

## Summary

Human value supreme is the axis of heavenly laws and purpose, came to concern him and pay harm and harm from him, and that the imposed by religions to human rights are eternal sacred and respectable. The final value was considered humanitarian value, God honored man Therefore, the laws must be legislated in order to be consistent with that honor from the preservation of rights and duties and the maintenance of freedoms in all circumstances and circumstances.. But the human soul is not angelic in all circumstances, the human soul is divided between good and evil, because of different interests and the desire to extend influence and follow the desires and other things Conflicts have erupted between people since they were on the ground, and people have resorted to violence to settle their disputes Until the laws of heaven came, called for Christianity to love and tolerance, and then Islam, which forbade injustice and aggression, and restricted wars on specific terms and purposes, religious ideas generally have a clear impact on humanitarian rules But the facts of history have spoken that murder and suffering are the hallmark of war. As a result of the horrors of medieval warfare, mankind has been thinking about setting rules that the warring parties must abide by. But its prohibition was extremely difficult, as it was a legitimate means of resolving disputes From the 16th century to the 19th century, the war witnessed a general improvement and a positive development of the rules governing it. At that time, the book of Grosius appeared in the Law of War and Peace and began to consider the possibility of

humanizing armed conflicts After the Second World War and its horrendous horrors, millions of people were killed, including people who had not participated in hostilities (civilians, women, children and elderly). Since the Geneva Conventions of 1949, humanity continues to suffer from a large number of armed conflicts that have afflicted almost all continents of the world. Although the four Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols of 1977 have provided legal protection to persons who do not participate or have ceased to participate in hostilities, Violations of these treaties. More recently, international and non-international armed conflicts have become more complex, more complex and more complex, especially with the escalation of terrorist acts, which have given rise to legal controversy over their classification Most of today's armed conflicts are characterized by horrific levels of brutality and indifference to human life and dignity In the face of this human tragedy, the types of armed conflict, the adaptation of violence in parts of the Middle East, the examination of the legal guarantees of detainees and prisoners in national legislation and in international and regional instruments, and the shortcomings in inadequate texts, Law enforcement operations. International law did not deal with non-international armed conflicts with much attention and organization as an internal matter of the State. Some of the laws and customs of war have been codified through agreements issued at the Hague Conference of Peace in 1899 and 1907. We have included provisions that protect civilians from the dangers of war Even the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, the first

international convention dealing with the protection of the civilian population in the course of the armed conflict, the attention to victims of non-international armed conflicts remained late, with the exception of one case of non-international armed conflicts, Side and a group of rebels or rebels on the other. The dispute over the legal classification of the war against organized terrorist groups controlling part of the territory of the state or several countries and the volatile security situation has been heated up to shed light on trends and patterns of grave violations against detainees and prisoners, particularly during the conflict in Iraq Moreover, there are many national legal texts providing legal guarantees to detainees and prisoners, how effective are those provisions in addressing violations of the rights of detainees and prisoners? After 2003 there were numerous violations in Iraqi detention centers and prisons, which resulted in the deaths of dozens of detainees and prisoners by the occupying forces and terrorist organizations, which called for the examination of legal safeguards for detainees and prisoners during the period of armed conflict and the identification of those responsible for what happened. Through the study of legal texts And strength In the protection of detainees and prisoners