic sanctions imposed on Iraq. In increasing the number of Iraqi immigrant competencies, many of the competencies were directed at the beginning, especially university professors, to many Arab countries. T Table (1).

Table (1)  
The factors of attraction and expulsion of scientific talent migration

The attractions of the country of reception	The package is in the sending country
1. Economic return better. 2. Attractive job opportunities. 3. Better lifestyle. 4. Modern educational systems and many opportunities for higher qualifications. 5. Political stability. 6. Having comprehensive public support. 7. Allocate large sums to research. 8. Better research facilities. 10 The presence of rich cultural and scientific traditions. 11- Opportunities for more professional training. 12- Intellectual freedom. 13- Communicating with the latest technological developments and scientific publications. 14 ability to move. 15- Planning at a high level. 16- Low population growth rates. 17- There is no discrimination based on race, sect or color. -18 Recreational activities and broader social guarantees.	.1Economic underdevelopment. .2Low wages for scientific competencies. .3Unemployment. .4Political instability. .5Lack of freedom. .6Racial discrimination in appointment and promotion. .7High population growth rates. .8Technical gap. .9Excessive centralization. .10Restrictions on freedom of search. 11 lack of culture and scientific traditions. .12 Inappropriate institutions. 13 errors in planning. - 14 Insufficient amounts for research and studies. 15 inability to move. 16 Scientists isolated from the outside world. -17 Poor education systems that are not suitable for market requirements. 18 spread of patronage and bribery. -19 The lack of research and scientific institutions.

Source: Sahira Hussein Kazem, The Role of the State in Reducing the Migration of Iraqi Minds and Competencies, Journal of the University Heritage College, Issue 9, Baghdad, University Heritage College, 2010, p. 113. Second: The dimensions of the Iraqi talent migration and its implications

The migration of scientific competencies from sending countries to receiving countries is one of the most serious problems facing development programs in developing countries, including Iraq, where the migration of scientific competencies means the transfer of the most important economic capital, which is the educated human capital that relies on it to advance economic development in their home countries. The original. Thus, the migration of talent owners becomes a loss and a catastrophic economic and technical catastrophe that kills the sending countries, as the migration of talents to the outside produces several negative effects on the reality of development in Iraq, and these effects are not limited to the reality and future of economic development according to but extend to its implications for human development and hence comprehensive development (35).

It reflects the developments witnessed by the Iraqi competencies phenomenon during the past decades, represented by its size, which raises fears and its patterns that are represented by high-level competencies and its trends to the advanced industrial countries that support and incite their growth. Techniques and operation of the best productive capacities to maximize their benefit without a little loss compared to Iraq's loss of these capabilities, and for all the money and efforts previously spent on them for the purpose of their education and training.

The migration of Iraqi talent has many consequences and implications for development in all its aspects. It has economic, scientific, social and political implications, as some see that the brain drain has positive effects and results on the exporting and receiving countries for these competencies and there are those who see that the brain drain abroad is only a drain on a resource. It is an important source of economic, social, political and scientific development, as well as depriving national development projects of it, while resorting to alternative foreign experiences for it at great costs. (35)

The higher education and scientific research sector in Iraq is one of the sectors most affected by the migration of scientific competencies, as teaching competencies represent the most important pillar in the field of education, and that any damage that affects this pillar is reflected in the performance of higher education institutions, and then the entire educa-

tional process is weak, and the true of this hypothesis is clear Through the evaluation of the performance of educational institutions, and the state of education in Iraq after it was one of the best educational systems in the region before the nineties of the last century, and the phenomenon of brain drain touches education institutions directly to expose higher education institutions to sabotage and neglect. In the past three decades and more, as a result of the wars and crises to which Iraq was exposed, the reflection of the brain drain abroad is reflected in the reality of education through the shortage of teaching staff.

Accordingly, the migration of Iraqi talent represents a drain not on the level of the education sector according to it, but its impact extends to the development of the technological, industrial and technical sector, as countries have measured their strength over the extent of their possession of modern technical means and equipment, which necessarily require people at a high level of knowledge, skill and specialization, who are able to Translate them into projects on the ground that contribute to enriching the state's strength and enhancing its economic position in a world that is geared towards knowledge economics. Unlike employing these energies and good investment, Iraq should waste the available local scientific capabilities and prefer dependence Li imported technologies devoted to the problem of technological dependence of developed countries, and then the breadth of scientific, technological and cultural gap with the developed world (36).

The migration of Iraqi talent has had wide-ranging economic effects, at a time when the need for their expertise and knowledge increases to move towards reducing time and joining the ranks of the developed countries by completing the development process, on the one hand, Iraq, as a result of the brainpower migration abroad, incurs the material expenses resulting from the study process and the historical cost it incurs Society as a whole in bringing up these individuals to benefit from the use of its education outputs in the development of state institutions and society on the other hand, where the losses of the Arab countries, including Iraq, as a result of the migration of their scholars (200) billion dollars according to the report of the Arab Labor Organization for the year 2006, to Thus, the brain drain has become one of the most important factors affecting the economy, and it is not limited to the material and historical cost, but extends to include the loss of migrant productivity and potential contributions to achieving social change, the society protects from ignorance and backwardness and ensure the creation of previous conditions for the development of the process

within the community, and the loss of competencies Scientific deprives Iraq of the services of its children, aware of the requirements of community development (37).

As for economic development, the migration of Iraqi talent represents a deduction from the important workforce that Iraq needs as a sounding ground for development, and its migration results in sabotage of the productive forces in the national economy, this sector cannot be compensated by the financial transfers sent by immigrants, because emptying the country of owners Scientific competencies and those who constitute a national wealth are reflected in the confusion of development plans at a time when Iraq is trying to catch up with developed countries, and that Iraq's lack of such competencies and high experiences (technocrats) \* automatically means a paralysis of the organizational and leadership elements, Administrative community and lead the migration of these elements leading to the decline of production in society and degradation, moreover, the brain drain abroad is a waste of the added value that can be achieved by these society as elite. (38).

It goes without saying that the migration of Iraqi talent is a loss of the most important human wealth the country possesses, and then a loss of the keys to development, because the trained human element is the basis for the renaissance of nations and their progress for any economic, social and scientific development process, until nations are measured by the number of their scientists, engineers, doctors, and technical and technical cadres, It depends on establishing development paths and correcting imbalances. These competencies also help in understanding and understanding the importance of technology through its transfer and adaptation to serve the country, in addition to that the migration of competencies entails material deprivation of a precious segment that is one of the most valuable resources and is the human element.

The fourth topic:

First: The geographical distribution of Iraqi immigrant competencies (\*):

Most estimates of the number of Iraqi competencies that migrate abroad are characterized by variation, with regard to the absolute size of the phenomenon, or the share of each receiving country for Iraqi efficiencies, and despite the fact that Iraq has been affected by this phenomenon, Iraqi government institutions avoid publishing statistics on the size and flow of these competencies, but what distinguishes immigration The competencies

of developing countries in general, including Iraq, are directed towards the developed countries industrially, which is a natural matter, given the great advances of these countries to attract scientific competencies.

In spite of the escalation of Iraqi talent migration rates during the period (1990-2014), their rates were always following the political, economic and social conditions that Iraq is going through, which reflected on the fluctuation of the numbers of migrants from scientific talents from year to year, but the phenomenon of Iraqi talent migration took The continuous escalation in the period following the American occupation of Iraq in April 2003, and the need of tens of thousands of highly qualified people to leave Iraq and leave to the surrounding foreign and Arab countries, where the number of higher migrant competencies reached (2318662) thousand out of a total of four million Iraqi immigrants For outside, looking table (2).

Table (2)  
The size of Iraqis abroad according to the most important countries receiving 2013

No.	The most important receiving countries
759225	Syria
401130	Jordan
181590	United States of America
148470	Lebanon
130449	Sweden
93844	Germany
81922	Iran
73726	United kingdom
67123	Libya
51779	Australia
42011	Holland
38980	Canada
28192	Egypt
24763	Norway
21974	And Denmark
15208	Algeria
13163	Turkey
10327	To whom
134786	Other countries
2,318,662	Total

Source: From the League of Arab States, Regional Report on Arab International Migration, International Migration and Development 2014, Cairo, General Secretariat, 2014, p. 109.

Through the analysis of the data of Table (1), it becomes clear to us that the percentage of Iraqi immigrant talents from the total of foreign immigrants reached the highest in Syria and Jordan at a great size (759225, 401130) immigrants, followed by the United States with a size of (181590) immigrants, followed by Lebanon with (148470) immigrants, Sweden has a size of (130449), while the lowest in each of (Yemen, Turkey, Algeria) reached a size of (10327, 13163 and 15208), respectively. This is the size of migrants in the rest of the other countries (134786).

It seems that the migration of Iraqi competencies, despite the variation in statistics about their numbers, is distributed unevenly among a large number of countries, as most of the Iraqi competencies went towards developed countries that have work opportunities that are suitable for their scientific specialties, for example, atomic scientists and nuclear physics directed most of them after 2003 towards The United States, as a result of the policies of intimidation and intimidation followed with them, as the Ministry of Immigration and Displaced does not have any information about the geographical distribution of competencies abroad, but seeks to do so through a project called “communication”, but there are some financial and administrative obstacles that prevent the implementation of the project. P, and the ministry has statistics for the scientific competencies belonging to and registered with it only.

Second: The importance of societal efforts to limit the migration of scientific competencies

Immigration has clear effects on the depletion of vital scientific competencies and the young elements necessary for the production process in society. It can also harm the level of balance between males and females, and the seriousness of these data on the family, which has affected the community of society (because the strength of the economy is measured with quality Human resources, their efficiency and good use, and this is why we find that the development of human resources has floated on the surface and attracts attention because it is very simply the tool that society can use in correcting its development paths and directing them to the optimal direction and production of a sufficient number of competencies and Creative minds, as well as addressing the problems and phenomena that permeate the process of economic development and provide solutions to them. Hence the importance attached by the developed countries in attracting minds and competencies as a strong factor added to the multi-power factor that characterizes the developed countries).

Immigration has also emerged in one way or another in the form of

mass or semi-collective migrations of separate directions from Iraq or outside it due to cultural and political conflicts, as the aforementioned factors managed to increase the migration currents day after day and the social and psychological crises and economic crises that these families suffered from. Iraq at this stage needs to combine scientific and societal efforts and political will in order to attract immigrants and return to the country and activate the laws in this regard, because education is one of the main channels for successful development requires everyone real preparation for the renaissance of education in Iraq, which is one of the most important societal investments The vitality that persists for several generations in the form of an investment aimed at human development, as one of the most important development goals. Because the human being, because the human being is the means and development and its goal.

The role of the human being, whether male or female, is considered one of the most important roles in this aspect and it falls within the framework of activating the economic role of the human person in Iraqi society, effectively and vitally in developing the national economy so that this role has success in various economic activities, whether with scientific excellence, innovation and social awareness of the importance of accelerating development In which the human being is the most important need, as well as the fact that development has become a pivotal goal in the current stage for the development of society, in circumstances in which development has become evident from the lords of contemporary human life, so that people with competencies and creative minds are the main role in pushing the wheel of development to Or in particular in the field of human rehabilitation and made him take a course in the development of creative abilities in the field of technical education and technological and provide wider ground for community participation through awareness of human needs development and this does not come after taking administrative education from all segments of society. As it is a pivotal axis that seeks to stand on the reality of society and reveal its problems, through conducting survey studies that seek to put the matter before the interested parties and highlight its importance in Iraqi society so that the necessary measures are taken to build a solid national economy that depends on the capabilities of active groups in society, particularly the youth .

A closer look at the reality of education at different stages makes us stand before a real challenge in the next stage in which society tends to build the basic pillars, especially after the passage of the Law of Infrastructure and Related Laws that will move the country to a new stage of

the economy in which it is closer to the free economy, which is a stage that requires Providing an education that is able to understand the needs of the market, and this depends on a number of issues, the most prominent of which is updating the curricula and making them appropriate to what the economy requires from the education outcomes, as an intervention should be consistent with its output.

For the purpose of dealing with the phenomenon by its various dimensions to find effective solutions and treatments to curb the growing phenomenon of the migration of Iraqi talents, and in order to achieve this goal, there must be a realistic and objective strategy for dealing with this phenomenon that is based on effective mechanisms that can be determined by two main options:

First: the return of immigrant talents:

This option has succeeded in some developing countries, including Singapore, Taiwan, and China, but it has not succeeded on a large scale, due to the high financial cost and the lack of an appropriate environment that helps in attracting them. In addition, these countries have started to develop a strategy and deliberate programs to attract their migratory scientific competencies, and I have sought to Establishing vast information networks through which talents can find suitable work for their jurisdiction in their home country, as well as making reforms in educational strategies in particular and the economy in general and restructuring the infrastructure of research centers and scientific institutions and making them similar to those in industrialized countries It provided it with the latest scientific methods and modern laboratories, but it was unable to persuade its scientific competencies that settled in the advanced industrial countries to return permanently to the homeland unless this option may seem difficult or unscientific in the short term.

In this context, it is evident from the numbers and statistics of scientific competencies belonging to Iraq, the possibility of applying this option in spite of the difficulties that it faces if the appropriate environment is available for that. As for the investment process, it calls for plans and requirements to ensure its application and success, especially as the competencies returned according to the available official statistics, Their numbers are increasing. As shown in Table (3).

Table (3)

The number of returnees from scientific competencies according to governorates

Competencies returning in 2015	Competencies returning in 2012	Provinces	s
80	40	Mosul	1
27	17	Kirkuk	2
75	44	Diyala	3
120	90	Anbar	4
1919	1354	Baghdad	5
86	69	Babylon	6
75	44	Karbala	7
38	25	Wasit	8
22	14	Salahuddin	9
80	33	Najaf	10
80	25	Al-Qadisiyah	11
15	11	Double	12
39	33	Dhi Qar	13
13	10	Maysan	14
593	132	Basra	15
3	-	Dohuk	16
2	-	Sulaymaniyah	17
27	-	Erbil	18
<b>3302</b>	<b>1941</b>		total

Source: Republic of Iraq, Ministry of Immigration and Displacement Statistics, Information Department, Statistics Department, 2012.

The success of this option in Iraq depends to a large extent on the procedures, initiatives and solutions adopted to invest these returning competencies, in addition to providing an active and supportive political, economic, scientific and social environment for researchers and scientists to engage in their scientific activities, which must be linked within a specific strategy that falls within the outputs of the development process that Iraq aspires to. In other words, the phenomenon of the migration of scientific competencies goes hand in hand with the comprehensive development process, as development attracts and resettles migrant scientific competencies, which indicates that there is no deterrent to the migration of Iraqi scientific competencies nor an attraction for immigrants. The development process.

Second: Investing immigrant talents from a distance:

This model is more realistic, as it aims to make those with immigrant

scientific competencies more beneficial and beneficial to their countries of origin from the countries of immigration in which they reside, this experience has been fought by many countries including Colombia and South Africa through the establishment of (South African network for immigrant competencies abroad Return is not considered a necessary condition for investing these scientific competencies. Rather, the countries of origin of the competencies establish links and networks for migrant researchers with the aim of mobilizing and mobilizing all the competencies, each according to its specific competence, to establish links with the country of origin to contribute to the process of economic development and The Scientific and technical, from the Diaspora, which embraces these competencies that these elite immigrant control the reins of science technology, allowing all scientists in their home countries keep pace with the development of science and technology in the most advanced countries (39).

In light of what Iraq is going through from exceptional circumstances on the security, political and economic levels, this is the most beneficial option in investing Iraqi immigrant competencies, because it is based on strengthening the bonds of cooperation between migrant scientific competencies and scientific competencies at home in various economic, scientific and technical fields and for the purpose of making the most of this The choice requires that the Iraqi government support efforts to organize and frame the Iraqi migratory scientific competencies in effective organizations and bodies that can establish a two-way relationship between migrants and their homelands or between countries of immigration and Iraq being the country of origin Immigrants, and this requires the adoption of a strategy to initiate the transfer and localization of knowledge through private expatriates and that Iraq has a ministry concerned with the affairs of Displacement and Migration (40).

From the foregoing, it is clear that the exceptional circumstances experienced by Iraq and the great risks to which Iraqi competencies were exposed, which formed the main expulsion factors, indicate that the return of these competencies is associated with achieving security stability and political stability on the one hand, and how to ensure a successful strategic plan to invest these competencies and make them the engine The actor in the comprehensive development process that Iraq is looking for on the other hand.

## Conclusions

1 - Migration from one region to another is an ancient phenomenon as old as human existence and part of human nature, whether at the level of indi-

viduals or groups, but the contemporary change in the trends and quality of migrants represents a major challenge for developing societies, including Arab countries, as the migration of scientific competencies from developing countries increases ( Sent) to developed (receiving) countries, the civilizational gap between societies. Besides, the brain drain is a selective phenomenon as the most active and qualified elements increase the chance of their migration.

2- External migration is a serious drain on human resources, especially those with talents and educational qualifications, which threatens to empty the country of its reliable scientific capabilities in managing the development process and in the health, education and technology sectors in particular.

3- The migration of Arab talents from their original homelands towards developed countries in the era of knowledge rivalry represents a drain and waste in the balance of human capital and the productivity it provides in the field of science, technology and innovation, as it represents a deduction from the size of the skilled workforce, as sacrificing it is a major demolition process Development and development, a double loss represented in increasing the depth of the scientific, technological and civilizational gap with developed countries on the one hand, and a historical loss for society in the formation and education of migrants on the other hand.

Recommendations:

1- The necessity of enacting a law on Iraqi scientific competencies that does not contradict the principle of freedom of movement and learning, but at the very least preserves the priority of defending social interests that will be wasted as a result of these specific migrations, by imposing restrictive administrative procedures and stipulating certain service periods before allowing immigration, That the law be clear and not subject to administrative interpretations and desires, defines the concept of scientific competencies and their levels and addresses problems that drive scientific competencies to migrate abroad.

2- The necessity of establishing a body or department concerned with the affairs of immigrant scientific competencies that have clear goals and a strategic orientation, linked to the Ministry of Immigration and Displaced or the Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research or the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as is the case in Lebanon that considers everything related to scientific competencies and problems facing their return and dealing with them in coordination With ministries, universities, centers, scientific institutions and all departments, for the purpose of investing

them in the appropriate locations for their specialties.

3- Working to improve the economic and financial conditions for the scientific qualifications of those holding higher degrees, to ensure the minimum level of financial and psychological stability, and to increase the incentives that make scientists and researchers economically assured.

4- The necessity of working to increase the rate of scientific openness abroad to keep abreast of the latest scientific and technological developments with the world and to enhance communication channels between the competencies of the outside and the inside through inviting them to attend scientific conferences and workshops, giving scientific lectures and supervising research and establishing joint scientific projects between local and migrant competencies.

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