

Abstract

The main entrance to the establishment of social justice is set aside mated authoritarian and capitalist rule Berber unrestrained, monopolistic through build, humanitarian and social development any such development that eliminate severe developmental failure of the successor regime authoritarian, one of its components is democratic governance protector of freedoms through the establishment of an alliance between economy and democracy .The application of democratic political and social, both, to establish a socio-economic political system built on the foundations of freedom and equality, separation of powers, peaceful transfer of power, the adoption of social development, distribution of wealth in a fair, achieve a tax system, social guarantees, civil rights, political, cultural , health services, education and decent housing and care for the infirm and aging to be based in tackling poverty and the fight against unemployment and destitution.

The social justice linked to individual interests in the social system, the sense of competition for material wealth and how to distribute any rights granted and acquired capita, higher the class differences risks have increased on the political system, the economic mainstream and social, feeling of injustice and longing for justice produces an imbalance in the balance of power and lead to disorder and change the situation, the more prevailing social justice prevailed with the stability of the political system, economic and social.

The development of communities and increase internal tensions as a result of social inequalities and social justice turned into a balancing element or sometimes curb social conflicts and a tool to so the rivalries and conflicts of class, and their use in reducing the gap over a relatively equitable distribution of wealth and equal opportunities and bridging the living needs and fundamental guarantee of equality between the sexes, as they remain justice social demand and target a human than to be the right idea to bring the place of violence.

Iraq has witnessed after the 2003 attempt to build a democratic society in which the central role of the dominant state-dip, and saw a qualitative shift from boxed economy to liberal economy, and programs of privatization, this indicates a heavy social price has been paid, for example, that a significant increase in the preparation of the marginalized, poor and the unemployed appear especially in the early stages of the transition, events that gripped Iraq before and after the occupation led to the

Aggravation of certain phenomena, such as high preparation marginalized groups, orphans, homeless, beggars and other groups that need to be programs and policies based on private care.

The political process after 2003, aimed at the country's transition from dictatorship and one-party system to a constitutional system, it guarantees the freedoms , rights and adopt a peaceful transfer of power principle ,rebuild the state and its institutions and drafting a permanent constitution that guarantees the development of Iraq toward democracy and social justice, but has faced many challenges and difficulties in light of conflicts over power and wealth and about the shape and future of the economic, social and political system .The country has entered into successive crises with the rampant corruption that has turned into a part of the state and community infrastructure institutions, and the deterioration of the security situation , the deterioration of services and rising prices and rising poverty unemployment rates, all allowed external interventions international and regional in Iraqi affairs.

Sectarian approach proved their choice forces powerful, It's the basis of the scourge in the country and produced a crisis of a system of government where the absent visions and strategies for the reconstruction of Iraq, absent the political will to work together and grown manifestations of individuality in power, the real decline in legislative role of the Council of Representatives and its inability to enact legislation associated with the lives of the economic, social and cultural citizens to work as a law, investment law, social security , the law of oil and gas law.

Grown manifestations of restrictions on public freedoms selective and dealing with the Constitution prevent the authorities peaceful demonstration guaranteed by the Constitution, to try dominate the professional activity of unions, civil society organizations and overtaking naked on the judiciary scratched his independence, as well as the continuation of the Iraqi economy beyond economical depends on oil royalties from abroad by at least 92% of the total national income, and a significant increase in the value of imports in light of weak economic productive capacities other in agriculture, industry and the weakness of internal trade, the lack of coordination between monetary policy and fiscal policy, a reflection of the lack of a strategic economic vision in the field of development, there by hindering the reconstruction of Iraq and the achievement of equality, equal opportunities and increase the rates of unemployment and increasing poverty rates.

As well as the extreme disparity between the provinces and the countryside and increase polarization and inequality in wealth and income distribution, because of the absence of real vision for social development, not to adjust the mechanics of the market economy, the absence of trade controls, which led to the emergence of parasitic categories increased wealth and teamed up with the rampant corruption practiced by bureaucratic categories within state institutions , their funds have accumulated unlawful taking advantage of lawlessness and lack of application of laws , weak legislation and abuse of public money in employment in the services sectors, real estate and commerce.

It is one the budget of the reasons for the disparity in wealth, particularly in the operational doors were distributed to the investment budget account , the granting of privileges social groups close to power and clear differences in the scale of salaries, wages and lacks the mechanisms for implementing projects that create jobs.

The importance of the study of the following:

- Address the vital issue regards the Iraqi political system policies and build a democratic civil state based on law and constitutional institutions, separation of powers, the peaceful transfer of power, respect the will of the citizens, their rights and freedoms without exercising any form of restrictions on the freedoms or coercion, and the prohibition of human rights violations and attacks on citizens without a court order, under the capable of combating inequality political system and social marginalization by providing social security, combating unemployment, improving services, education, the fight against illiteracy and improve social conditions.
- The need for Iraq to enact laws that would achieve the political stability which the law of elections fair strengthens the basis of political democracy-building, as well as the adoption of standards in running the country in accordance with the competence and integrity and national public office, put the right person in the right place and the fight against all forms of nepotism and clienteles, narrow and partisan in BPOs Government jobs. Fighting corruption, developing the role and participation of civil society in the development of political and community life and the process of getting rid of the effects of old loyalties and to participate in social and cultural institutions, associations and political parties.

- Iraq's need for a regulatory system in the scope of work of the legislative, regulatory and independent bodies and civil society organizations, in order to monitor the implementation of the plans and programs of development and application of laws and regulations.
- After 2003 was the phenomenon of increasing inequality of opportunity has appeared increasingly among the higher echelons of the point of the lower strata and classes toiling poor and reduce their chances of improving their standard of living, as well as economic and social marginalization and the destruction of the role of the middle class on the other.
- The need for legislation of laws guaranteeing build social justice on the social base of democracy, a state task with all the bases, including labor law, investment law, social security law, the exchange of information law, oil and gas and attention to the field of culture and knowledge and turn them into productive sectors of the values of humanity to increase the collective awareness of the law the interests of the citizens.
- The absence of national social programs of the government to achieve equality and equal opportunities for the advancement of marginalized groups and programs actors to tackle unemployment, which is still at high levels and the poorest groups, youth, women, disadvantaged areas, the deterioration of the quality of basic education, health and housing public services and poor, political and social security conditions. As well as the lack of plans to combat poverty and unemployment and to get rid of illiteracy and improving health and other social rights and Jawe to improvised solutions in addressing crises and social and economic problems.
- Address the national and ethnic issues away from the racist view and securing religious, cultural and administrative rights are also interest in the upbringing of generations and youth care concerns of education and providing job opportunities contribute to build character and its future, as well as rid the Iraqi women from social backwardness, injustice, marginalization and legislation personal status law that guarantees their rights and social equality and economic and ensures fairness in the distribution of wealth in society.

The study interesting topic of social justice in Iraq and diagnosis of the existing political system in Iraq after 2003, Based on this the importance of research examining the effects and follow its course in Iraq and them from destruction in the system of legislation and laws and the system of social values and its impact on social justice in the Iraqi society. .

The subject of the study is facing the problem that the political life in Iraq after 2003 saw more than a community of political property began multi-party organization laws through partisan, leading to multi-party scattered and fugitive, and beat personalization on institutionalization in most stages of Iraq's political life and not to take the system of principles and values, including the justice and derivatives, including the thesis of social justice prevail attendance and heavy weight to the ideas systems, programs and activities ,the activities of Iraqi parties and political forces, which helped create a layer of entering a very high proportion of the poor and the middle class.

Social policies and government vehicles in Iraq live predicament lack of clarity , confusion , unreality in the development of plans, programs and implementation mechanisms, but that the mechanics of the Iraqi government to achieve social justice in Iraq after 2003, was a procedures and mechanisms temporary programs neither treated crises and problems related to the field of work but trying comfort her and procrastination solutions longest possible period of time, in light of the disruption of the political will of the state and the absence of scientific and realistic planning and fragility of the organizational and conceptual frameworks for social justice in Iraq and the state's inability to provide care and social services to citizens programs in various and kinds.

Iraq in the field of applied social justice has failed to achieve the result was increasing the number of poor people on social justice account, in light of inadequate role of the Iraqi political system, yield economy and the decline of social and political role of state institutions in the redistribution of income towards reducing economic disparities in the Iraqi society.

The study assumes that the modern political system in Iraq after 2003, both ideas and experiences, mechanisms and targets, internal systems and political programs (political parties and forces) has been busy access to power and participate without paying attention seriously to the thesis of justice and social justice in the community, though most of them cared reference to this thesis and derivatives, this attention comes quickly fleeting and sometimes shy poor to serious more often than not, which resulted in disparities in income and wealth in the Iraqi society, the distribution, and the results were at the expense of social justice, the biggest on the low categories and impact of income.

The increase in inequality and social between strata of society, and of the circumstances is natural (political, economic and social) experienced by Iraq have important effects on the levels of inequality in income distribution , the absence of social justice and traces negative on Iraqi society, therefore, must be policies faculty and government mechanisms are correct and are aimed at reducing inequality in the distribution incomes , achieve social justice which leads to the achievement of social and economic stability and the eradication of poverty and the disparity between the layers of society , improve social and economic conditions of the poor and vulnerable groups in society.

The aim of the study is determined in the following:

- Know the effectiveness of the political system's policies in Iraq after 2003 to achieve economic, social and political objectives, most not ably the achievement of social justice and of reducing the disparity in income and wealth distribution in Iraqi society, the financing of the general budget and the mobilization of financial resources and price stability and to clarify the importance of activating the role of taxes in funding, including in accordance with the financial policy of the state goals, as well as shed light on the distribution of income in Iraq after 2003 and the role of the Iraqi government to achieve social justice and a prospective study to achieve social justice in a fair political system in Iraq.
- Recognize the reality of the mechanics of the Iraqi government after 2003 to achieve social justice, particularly in relation to the protection of all segments of the community programs, especially the fragile slides under the state's economy, which cannot take into account the social and ethical requirements interests of the poor and the needy in the community, and therefore live the mechanics of government policies social problematic inability to deal with these negatives and the failure of these policies in upgrading the quality of human life in the Iraqi society, as well as influenced by these mechanisms of economic and political variables that have occurred in Iraqi society, especially the conditions and needs of fragile and vulnerable groups in society, which negatively affects the level of care services and well-being of the Iraqi society.

The study relied in order to validate the hypothesis upon which, the research methodology and one set of entrances, a curriculum analysis of systemic which is based on the collection of information and then analyzed in order to reach results, the study relied on the entrance of deductive analysis of the concepts and vocabulary of basic theme based on some data economic indicators to get to the most important

search results, as well as adopting the inductive entrance, according to the requirements of the search, then the use of forward-looking entrance to put the future prospects of the Iraqi economy according to data on the reality of this economy.

The identification of the problem from which the study and the basic premise for achieving the desired goal has distributed structural study three chapters, as well as introduction and a conclusion of the most important conclusions and recommendations that have been reached . The first chapter discusses the intellectual foundations of the study in its treatment of the theme, have been identified on the theoretical and conceptual side of this chapter, came titled conceptual framework of the concept of social justice, to avoid any interpretation of the content of economic theory does not agree in two sections, the first dealing with the basic concepts of justice and social justice, either The second section went away to the role of foundations and axes foundation for the achievement of social justice.

To allow development of the theoretical foundations for the study of the second chapter, which reviews the role of the Iraqi political system policies to achieve social justice after 2003 in two sections, the first concerned with the nature and policies of the Iraqi political system after 2003, and the second deals with the government's economic policies and mechanisms to achieve social justice in Iraq after a year 2003.

Then comes the third chapter represents the future of social justice in Iraq scenarios after 2003 in two sections, go first to the study of social justice and the political system in Iraq (the mechanics of the investigation and the challenges), while the second section focuses on the study of the good political system and social justice in Iraq (future scenarios) through possible scenarios, as well as the conclusion and the list of the most important conclusions and recommendations reached by the study.