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ISLAM'S STANCE ON IMMIGRATION: A STUDY IN THE CASE OF IRAQI BRAIN DRAIN

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INTRODUCTION

The presence of the human being and the world constitutes a factor of strength and an important element of the economic and knowledge building within society, and the preservation of this element of loss has become a necessary woman that requires harnessing all the capabilities to preserve it in order to address the problems that permeate the course of economic development and provide the necessary solutions to it, from here The importance that developed countries attach to attracting competent minds is a strong factor added to the multiple strengths of their economies, so they were able to use this migration to serve their immediate and future goals, taking advantage of scientific capabilities To these immigrants, at a time when many Arab countries, including Iraq, have ignored or rather ignored this phenomenon, which led to its massive loss to these scholars after dispensing with their advanced services and capabilities, thus weakening their capabilities in mobilizing the manpower necessary to develop their economies.

The Importance of the Research

The importance of the research comes to knowing the Islamic position on the phenomenon of migration and then

seeking to search the problem of migratory minds to study its causes and try to develop appropriate solutions to reduce the drain of minds and scientific competencies that have left our society, and to analyze the reality of the damage and losses that afflict Iraq as a result of the increasing pace of organized migration of competencies Minds abroad and develop appropriate solutions to reduce the aggravating impact on the Iraqi economy.

Research Problem: which confirms the seriousness of the phenomenon with regard to Iraq, is the increasing number of immigrants, including scientists, thinkers and specialists, and thus depriving the country of benefiting from their various experiences and scientific qualifications, as well as the financial and economic losses incurred by the country as a result of the continued bleeding of these minds, which requires serious pursuit by The state has to put in place the necessary legislation to curb these migrations and fix the matter.

Research Hypothesis: Despite Islam's positive stance on immigration, the brain drain is a scientific and material loss for the Iraqi economy and faces its return with a number of challenges and expulsion factors that prevent them from benefiting

from them and the development of the country's economy.

Research Structure: To prove the hypothesis, the research came with two axes: The first axis is concerned with studying Islam's position on the phenomenon of migration, and the second axis concerned with studying the reality of the brain drain in Iraq in terms of explaining the most important causes and losses resulting from migration.

CHAPTER TWO: THE CONCEPT OF MIGRATION AND ITS EVIDENCE IN THE QURAN AND SUNNAH

First: The concept of immigration is a language and a term

It was stated in the tongue of the Arabs that immigration means leaving from land to land, and the immigrants were called immigrants because they left their homes and homes in which they were raised to God, and they joined a house where they had no people or money when they migrated to the city, so everyone who separated his country from Bedouin or urban or inhabited another country He is an immigrant, and the name is immigration (1). God Almighty said: He who migrates for God's sake finds in the earth a lot of power and capacity. It was mentioned in

Mukhtar Al-Sahah that desertion against wasl, and migrating from land to land: leaving the first to the second (2), and thus the concept of migration in language dictionaries in general means leaving from one country to another, meaning that the person is called an immigrant when he migrates to live in another land, and therefore it is It is a process of changing the place of residence and moving people from one region to another, whether that is within the borders of the state, which is called internal migration, or outside the borders of the state, which is called external migration, and this is why this term is used in the social sciences to refer to the geographical movement of individuals or groups. Inside or outside the country. And immigration in the terminology means the transfer of the individual from his country of origin to another in order to settle and stay for long periods (3). With regard to the term "brain drain", some international organizations have determined that those with qualifications, brains or brains are holders of bachelor's, master's and doctorate degrees in scientific fields, while the Arab countries considered the qualifications are masters and doctoral holders, according to what was mentioned in the Department of Scientific Competencies of the Department

of Immigration Affairs In the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Migration, the competencies are defined as holders of higher degrees (master's and doctorate), holders of higher diploma certificates, specialist doctors and engineers who hold higher degrees who migrated out of Iraq for scientific or economic reasons .. X, and thus one of the researchers believes that the migration of talents represents the transfer of highly qualified individuals (graduates of higher education and above) from one country to another in order to work and permanent residence (4), or that it represents the displacement of scientific, technical and technical university holders such as doctors, scientists, engineers, researchers, inventors and in Various other fields (5).

Migration of talent has been called many of the nomenclature, including the brain drain, as this term was used for the first time in the sixth decade of the last century, when it was called the brain drain of Britain from the United States of America, and the indication at the time that the United States lives at the expense of the minds of people Others, as an expression of the brain drain that caused Britain difficult economic problems in that period, while the United Nations Institute

for Training and Research called it Brain Drain, and the United Nations Trade and Development Organization called it "Reverse Transfer Technology. In addition to these terms, there is another characterization that sees this phenomenon as expressing "brain drain" and "stealing minds", "brain drain", "wasting energies", "stealing scientists", "plundering knowledge", and "sniping" Competencies "and" Attracting Minds ", and may come in other names such as " reverse transfer of technology "and" flow of human resources ", and if these terms are multiple, then in the end they are now being called to all highly trained immigrants from their countries of origin to other countries. UNESCO considered that this phenomenon is a kind of unfair scientific exchange between countries, as it is characterized by a one-way flow towards the united countries Blood or what is known as the reverse transfer of technology, because brain drain is really a direct transmission of one of the most important elements of production, which is the human component (6). As for the Organization for International Cooperation and Development, it distinguished between the concept of "exchanging minds" and the concept of "wasting minds", considering that the exchange of minds it is natural due

to the interaction of civilizations and the dialogue of cultures. When it has one direction, it becomes for the source country what it is called a "brain drain.

Second: Immigration in the Quran and Sunnah

Immigration is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in several places, and it is intended in most uses to move from one place to another or from one country to another to escape injustice or harm and a request to a country in which a person is blessed with tranquility and reassurance. Immigration in the Holy Qur'an in its general sense is open at all times and to any time A place where it will not end and will not stop, because its causes and causes are persistent as long as in the world there is injustice and injustice with which a person is obliged to move in order to save his religion and belief, or to request a pension such as it was imposed on a person when the pension cannot be found in the country in which he lives and goes out and seeks his request with the intention of obtaining it (7). God said in his noble book: "He who migrates for God's sake will find in the earth a lot of compulsion and capacity and whoever leaves his home will migrate to God and His Messenger, then he will realize death. His reward has fallen on God

and God has been merciful." (An-Nisa 100) So it is clear from any verse the importance of immigration to God and for the sake of Islam.

Immigration in the Holy Qur'an was coupled with faith, so he said in the Almighty saying: (Those who believe and those who migrated and strive for the sake of Allah, those seek the mercy of God and God is Forgiving, Most Merciful) Al-Baqarah/ 218 and his saying, Glory be to Him (who believe and migrate and strive for God's sake with their money and themselves greater than God And those are the winners (Al Tawbah / 02). And God Almighty made it a great obedience to immigration in terms of being a hard work on the soul, as well as the race to victory, Almighty said (and the first ex-immigrants and supporters who followed them with charity, may God be pleased with them and be pleased with him and prepare for them the gardens under which the rivers will never pass in them never That great victory (repentance / 100), and the Almighty said (And those who migrated in God from after they did wrong to their profits in the world are good and the reward of the Hereafter is greater if they knew) (Al-Nahl Aya 41), and the Almighty saying "For the poor immigrants

who were driven out of their homes and their money seek a favor from God and our contentment And may God and His Messenger help those who are truthful "() Verse 8). In the Sunnah of the Prophet, there are many hadiths mentioned in the emigration. On the authority of the rightly Caliph Umar ibn Al-Khattab, may God be pleased with him, he said: I heard the Messenger of God, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, saying: Rather, the deeds are with intentions, but for every person what he intended, so whoever emigrated to God and His Messenger then immigrated to God and His Messenger And whoever immigrates to her life befalls her or a woman who marries her, she migrates to what he migrated to (8). The hadith indicates that the intention is an important criterion for the goodness of deeds, as the righteousness is good to work with, and where it is corrupted, the work is spoiled. Whoever intends to emigrate to God Almighty and His Messenger has got what he meant, and whoever intends to migrate to a world or a woman has no other than that. And the immigrant in the noble Prophet's Sunnah is the one who abandons evil deeds and leaves what God forbade him, and avoids harm to the people, for Abdullah bin Amr bin Al-Aas, may God be pleased with them, said that

the Prophet, may God's prayers and peace be upon him, said: A Muslim is one who greeted the Muslims from his tongue and his hand and the immigrant who abandoned what he forbade God is about him (9). He recounts that the Prophet, may God bless him and grant him peace, said in the farewell argument: Did I not tell you the believer? Who safe people for their money and themselves and a Muslim? Who delivered people from his tongue, hand, and mujahid? Whoever strives to obey God, and the immigrant who abandons sins and sins (10). On the other hand, the Sunnah of the Prophet reveals to Muslims an important fact embodied in the importance of not neglecting the homeland, not surrendering to the enemy, and the importance of taking the kit that guarantees for the Muslims the life for which man was created and represented by a life of pride and dignity. On the authority of Ibn Abbas, may God be pleased with them, he said: The Messenger of God said, May God's peace and blessings be upon him, "There is no migration after the conquest, but jihad and intent. It is clear from the above, that Islam's position was positive from the phenomenon of immigration, and it was approved in many cases because of the strong motives of the former believers to leave their families,

their lands and their money to escape in search of the safe place, along with motives related to requesting the pension and trying to obtain it.

Third: Some statistical data on brain drain

To understand one of the dimensions of this phenomenon, and thus touch some of its effects on the reality of the Arab countries, and the future of the development process in it, some of the available statistical data on it is required according to the statistics of the League of Arab States, the Arab Labor Organization and some Arab and international organizations interested in this phenomenon, and as follows:

1. About 100,000 professions migrate, headed by scientists, engineers, doctors and experts every year from eight Arab countries: Lebanon, Syria, Iraq, Jordan, Egypt, Tunisia, Morocco and Algeria, and 70% of the scientists who travel to the capitalist countries to specialize do not return to their countries.
2. During the period (1977_2007) more than (750,000) Arab

scientists immigrated to the United States of America.

3. That 50% of the doctors, 23% of the engineers, and 15% of the scientists from all the Arab competencies migrate to Europe, the United States of America, and Canada.
4. The Arab doctors working in Britain make up about 34% of the total doctors working in it.
5. More than a million and a half of Arab talent immigrated to America and Canada in the period between (1960_2007) CE, which draws attention to the fact that there is an applied silence regarding the migration of minds and competencies from the Arab and Islamic countries, knowing that the Arab world is subject to great economic losses as a result of the migration of scholars. The distinguished in addition to the scientific and social losses.

These data mean that this phenomenon is one of the most dangerous phenomena to which Arab societies in general and Iraq in particular are exposed, because its content is centered on emptying Arab societies of their human resources, technical cadres and scientists concerned with bringing

about sustainable development, which may in turn be reflected in the increasing severity of underdevelopment from On the one hand, on the other hand, it enhances dependency and reliance on foreign expertise and competencies in development, which ultimately constitutes a burden on the national economy.

Fourth: Causes of migration

Many scientific studies have supported and emphasized the theory of "expulsion and attraction", as they have clarified the importance of economic factors and motives behind the decision to migrate, which is a response to the imbalance in the distribution of natural and financial resources between different regions, which is usually reflected in the form of inequality and variance. It is clear and significant in wages and income levels (12), with which it can be said that maximizing income is the primary driver of migration.

Despite the multiplicity and diversity of the causes of migration, but they combine to emphasize the existence of two environments, according to what was mentioned in the theory of expulsion and attraction, the first is expelled and the second is attractive, and on this basis the

direction of population movement from the expelling environment to the attractive environment, and in this field indicates the psycho-social analysis of this movement on The presence of some factors in the driving environment that drives it to search for a new environment in which the conditions of life are expected to be better than the conditions under which it lives in its home country (13), and accordingly, the huge influx of skilled migration is a product or a reason for a number of factors that are represented by:

1. Huge salary gaps between countries.
2. The low return on education, shrinking job opportunities in the public sector and limited job opportunities in the private sector.
3. Low spending on scientific research in the priorities of the state, especially in comparison with what other countries devote to scientific research, with the absence of a national plan to invest in and protect scientific research.
4. Weakness or lack of ability to absorb the competencies who find themselves either unemployed or do not find work that suits their specialties in their countries, with

the increasing need for skills and creativity associated with global competitiveness in Western countries.

5. Weak financial returns for the people with competencies.
6. Lack of balance in the educational system, or a loss of link between education systems and development projects.
7. Political or social instability and the problems in Arab democratic experiences, which sometimes lead to some people with experiences feeling alienation in their home countries, or forcing them to migrate in pursuit of freer and more stable conditions.
8. In addition to these basic reasons, there can be other objective or subjective factors that drive the owners of expertise to migrate, such as the administrative bureaucracy, civil service systems, some legislation, pledges and financial guarantees that confuse the owners of expertise, in addition to individual family or personal reasons.

On the other hand, certainly there are attractive factors available in destination countries, even if they are arduous, as their

attractiveness exceeds hardship, this is on the general level, in addition to the attractive features of immigrants also to receiving countries, it is known that attraction factors tend to have a selective nature of migration based on the standards of human capital, with Availability of the prevailing factors in the country of origin, where it plays the largest role in the emergence of migration currents (14), and on this basis, the attractive reasons for the migration of minds can be determined by:

1. The growing technological divide between developed and emerging or developing countries, the scientific and technological leadership of the attractive countries and the climate of stability and progress that these countries enjoy.
2. The availability of huge material wealth that enables it to provide important and financially rewarding job opportunities that constitute a strong temptation for specialists.
3. The encouragement given by developed countries to research and innovation and the availability of a suitable climate for work and research, by providing

opportunities for those with expertise in the field of scientific research and experiments that prove their competencies and development on the one hand, and open up to them new and broader and more tender horizons, on the other hand.

4. The high level of entry in developed countries that push Arab scientific competencies to emigrate abroad to achieve a decent and acceptable standard of living for her and her family.

Fifth: The effects of Immigration

The phenomenon of immigration represents scientific competencies as a double-edged sword. On the one hand, if they are rationalized, they can give their giving through openness and interaction between the countries of the world, and thus benefit from the scientific and civilizational output of nations and other civilizations, as well as absorbing the scientific knowledge and other gains of Western civilization, especially If we know that immigrants have brains with scientific awareness and rare competence. But on the other hand, the phenomenon may produce negative effects, especially for the countries exporting to it, because

the brain drain and competencies are a development loss for the countries from which they migrated, and a development benefit for the countries that received them, and to confirm this we note that the western countries in Europe and America are currently embracing more than (450,000) An Arab with a diploma and higher qualification, and that these countries are the first beneficiaries of scientific and technological research for some Arab scholars and intellectuals, which is reflected in the increasing scientific development witnessed by the West according to the recent scientific report of UNESCO in 1998, which stated that the ratio (47.4 % Of mag The total number of technological patents in the world in 1995 was in Western Europe and (33.4%) in North America and (16.6%) in Japan and the new industrialized countries, while the share of Arab countries was small in technological patents (15). Which can be said with him that it comes at the forefront of the negative effects of the phenomenon is the massive leakage of scientific competencies and emptying our societies of scientists, so the production of these ready minds goes directly to enriching the developed countries and pushing the march of progress and development in them, while our country

loses what was spent and opportunities for development and economic recovery. That these minds could have contributed to creating, and what necessitates the import of alternative competencies from abroad, which may have had political and economic damages to the country.

The losses suffered by the Arab countries as a result of brain drain were estimated at about 50 billion dollars during the 1970s only, while developed countries as a result of the brain drain to them, including the United States of America, got (30) billion, Canada (10) billion and Britain at (3.5) billions, while the rest is distributed among European countries, Australia and New Zealand, and it can be said that the profits obtained by these countries are more than the sum of the aid that they provided to all developing countries, which can be said with him that we live as someone who burns his field with his hand to eat from the field of others and lives in dependence. On them, the profits of the feared countries did not decrease. There are a number of Arab immigration after that, but on the contrary, in the eighties and nineties and because of the conditions of the region, wars and the failure of the development process, the economic losses of the process of transferring technology exceeds the

value that was estimated in the seventies (16), as the losses were estimated at about (200) billion dollars according to Arab Labor Organization Report for the year 2006 AD.

The most important negative effects of brain drain on the labor market can be noted in (17):

1. The leakage of human capital may affect the labor market through solutions of less efficient elements in the sectors of the national economy and its fields that the migrant labor force leaves, which leads to low productivity and the degradation of the quality of goods and services produced, which causes this society to lose many elements of growth and development.
2. Reducing the size of the productive workforce in quantity and quality, and depleting the necessary competencies, which today constitute one of the obstacles to comprehensive development based on advanced technologies and technologies necessary for these emerging countries.
3. Immigration creates a major dysfunction in the labor-exporting

countries, especially that significant vacuum in domestic labor: agriculture, industry, and services, and has a negative impact on all economic sectors, especially the agricultural sector.

4. In the long run, the brain drain leads to a decrease in the knowledge balance, and hence the gross product, in the countries of origin as a result of the loss of output resulting from the presence of the competencies that migrated, on the one hand, and the loss of large economies of knowledge resulting from the decline of the community of competencies of the country of origin, on the other hand.
5. The financial burden and material losses incurred by the importing countries as a result of having to import expertise from abroad to avoid the shortfall resulting from migration, after which it may be subject to falling into the dependency circle.
6. The immigration policy of developed countries based on discrimination and exclusion of some categories of poorly qualified employment leads to a new

imbalance in the labor market that is reflected in the level of development and welfare of the labor-exporting countries.

The most important negative effects, in general, that the brain drain can have on the future of sustainable human development are indicated by:

1. Loss of efforts and productive and scientific capabilities of these Arab minds that flow into the arteries of western countries, while Arab development needs such minds in the fields of economy, education, health, planning, scientific and technical research.
2. Wasting Arab human and financial resources spent on educating and training the competencies that Western countries obtain for free.
3. The weak and deteriorating scientific and research production in the Arab countries as a result of the brain drain, compared to the scientific production of the Arab immigrants to the western countries.
4. The migration of an individual results in an initial loss of the country of origin represented in the historical cost incurred by the

community in the formation and education of the migrant, directly or indirectly, until the time of immigration, and of course it corresponds to the historical cost of the country of origin, the country of the expatriate obtaining a first gain equal to the cost that he would have incurred. If the immigrant were to him, it may be essential within his borders.

5. The deficit due to migration in the scientific cadres necessary to raise the pace of economic and social development, and this directly affects the level of people's welfare.

CHAPTER THREE: THE REALITY OF BRAIN DRAIN IN IRAQ

First: The reasons for the migration of Iraqi talent

Iraq has experienced mass waves of displacement since the end of the eighties and nineties of the last century and has continued until the present time, so searching for the causes of these waves is worth studying to prevent their aggravation on the one hand and to remedy

the problems that caused them, especially since the brain drain is a drain on an effective and effective segment in building Iraqi society. It is an intellectual asset and a human resource that is of special importance when determining the requirements for sustainable development in Iraq. It cannot be said that this migration took place for purely economic reasons, but rather its causes may be multiplied, and the political factor that prompted it to take the decision to move out of the homeland can advance. After that lacked an atmosphere of safety and stability that must be enjoyed to exploit their capabilities and thus be harnessed to serve the national economy.

According to a research prepared by the Arab Labor Organization, it became clear that the number of qualified Iraqi immigrants reached 4192 immigrants during the period (1966-1969) to the United States and (204) to Canada, with the increasing number of students who studied abroad and did not return, even until In 1970 the graduates did not return to Iraq and preferred to remain in the countries where they studied, as shown in Table No. 1.

Table (1) shows the percentages of Iraqi graduates abroad until 1970

Receiving country	Number of students%
United States of America	38,5
Federal Germany	23
Britain	15
Socialist countries	8,5
Western European countries	6,6
Asian non-Arab countries	4,8
Arab countries	3,6

Source: Mosaddeq Jamil Al-Habib, *Education and Economic Development*, Ministry of Culture and Information - Baghdad, p. 106.

The seventies stage witnessed a noticeable increase in the brain drain of Iraqi people, after many students who completed their studies in Western universities, including many students of government missions, preferred to remain in those countries despite the economic prosperity that Iraq witnessed in the seventies of the last century due to the oil boom and economic openness, And the reason may be determined primarily by the political factor besides the economic factor, but it may seem that the latter has a limited role, it is known that the value of the Iraqi dinar in that period amounted to about three dollars or more of sterling pounds, and the entry and salaries of Asa. The universities, engineers, and other technical and technical cadres are generally good, but despite that, the critical political circumstances that Iraq went through and the lack of freedom of expression at that time played a major role in immigration abroad, and in a study released by the

United Nations in 1974 it was estimated that (50) % Of holders of undergraduate degrees in engineering sciences and (90)% of holders of doctoral degrees are outside Iraq (18), which forced the Iraqi government at the time to enact some decisions and laws, including Law (154) of 1975 which aims to encourage Iraqi scientific competencies To return by providing the right climate for it and giving it some Financial incentives such as covering travel costs as well as exempting it from tax for one year and granting it a plot of land with loans for construction and other incentives aimed at encouraging return and investment of energies and experiences in building the new Iraq, and the response rate to this decision by Iraqi cadres abroad was very little as indicated in Table (2) If compared with the total Iraqi scientific competencies that settled in the countries of the West, especially the United States and Britain, according to the statistics of the population census in the

United States for the year 1980, the number of Americans of Iraqi origin reached about (30,000) citizens, among them many competencies and Scientific cadres (19), and excludes the number of

Iraqis who have not received US citizenship in that period, and among them students of Iraqi missions who preferred to stay and work in the United States.

Table (2) shows the numbers of returnees from Iraqi scientific competencies according to specialization in 1975

Certificate	Sciences	medicine	engineering	Agriculture	Humanities	oil	Total
Ph.D.	137	70	81	47	71	6	412
MSC	33	19	106	15	62	3	238
Higher Diploma	1	39	12	1	2	----	55
Total	171	128	199	63	135	9	705

Source: R .P. Shaw, World Development, Vol9, No7, pp637-655, 1981

In the eighties stage, the level of unorganized immigration from Iraq increased due to the deterioration of the security situation with the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war in 1981 and the imposition of military service on many science students, university professors, etc., so that the immigration ratios of Iraqi minds increased due to the unwillingness of many of them to participate in the war Then, the number of students of Iraqi scientific missions in Britain alone reached more than (1500) students in the eighties.

Immigration will not stop in the nineties despite the end of the Iran-Iraq war, as the migration of Iraqis to abroad increased in an unprecedented way in the history of Iraq, as a result of the deterioration of the political, security and economic situation and the collapse of the structure of Iraqi

institutions, including universities, scientific research centers and infrastructure of society, in 1999 The number of academics and scientific talent holders from Iraqis who left Iraq and resided abroad reached more than (23,000) migrants (20), as economic factors at this stage seem to be responsible alongside political factors in increasing immigration, due to the urgency The economic and cultural situation imposed on Iraq, which led to the deterioration of the living conditions of university professors and scientific competencies to the point where the income of the university professor at that time amounted to a few dollars a month, and the percentage of unemployed graduates from universities and institutes rose and they were forced to do free work away from their specialties to secure a source A suitable income for them, in

addition to the deterioration of the scientific and cultural situation, so that the Iraqi intellectual has become far from what exists in the external world, especially scientific developments in the technical fields and electronic products.

After the events of the occupation of Iraq in 2003, immigration became one of the most dangerous migrations in the country since the nineties in the last century, especially since the majority of immigrants are scientific and academic competencies of doctors and teachers, so official statistics in this field confirm to the Iraqi Ministry of Displacement and Displacement the high percentage of immigration from Iraq to more than (50%) in 2006 compared to 2005 (21), and the political factor and the security aspect had a great impact on the Iraqi scientific elite and pushed a significant percentage of them to take the decision to emigrate and leave Iraq, as a large number of university professors were subjected to kidnapping, threat and forced displacement inside For the country, that more than (17,000) academics, not to mention the emigration of approximately (3,200) doctors, equivalent to (10)% of the total number of doctors registered with the Iraqi Medical Association, and the number of them

(about 32,000) doctors (22), have migrated. All of this and that was a major and justified reason for the migration of Iraqi minds and competencies, so Iraqi universities and institutes lost hundreds of the best scientific cadres, and it may not be excluded that this large migration of the scientific elite is to be spontaneous, but there are internal, regional and international powers that stand behind attracting Iraqi scientific competencies And the main goal of that is to empty Iraq of its national scientific cadres, Keep the country going on in a spiral of political, economic and social chaos, and make it dependent and underdeveloped countries in the field of science and technology, and this is confirmed by the case.

The European industrialized countries had the largest share of qualified immigrants. Sweden alone received (7394) asylum requests in 2006, the highest number since 2003, and in Turkey the number reached more than (8000) Iraqi immigrants, while in Germany it reached about (1895). The Netherlands reached about (1620), while the number of Iraqis in the United Kingdom reached (1605) and in Greece it reached (971) in addition to more than (1.5) million Iraqis distributed in the neighboring countries of Iraq (23).

To stop the bleeding of the scientific talents, the Ministry of Immigration and Displaced persons managed to obtain many concessions that facilitate their return, by the decision of the Council of Ministers (441) at its forty-ninth session on 14-12-2008 and the recommendations of the committee formed by Diwaniya Order No. 39 of 2010, where these concessions dealt with several aspects including re-appointment, employing talents, registering wives and births,

completing studies, moving furniture, luggage and exempting from customs fees, so the number of returnees to Iraq from scientific competencies amounted to (4021) returning until 2012 according to data of the Ministry of Immigration and Displacement, which is as it appears in Table No. 3 also Less ratio To him when compared to the huge numbers that left the homeland and in the land of exile extrapolated.

Table (3) shows the preparation of the efficiency of the returnees until 25/06/2012 at the governorate level

Governorate	Total Number
Mosul	42
Kirkuk	16
Diyala	45
Anbar	77
Baghdad	2309
Babylon	66
Karbala	48
Wasit	31
Salahuddin	241
Najaf	60
Al-Qadisiyah	115
Muthana	18
Dhi Qar	409
Maysan	12
Basra	532
total summation	4021

Source: Report issued by the Information and Research Department of the Ministry of Displacement and Migration, p. 11.

Second: losses of brain drain

The brain drain is considered the largest scientific and material loss to the Iraqi economy, it is known that the loss that is

inflicted on countries as a result of brain drain is not limited to these countries bearing the cost of preparing cadres without benefiting from them only, but

also lies in depriving them of all new values added in the various branches of activities. The economic added by these cadres in the countries to which they migrate, as well as the losses accrued through the damages caused to the educational apparatus due to the decrease in its balance of these competencies, which weakens its ability to mobilize the manpower necessary for development, and this issue may seem more impeded. Hand if we know, according to a study she conducted

UNESCO states that Iraq is among the seven Arab countries that emigrate each year (10,000) citizens of specialists such as engineers, doctors, scientists and experts (24), and if we compare all this with the percentage of illiterates in Iraq, which amounted to more than (28)% according to the data of the Ministry of Planning in its plan For the year (2010_2014), it becomes clear to us the extent of the continuous bleeding in the educated and qualified manpower that are supposed to remain in its homeland to contribute to its socio-economic development, and the country will need it most.

It is possible to know the size of the material losses incurred by Iraq through the emigration of scientific talent, if the

cost to the government to prepare these competencies is calculated, and on this basis, if we know, for example, that the cost of teaching and graduating a medical college student in Iraq is more than (45,000) dollars in the seventies, then this means that The presence of about (3000) Iraqi doctors in Britain cost the Iraqi treasury approximately (135) million dollars, not to mention the cost of other Iraqi competencies that live in various countries of the world (25), and from a study prepared by the Iraqi Atomic Energy Organization in 1989, the cost of studying the winner was estimated Doctorate in Science and Technology (\$ 140,000) 26), the Iraqi state, after its introduction of free education, has borne huge costs, especially if measured by the numbers of students who benefit from free education services, and then they are taken away and their abilities are directed towards serving other societies, which complicates the problem further, that compensating these competencies needs time and money, the country may need To wait for long years, which may reach up to (15_20) years, to compensate the immigration of a hundred doctors, for example, specialists. And if we know that the mass migration of these cadres was accompanied by a reverse migration from the Arab cadres _

especially in the eighties of the last century _ exceeded more than two million people, the Iraqi government brought them representatives of university professors from the Arabs and foreigners to work in universities and scientific research institutions and atomic energy to compensate for the lost Iraq is among the scientific qualifications, so it will become clear to us the size of the losses incurred by Iraq as a result of the emigration of talents, which are not limited to the costs of preparing and configuring migrant experiences, but also include the loss of the opportunity for these countries to benefit from the service of their children on the one hand, and the exorbitant costs that negate Here on the recruitment of foreign skills to meet the shortfall in local efficiencies resulting from migration from the other, which makes our losses in this area a huge, high-impact, which dictates the need to search for appropriate action to stop the migration stream or reduce it at least.

Third: Challenges facing the return of talent

The decision to return to Iraq may face many factors of expulsion. As it appears, there are many factors hindering the return of talents, foremost among which are the

security conditions, the collapse of the infrastructure, the weak services and incentives, in addition to the absence of a mechanism through which to attract immigrant competencies, and if such a mechanism exists, it is It is not clear what the outcome is. In conclusion, it can be said that in the event of the return of scientific competencies, it will naturally face an environment that is not appropriate for the establishment of scientific research and development programs. In this field, we note that developed countries attach great importance to investing in human capital in exchange for physical capital and For this purpose, huge budgets were devoted to training individuals and improving teaching and teaching methods to suit the development of modern technology, but the overall financial policies in Iraq ignored the importance of this point, so they worked to direct the state budget towards encouraging military projects, and attention was focused towards expanding military development programs besides importing military technology Ready from industrialized countries, and did not take into consideration the importance of encouraging scientific research and development programs that can attract scientific minds and cadres and prevent

their depletion abroad. The best evidence for this is that in the nineties of the last century, rates were faced only Education exceeded a severe contraction during the years of the economic blockade, and the rate of that contraction amounted to (96)%, as the rate of spending on one student decreased from (675.64) dollars for the period before the blockade, that is (1978_1982) to (29.7) dollars only For the period (1995_1999) (27), and after 2003 and the occupation of Iraq, the situation did not improve much, and the state's explosive budgets could not help the situation, so what happened was that the state did not give enough attention to the education sector, which faced a major challenge in relation to government funding, and financial corruption was And the economist a major role in distorting government spending through the continued low allocations directed to this sector, where a share came The education sector of the investment budget is very low and did not exceed in the best cases (3)% in 2007 and decreased to (1)% in 2008, and for higher education, the highest percentage was (2.6)% of the total investment budget for 2007 (28), Which reflects the low importance given to the investment aspects of the sectors of education and higher education in Iraq,

and the matter did not stop there, as most studies concerned with analyzing the reality of education and higher education in Iraq showed that he suffers from several problems, including the aging of the administrative and financial system components and the weakness of management practices, And the severe shortage of school buildings and buildings The brilliance and weakness of the organizational climate and the study environment, with low opportunities for efficient education (enrollment - equality - efficiency) at all levels of education, as well as weak quality management applications and a lower level, not to mention the weak capabilities, activities and products of scientific research.

In addition, returning competencies face many challenges that can be added to the previous factors and are an expelling and hindering factor for their return, as they may face problems including the housing problem and trying to find an alternative that compensates them for the properties that were forced to sell and emigrate abroad, and scientific problems of importance to The future of these competencies, such as the problem of calculating university service and the problems of the administrative apparatus -

that is, the problem of the administrative bureaucracy (29), not to mention thinking about the problem of providing security and stability, even if it is a general problem and not a specific problem with the return of Iraqi scientific competencies, but on the other hand it Reflecting the importance of maintaining the scientific staff and ensuring its contribution to the reconstruction of Iraq.

CONCLUSIONS

1- The position of Islam was positive from the phenomenon of immigration, and it was approved in many cases because there are strong motives that previously pushed people to leave their families, their lands, and their money to escape to search for a safe place, along with motives related to requesting pension and trying to obtain it.

2- The phenomenon of migration is one of the most dangerous phenomena to which Arab societies in general and Iraq in particular are exposed, because its content is centered on emptying Arab societies of their human resources, technical cadres and scientists concerned with creating sustainable development, despite the multiplicity and diversity of the causes of migration, but they combine to emphasize The presence of two environments

according to the theory of expulsion and gravitation, the first is repellant and the second is attractive.

3 comes at the forefront of the negative effects of the phenomenon is the massive leakage of scientific competencies and emptying our societies of scientists, so the production of these ready minds goes to directly enrich the developed countries and advance the march of progress and development in them, while our country is losing what has been spent and losing the opportunities for development and economic development that could have contributed to these Brains find it.

4- Concerning Iraq, there have been mass waves of displacement since the end of the eighties and nineties of the last century and have continued until the present time. Immigration will not stop in the nineties stage, as the migration of Iraqis to abroad increased in an unprecedented way in the history of Iraq, as a result of the deterioration of the political, security and economic situation and the collapse The structure of Iraqi institutions, including universities, scientific research centers, and infrastructure for society. After the events of the occupation of Iraq in 2003, migration became one of the most dangerous migrations in the country since

the 1990s, especially since the majority of immigrants are from scientific and academic competencies from Doctors and professors.

5- Iraq suffers great losses as a result of the emigration of talents, which are not limited to the costs of preparing and configuring migrant experiences, but also include the loss of the opportunity for these countries to benefit from the service of their children on the one hand, and the high costs they spend on recruiting foreign skills to fill the shortage of local competencies resulting from immigration from On the other hand, which makes our losses in this field huge and highly influential, which dictates the necessity of searching for appropriate measures to stop or at least reduce the migration flow.

6- To stop the drain of scientific talents, the Ministry of Immigration and Displaced managed to obtain many concessions that facilitate the return of immigrants, so I dealt with these privileges in several aspects, including reappointment, employing talents, registering wives and births, completing studies, moving furniture, luggage and exempting from customs duties, but the decision to return to Iraq may face many Among the factors of expulsion, as it appears there are many

factors that hinder the return of talents, foremost among which are the security conditions, the collapse of the infrastructure, the weak services and incentives, as well as the absence of a mechanism through which to attract immigrant competencies, and if any For a mechanism it is not clear-cut, and in the end, it can be said that in the event of the return of scientific competencies, it will naturally face an environment that is not appropriate for the establishment of scientific research and development programs, not to mention thinking about the problem of providing security and stability, even if it is a general problem and not a problem specific to the return of Iraqi scientific competencies, On the other hand, it reflects the importance of preserving the scientific staff and ensuring its contribution to the reconstruction of Iraq.

RECOMMENDATIONS

At a time when Iraq suffers from the phenomenon of brain drain, and because of its negative effects on the labor market, it is possible to benefit from competencies that cannot be returned as much as possible while they are in their exile through the following:

1- Conducting a comprehensive survey to prepare Arab immigrant talents with the aim of identifying their size, locations, and fields of competence, connections and working conditions.

2- Continue to organize conferences for Arab expatriates, and request their assistance and benefit from their experiences, whether in the fields of technology transfer or participation in the implementation of projects.

3- Cooperating with UNESCO to set up projects and scientific centers in the Arab countries to attract Arab immigrant minds to supervise these centers and contribute directly to its work and activities.

In the case of returning to the immigrants, the following can be done:

1. It is necessary to work on legislating a law on the return of Iraqi scientific competencies by the legislature, and that this law guarantee all economic, scientific, and other rights.
2. Every ministry should put in place a concrete program to absorb the return of scientific competencies and solve their problems.
3. Reconsidering the scale of wages and salaries granted to Arab

scientific competencies, paying attention to the issue of material incentives related to scientific production and providing incentive incentives and tax and customs facilities to meet the basic needs represented by ensuring the provision of adequate housing while providing the necessary services to practice their business well.

4. Benefiting from the professors referred to retirement and trying to integrate them into state institutions according to their desire and ensuring their participation as consultants in universities and ministries and each according to his specialization and desire, and that achieving this is an honor and reward for the university professor for what he provided scientific service throughout his scientific life and to live with human dignity befitting his scientific position in society Iraqi, and this measure may serve as an incentive for others to participate in the educational process.

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