

## **Abstract**

Hardly a country is devoid of the diversity of its societal components, which are distributed according to its size and numerical proportions to a majority, minority or minorities, and this multiple demographic distribution of the population often suffers from several problems due to the lack of legal and institutional frameworks that guarantee the integrity and balance of the two rights and duties systems for minorities between preserving its rights and cultural peculiarities and between the duties of achieving citizenship and national identity. Before 2003, Iraq is one of the countries that suffered from its lack of effective constitutional and legal frameworks dealing with that important issue, as successive political systems in Iraq ignored or evaded the problem of minorities at times, and sought to draw policies forced to address the plurality and cultural diversity within the country at other times, which exposed minorities and their cultural identities and peculiarities to the violation, and this reflected negatively on community security.

Then, after the 2003 phase, the Iraqi political system witnessed fundamental changes in the nature, philosophy and practice of governance, which in turn resulted in strategies and mechanisms for managing plurality of minorities in order to achieve societal security, but those strategies have had several challenges, including those related to federal obstructions and some ambiguity in the articles of the constitution and quotas. Sectarianism, while other challenges were not familiar to Iraqi society prior to 2003, such as the manifestations of terrorism and unrestrained arms outside the framework of state institutions, not to mention the failures of the occupation phase, and the institutional weakness that it produced, passing through determinants of an

economic nature that was the most difficult to spread corruption Poverty and unemployment rates, leading to socio-cultural determinants.

Accordingly, Iraq needs to initiate the implementation of mechanisms to improve multi-minority management and achieve community security by strengthening the legitimacy of the political system and addressing the obstacles to the rule of law, bridging the gap between society and the state and strengthening trust between them, passing through measures to enhance the values of citizenship and national unity and up to mechanisms to reduce poverty and unemployment rates from Like achieving justice and social integration, all of these mechanisms represent positive factors to achieve more goals of societal security in Iraq because they work to establish and spread peace and tolerance through a conscious and democratic contribution culture that provides the individual with a behavioral formula to form positive social relationships that preserve society and its stability.