



T.C

BİNGÖL UNIVERSITY

GRADUATE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCE

SOCIOLOGY OF DEPARTMENT

**THE IMPACTS OF TERRORISM ON KURDISH
FAMILIES IN THE KIRKUK CITY**

Prepared By

Salah Esa MAJID

MASTER'S THESIS

Supervisor

Assist. Prof. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU

Bingöl -2017



T.C.
BİNGÖL ÜNİVERSİTESİ
SOSYAL BİLİMLER ENSTİTÜSÜ
SOSYOLOJİ ANABİLİM DALI

TERÖRÜN KERKÜK'TEKİ KÜRT AİLELER
ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

Hazırlayan

Salah Esa MAJID

YÜKSEK LİSANS TEZİ

Danışman

Yrd. Doç. Dr. Ahmed Emin OSMANOĞLU

Bingöl – 2017

TABLE CONTENTS

TABLE CONTENTS.....	I
BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ.....	III
THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL.....	IV
DEDICATION	V
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (ÖNSÖZ).....	VI
ÖZET	VII
ABSTRACT	VIII
ABBREVIATIONS	IX
LIST OF THE TABLES	X
INTRODUCTION.....	1
CHAPTER ONE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY.....	7
1.1. Topic of the Research.....	7
1.2. Importance of the Research	10
1.3. Aims of the Research	11
1.4. Main Questions of the Research	12
1.5. Research Methodology.....	12
1.6. Study Area.....	13
1.7. Limitations of the Research.....	14
CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEWS	15
CHAPTER THREE: CONCEPTUAL FRAME.....	30
3.1. Terrorism.....	30
3.1.1. Sociological Definition of Terrorism	33
3.1.2. Definition of Terrorism in Legislation of Some Countries.....	38
3.1.3. Types of Terrorism.....	40
3.2. Family	44
3.2.1. Sociological Definition of Family.....	45
3.2.2. Functions of Family	48
3.2.3. Types of Kurdish Families in Kirkuk.....	51
3.3. Kirkuk City.....	54
3.3.1. A Brief History about Kirkuk City.....	55
3.3.2. Geographical and Administrative Borders of the Kirkuk	58
3.3.3. Population of Kirkuk.....	60
3.4. History of Terrorism in Kirkuk.....	62

3.4.1. State Terrorism 1988- 2003	63
3.4.2. Terrorism by the Terrorist Organization and Groups 2003- 2016	66
3.4.3. Terrorist Groups Who Have Committed Terrorism in Kirkuk	73
3.4.4. The Means of Terrorism in Kirkuk	78
CHAPTER FOUR: THEORETICAL APPROACH TO ANALYSIS OF TERRORISM	81
4.1. Multi Causal Approach	82
4.2. Psychological Approach.....	83
4.3. Conflict Approach.....	84
4.4. Functional Approach.....	86
4.5. Relative Deprivation Approach	87
4.6. Religious Fanaticism Approach.....	89
CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS	91
5.1. Socio- Demographic Profiles of Participants.....	91
5.2. Definition of Terrorism by the Participants.....	93
5.3. Causes of Terrorism in Kirkuk	95
5.3.1. Political Causes	96
5.3.2. Economic Causes	98
5.3.3. Cultural Structure.....	101
5.3.4. Religious Causes.....	103
5.3.5. Geographical Position of Kirkuk	106
5.4. Targeting of the Kurdish Families and Neighborhoods	108
5.5. Impacts of Terrorism.....	109
5.5.1. Psychological Impacts.....	110
5.5.2. Social Impacts.....	116
5.5.3. Economic Impacts.....	122
CONCLUSION	128
REFERENCES.....	133
APPENDIXES.....	142
Appendix 1: Interview Form.....	142
Appendix 2: Geographical Location of Kirkuk from the Iraq State.	144
Appendix 3: Anfal Campaigns	145
ÖZGEÇMİŞ	146

BİLİMSEL ETİK BİLDİRİMİ

Yüksek Lisans tezi olarak hazırladığım [**The Impacts of Terrorism on Kurdish Families in the Kirkuk City**] adlı çalışmanın öneri aşamasından sonuçlanmasına kadar geçen süreçte bilimsel etiğe ve akademik kurallara özenle uyduğumu, tez içindeki tüm bilgileri bilimsel ahlak ve gelenek çerçevesinde elde ettiğimi, tez yazım kurallarına uygun olarak hazırladığım bu çalışmamda doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak yaptığım her alıntıya kaynak gösterdiğimi ve yararlandığım eserlerin kaynakçada gösterilenlerden oluştuğunu beyan ederim.

1 /08/ 2017

İmza

SALAH ESA MAJID

THESIS ACCEPTANCE AND APPROVAL

This thesis entitled “**The Impacts of Terrorism on Kurdish Families in the Kirkuk City]**” presented by Salah Esa MAJID under the supervision of Dr. Maide GÖK in the Sociology department has been accepted as a Master Thesis according to the rules of Higher Education Intuition of Republic of Turkey on 01 / 08 /2017 with unanimity of the member of jury.

Chair: Asst.

Signature:

Member: Asst. Prof. Dr.

Signature:

Member: Asst. Prof. Dr.

Signature:

This thesis has been approved by the committee of the institute of science on /...../.....
with decision number/.....

Signature

Assoc, Prof. Dr. Yaşar BAŞ

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated:

To my dear and beloved mother Rabiaa Hama Saeed who has substituted my father's place since my childhood.

To all original residents of Kirkuk, especially those steadfast Kurdish families who didn't leave their city despite of terrorist attacks and did not surrender to the terrorism, I hope God protect them from every danger.

To all the people who believe in peace, coexistence, non-violence and tolerance.

To my all dear students from Shorsh preparatory school who were always wishing me success during my academic journey.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT (ÖNSÖZ)

I most sincerely wish to express my gratitude to all people who in one way or another presented the help me of any kind when conducting this study.

I would like to express my profound gratitude to my previous study supervisor, Assistance Professor Dr. Maide Gök for her intellectual guidance that she enabled me to work through the thesis and to complete this thesis successfully. Really she is so tired with me and she wanted me to succeed, but unfortunately two week before thesis meeting she left University and couldn't continue with me, but I cannot forget her attempt with me ever. Also I would like to thank my new supervisor Assistance Professor Dr. Ahmed Emin Osmanoğlu for his supervision of my thesis instead of Maide Gök, if he didnt help me, I couldn't finish it at the same time.

I thank all my family members for their generous encouragement and supports. Also I have very special thanks to my beloved mother, who continuously encouraged and backed me during my life, I have left her many times in order to finish my study abroad so I demand her forgiveness.

Also my sincere appreciation is extended to those Kurdish families in Kirkuk whom I visited them for my research and they helped me seriously, furthermore were ready to receive me for interviewing. I was very glad to meet them and wish their city be a safest place and far from terrorism forever.

ÖZET

Geçmişine bakıldığında Kerkük'ün en az barış döngüsüne sahip olan şehir olduğu görülmektedir. Bunun en önemli nedenleri arasında, şehrin coğrafik yapısı, ekonominin merkezi olması ve petrol rafinelerine sahip olması sayılabilmektedir. Söz konusu nedenlerden dolayı, herkes şehrin kontrolünü ele geçirmeyi ve şehre sahip olmayı istemiş, bu amaç için savaşa ve mücadeleye hazır olmuşlardır. Şehir için ortaya çıkan çatışmalar farklı şekillerde yansımıştır, bunlardan biri terördür. Kerkük iki çeşit teröre şahitlik etmiştir. Bunlardan ilki devlet terörüdür; Irak Hükümeti'ni resmi olarak yöneten Baasçılar tarafından ve ikinci tür terör ise yaklaşık on dört yıl süren Baas Rejimi'nin yıkılmasından sonra terörist gruplarca çıkarılmıştır.

Bu çalışma Kerkük'te terörün tarihini iki aşamalı olarak ortaya çıkarmayı hedeflemekle birlikte, şehre çok büyük etkisi olan devlet terörünü ve terörist gruplarca yürütülen terörün Kerkük'teki Kürt aileler üzerindeki etkilerini görünür kılmayı amaçlamaktadır. Çalışma yüz yüze görüşmeler aracılığıyla on beş Kürt aile ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Terörün farklı alanlarda Kürt aileler üzerinde, özellikle terörün doğrudan etkilediği ailelerde, birçok olumsuz etkisi bulunmaktadır, fakat bu çalışma psikolojik, fiziksel, sosyal ve ekonomik etkilerine odaklanmıştır. Psikolojik ve fiziksel olarak, terör endişe yaratmaya, intihar patlamalarının yarattığı sonlanmayan korkuya, fiziksel ve psikolojik hastalıklara neden olabilmektedir. Bununla birlikte, sosyal yaşam açısından, sosyal güvenin ve farklı unsurlardan oluşan sosyal ilişkilerin ortadan kalkmasına yol açmaktadır. Ayrıca, terör ekonomik açıdan haneye gelir getiren bireylerin yaralanmasına ya da ölmesine neden olabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Terörizm, Kürt aileleri, Kerkük.

ABSTRACT

Kirkuk city has seen the least peaceful circumstances along its history due some reasons; the most prominent reason is the multiplicity of nationalities, city's geographical location, also its importance economical center of the natural resources and raw oil reservoirs, so because of these reasons everybody tries to govern authority and ownership of the city and ready to fight for the sake of it. The conflicts over Kirkuk have been reflected in different ways, one of which is terrorism, Kirkuk has witnessed two types of terrorism: firstly is state terrorism by the former Iraqi state led by Baathists, and secondly terrorism by terrorist groups after the fall of the Baath regime for about fourteen years.

This study wants to discover the history of terrorism in Kirkuk in two phases that they are state terrorism and terrorism by groups which both of them were hit it strongly, and it highlights the impacts of terrorism on the Kurdish families in Kirkuk. Also it is a field study which data collection depended on the interviewing face to face with visiting area's study practically that consists of fifteen Kurdish families. Terrorism has reflected negative impacts on the Kurdish families in Kirkuk in various areas, especially those families who have been hit by terrorism, but in this study were focused psychological, physical, social and economic side. Psychologically, was caused to creation anxiety, lasting fear of suicide explosion, lack of life insurance, some psychological and physical disease, also in term of social life it has removed the social confidence and social relations between different components, in addition to those economic damages that terrorist left on the affected families by lost breadwinner of families or injured a member.

Keywords: Terrorism, Kurdish families, Kirkuk city.

ABBREVIATIONS

BG:	Baath Government
BR:	Baath Regime
BP:	Baath Party
GOI:	Government of Iraq
KRG:	Kurdistan Region Government
UN:	United Nation
USA:	United State of America
ISIL:	Islamic State in Iraq and Levant
AQI:	Al-Qaida
AAI:	Ansar Al Islam
TJB:	Tawheed and Jihad Brigades
IKF	Interviewee Kurdish Families
HRW:	Human Rights Watch
IDP:	Internal Displacement Person
TZ	Terrorist Zone

LIST OF THE TABLES

Table 1: Frequencies of Definitional Elements in 109 Definition of Terrorism	37
Table 2: Population Statistics in the Province of Kirkuk According to the General Official Censuses.....	61
Table 3: Number of Civilian Casualties in Terrorist Operations in Iraq 2003_ 2016.	68
Table 4: Percentage of Police and Civilian Death in Total Deaths of Nine Most Violent Province of Iraq during May 2003- October 2006.....	70
Table 5: Comparative Data of Daily Armed Attacks in Selected Governorates.	71
Table 6: Number of Casualties, Injured Civilians and Security Forces in Terrorist Actions in Kirkuk 2003 – 2017.	72
Table 7: Terrorist Groups in Kirkuk with their Identities and Establishment.....	77
Table 8: Numbers of Different Terrorist Means of Terrorist Actions in Kirkuk during 1/1/2004 – 1/1/201.....	79
Table 9: Socio- Demographic Profiles of Participants.	92
Table 10: Definition of Terrorism by the Participants	93
Table 11: Impacts of Terrorism on the Psychology of the Participants.....	116
Table 12: Financial Allocations for Some Government Services from the Public Budget since 2006- 2010.	123
Table 13: General Consequences of Terrorism on Participants	127

INTRODUCTION

Kirkuk city has gone through many difficult stages and political changes in its history, which made it the least time of the security situation and stability after the establishment of the state of Iraq so far. One stage that the city has undergone is terrorism, either state terrorism by the former Baath regime (BR) or by terrorist organizations after the so-called Iraq liberation process. Terrorism has hit Kirkuk strongly and left many bad reflections, so this research wants to focus on those impacts which terrorism has created on the city generally, and on the affected Kurdish families who have affected a kind of terrorism particularly. It is a field study that study area is Kirkuk central district and fifteen Kurdish families by interview face to face method.

The phenomenon of terrorism in the world is considered as one of the most dangerous that threatens security of countries, because it is targeted at an important aspect including the security, stability, and future of the societies, especially when the terrorist acts is combined with the ambitions and objectives of external forces that do not want to use their direct tools, but by relying on engines to create crises within the target or the exploitation of its borders or surrounding political conditions, or at other times dispersed in the flesh and fabric of society within that state. It may encourage one of its categories to conduct that harms the society and threatens its safety, including the use of violence, to achieve political goals or interests may be reflected in serving external, regional or international parties (Al Dlemi, 2010, 17).

Although the phenomenon of violence as a form of terrorism was the hallmark of primitive societies, the society of jungle law and survival of the strongest, it has not expanded in scope and has not posed a serious threat to societies except in recent years. So terrorism today has become a real threat to human existence, civilization, and achievements, and terrorist activities have become widely practiced across time and across the past, present, and future. With the development of technological progress, terrorism has passed through an advanced and more dangerous stage because terrorists sometimes use technology in their acts, such as chemical weapons, mortgaging planes or internet networks to carry out terrorist operations that threaten

their opponents. So now terrorism is advanced and can to spread in everywhere and include every state. It is practiced in the South as it is practiced in the North, which we see in the East, as we see in the West. Moreover, the danger of terrorism is also increasing in view of the very large number of terrorist organizations that carry out terrorism that involves unlimited violence and is not restricted by law or morals, in view of the complexity of the organization and secrecy of the activity of these terrorist organizations, as well as the development of the use of these organizations of weapons and equipment.

According to the theoretical approach for analyzing of violence and terrorism, it has appeared that these two phenomena have no single reason rather they are returned to several reasons. Perhaps terrorism is a psychological or psycho- social illness and will be happened because of the disorder of the human mind, or terrorism cause is likely a reaction in exchange for the suppression of human right or lack of freedoms especially political freedom, so in that case individuals resort to terrorism to end dictatorship, or in sometimes the people of the region to demand their rights and freedoms will be forced to use violence and terrorism in return for the tyrannical regime in their countries, or according Karl Marx's theory, poverty or injustice in the division of wealth, motivates the sense of oppressed people to use terrorism that it is at that time in a certain country, most of its wealth is monopolized by a minority and they have a big difference with majority of people that the conflict between these two classes leads to terrorism, especially the poor, when they seek their share in this wealth, or relative deprivation is another reason for terrorism when part of a particular nationality or particular doctrine is deprived by a state and does not count them as some other.

Inability of social institutions to play main their role and functions causes to the emergence of social problems such terrorism as Robert Merton believes that social problems arise as a result of a gap between the social norms and social behavior it is creates when these institutions not able to perform its real function in society. Or terrorism is a person's revenge to that society who lives inside it when life does not go according to his wishes. In that time violence is used as a result of this. Although, these causes lead to terrorism but is not a justification for its use, rather instead of reaction, the reason for its appearance must be eliminated, because who carry out

terrorism by any justification they are not agreeable and will not have anywhere in the international community, even those humiliated or enslaved nations who struggle for freedom and stability if they follow the path of terrorism after that strugglers will be earned to the name of terrorist.

It is difficult for any researcher if he wants to research about terrorism impartially, because the first problem that comes before it is the definition of the term and the identity of those groups who carry out terrorism and which is so-called political violence, because this term is complex and has non-consensus also carries many definitions, the definitions vary according to the interests and opinions of different direction and parties. There is no international consensus on the identity of terrorist groups that in the view of some countries are on the terrorism list, also not have unanimity on that list which was put by USA to the classification of groups in the world, which will renew or increase new parties to it yearly. Hereby, the definitions of terrorism is changing and the countries are divided into two kinds, it means who are accounted as terrorist in the directions of some countries, they are recognized as a warrior for freedom and independence in the belief of some others, those individuals and groups who are known as terrorist at the USA and who allocate a prize money to arrest or kill them, in some other countries are opened the borders and support them. Therefore, these differences about terrorism, is differed views of the scholars to reach one definition, even the UN has often failed to determine a special definition that satisfies everyone, also the conference of 1973 was ended without clear reaching to the definition for terrorism (Azaddin, 1986, 9).

So it is a great hindrance in front of the research in terrorism, but if the researcher wants to strive in this extent neutrally, must not to enter himself into these conflicts except talking and describing the reality that created a state of violence and terrorism without who is responsible for this. Hence, in the direction of the researcher in the terrorism field, terrorism is that existent in the use of violence, murder, kidnapping, intimidation or any other forms which has political or any other purpose, and talking about those impacts which terrorism is making on the individuals and society without self- improvement to the political matters that who is terrorist and who is struggler and rightly to use it for any reason, Therefore, for any controversial and disputed subject, the researcher cannot be inclined to one side against the other.

Some believe that the history of terrorism is old and goes back to the primitive societies because violence is a characteristic of the nature of human and comes with along the life of humanity, while some other believe that its appearance for the first time in an organized manner dates back to the French Revolution. But after the attacks of September 11, 2001, this term has become worldwide concern and interesting subject at all, because the attacks shook the world and were great, where they were able to create victims in the depth of the largest state in terms of power, this is a challenge to the world that terrorism if it wants can reach every place. The impacts of this event were that it was divided the world into two blocs: the first were included anti- terrorism countries which were led by the USA and the large coalition was gathered around it, the second was the terrorism supporter bloc, which included those countries that the USA accused them by supporter and shelter of terrorism, the example of these states was Afghanistan in the era of Taliban's party and the Iraq of the Baath party's era. So, in turn, America and its allies ended the rule of these two parties in both countries.

In 2001, with military intervention they excluded Taliban from power because of its resettling the head of Al-Qaida (Osama Bin Laden) in their state while he was the first responsible for the 11 September attacks. Also in 2003, with military force they finished Saddam Hussein's regime in Iraq where the rationales for this operation was the relationship between Saddam and Al-Qaida organization. Although that war named by Iraqi freedom process and was ended Saddam's rule, but Iraq after him was not became that state was expected, it means that Iraq's after is not a state of freedom and democracy, also that process couldn't end the conflicts and violence, rather in terms of security has become worse, because it changed to a place for emergence of hundreds of terrorist groups that were not yet controlled. Also currently is a producer of terrorism with the worst state for life during fourteen years ago, hundreds of thousands of Iraqis have become victims of terrorism and a million people have been displaced who have left the country, with damage billion dollars in infrastructure economically.

Due to some disjunctive reasons which are returned to the composition multiplicity of the population which doesn't consist of one component and it be seen as a microcosm of Iraq, and its known with oil wealth, and its geographical location

which is close to the place of terrorism, Kirkuk was one of the Iraqi cities that faced terrorism particularly. Also, it was the target of terrorist groups densely where tens of them were made around it. In all cases, terrorism wants to leave many negative impacts to reach their goals in this way as fast. So terrorism in Kirkuk has done same which its impacts included not only on deaths but also on other variables as injuries, explosion, kidnappings, creating state of threat and anxiety among the population. Also has changed the demographics of the target areas, where many people left their areas because fear of killing. On the other hand, it could to remove the social peace between ethnic groups of the city, had an important role to reduction confidence and relationship between them where there is no one Kurdish family lives in an Arabic quarter. In addition those, it disserved lot of material damages at each of family level where it was lost many families' head, and at the city level the oil pipelines have been faced many terrorist operations that caused by stop their import to abroad, therewith other economic damage as result of demolition of governmental buildings, streets, markets and houses of people. So the purpose of this research is to delineate all the influences that have left behind terrorism on the city and Kurdish families. Terrorism in both stages; state terrorism, terrorism by groups and organizations, has many impacts, but in this research it has focused on the terrorist organization impacts that have broken out after 2003 in each psychology, social and economy side.

This research contains both theoretical and practical extent. Theoretical side included four chapters which dedicated to research methodology, literature review, conceptual frame and theoretical approach of terrorism. Practical side is findings of the research which included one chapter. Also to answer the main question (What are the impacts of terrorism on the Kurdish families in the city of Kirkuk), this research have divided for five chapters, chapter one deals with both of topic of the research, importance and the aims, research main questions, research methodologies, study area and limitation of the research.

Chapter two is literature review chapter, which specialized to those previous studies or topics which carried out for terrorism impacts in each of psychological, social and economical aspects. Chapter three which so-called conceptual frames were given details about definition of three variable concepts which are terrorism, family and Kirkuk city. It has been discussed definition terrorism in the perspective of scholars,

in legislation of some countries with definition it in the sociological sciences, also types of terrorism that are seeable in Kirkuk. Furthermore, in the same chapter family has been defined with its functions and types of the Kurdish families in Kirkuk. Meanwhile, some information have been stated about Kirkuk city that included brief history, geographical location, administrative borders, population, history of terrorism and those terrorist groups who have carried out terrorism in Kirkuk with statement some statistics about terrorism in the Iraq and Kirkuk city. For those it was depended on scientific resources and trusted documents.

In the chapter four, the theoretical approach has referred which were analyzed and dealt theories of terrorism. Although those theories are a lot, but here those were stated that apply on the Iraqi terrorism and more focused on social theories. Finally, chapter five was dedicated to findings, which included all information about interviewee Kurdish families, main causes of terrorism in Kirkuk, targeting of Kurdish families and neighborhoods and impacts of terrorism.

CHAPTER ONE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The chapter is theoretical framework of the study which has included topic of the research about Kirkuk issues, research importance which clear the importance of the research in both theoretical and practical, aims that is showed what are those findings that the researcher want to find it finally, also main questions of the research which is tried to get response to them in the findings. Furthermore, research methodologies which were used about how the research was conducted, study area which has determined the place of research that it is Kirkuk city and fifteen Kurdish families, and limitation of the research that just included Kirkuk central district and Kurdish neighborhoods.

1.1. Topic of the Research

After formation of the Iraqi state in 1921 till now, the province of Kirkuk was disputed areas between Iraqi government and Kurds or between Arabs and Kurds, and the great part of struggle of the Kurds in the Iraq was to request re is different from turning Kirkuk to them. Also, for the Kurds in Iraq, Kirkuk has always been basic part of what they would call Kurdistan. It is for Turkmen component is the same thing while they claim that the identity of Kirkuk belongs to them, meanwhile, Arab direction is different with the two former claims when they believe that Kirkuk is just the city of Iraq (Heacock, 2010, 10). Therefore the successive governments in Iraq have tried to erase the Kurdish identity in the city, and used all means of violence and terrorism against them, especially against Kurd and Turkmen under state terrorism in the era of the former Arabic Socialist Baath Party's government, also they carried out the (Arabization) from the city through several stages in order to reduce the proportion of Kurd and Turkmen from there by two forms: first mandatory expulsion of them in the city, second: bringing Arabs from the Arab areas to Kirkuk with many privileges.

The disputes about Kirkuk lasted until the year 2003 and downfall of the Saddam Hussein's government that turned out to another stage, because the Kurds controlled majority power in the city which had previously been under the control of the Arab

component. So the issue of Kirkuk has shifted from the internal into a territorial issue because some of the regional countries which surrounded of Iraq interfered in the identity of this city when regarding it conflicts fall among them. After 2003, those conflicts about Kirkuk have more hardened and taken the other forms that one was implementation of terrorist operations, car bomb explosions and implementation terrorist attacks for occupation the city by the terrorist groups.

After the USA led invasion to Iraq and creation a new situation on 9 April 2003, some people from the Iraq who had not agreed with this occupation started opposing with the new situation. Those they were from the Sunni Arabs, with the supporters and loyalists of the former regime. So they were fighting and opposing to US forces and new the Iraqi government by violence, explosions, militant insurgence, also by terrorist attacks against USA and Iraqi security forces, and those who have supported them from the Iraqi people. Therefore many of the terrorist groups were created from the Sunni Arab areas which is co- called Sunni triangle. Because they named their fighting by the war against occupation of Muslim land or Islam's war against the Crusaders, this have caused to bring some terrorist organizations abroad to the Iraq in front of them Al Qaida terrorist organization and in the late the Islamic State in Iraq and Levant. Hereby the Iraqi cities particularly Sunni cities have witnessed broad campaigns of murder and terrorist raids, some of them were taken over and it came under the control of these organizations. This has caused to destroy many places and many material damages of the Iraq in economic side; from the moral side it created a bad psychological status on the populations who part of them left their places because of having terrorist operations, so this situation caused to the demographic change of cities. Furthermore, the hundreds of thousands people had been killed.

Kirkuk is also not out of the terrorist attacks during the devastation of the security situation in Iraq, where it can be said that after the capital city of Baghdad; most of the terrorist operations were carried out in Kirkuk, especially until such time that was the passageway with those areas where terrorist groups settled from there. From the national side, Kirkuk city is consisting of four major ethnic groups who they are (Kurds, Arabs, Turkmens, and Chaldean/Assyrians), every nations and their regions has been faced terrorist attacks and they gave victims in Kirkuk, but among them Kurds have got most of terrorist rate, the purpose of this is to create fear and anxiety

status among them to leave the city. Also for reducing the proportion of the Kurdish population in Kirkuk because now the majority of the authorities of Kirkuk are under the Kurdish control. From the other hand in order to take revenge them because Kurds had helped Americans' forces to occupy Iraq, so terrorist operations were occurring in Kirkuk daily and many people had been sacrificed for that until the month of June 2014.

When the Islamic state (ISIL) had taken the control of a large part of the Arab areas in the province of Kirkuk, communication and transportation between Kirkuk and other Arabic areas which were places of terrorists before disconnected, after that the terrorist militants were not able to enter Kirkuk for terrorist activities. Also, Kurdish forces have controlled the security situation by taking strong crackdown and closing borders with those areas. After that the terrorist operations inside Kirkuk have been reduced greatly and changed from the interior explosions into the terrorist attacks for occupying the city, so the (ISIL) have attacked many times for this so far, but they were failed each of the times.

As a result of this continues suicide bombings and terrorist attacks that targeted this city about thirteen years ago, some great impacts have been left on the inhabitants of the city in general, and especially on the Kurdish families. From the loss of people was resulted to the killing and injuring ten thousands of civil people and security forces from the population of the city where according to statistics a large portion of them are in the Kurdish ethnicity, due to of the explosions inside the city or in the military confrontations against terrorist groups. Psychologically it created a status of fear and anxiety among the people; they're afraid when they go to the markets and crowded public places, because they suppose probably suicidal terrorist commit suicide himself, or when strange car parks in a place, they think it may be burst. This situation became them don't feel tranquility in psychologically because they are not sure in their souls, also because their city is targeted every time by terrorist groups. The people of Kirkuk are scaring this that the city may be fell down under the control of them.

In social terms, there is no trust between different components or it is very weak because each of them accuses other as responsible of terrorist operations. Kurds

accuse Arabs that some of them were involved with terrorism, because the majority of the terrorist groups belonging to the Arabic, so they are fearing of every Arabian persons and a Kurdish person will not dare to visit Arabic area in Kirkuk fearing of kidnapping and demand money in exchange for his freedom, or if a Kurdish family settled before from an Arabic area, after that bad situation has left and fled to other Kurdish area. Also in material aspects the impacts are seeing itself in damages of infrastructure and economic structure of the city, because in many cases terrorist militants have blew the oil fields what caused to stop exporting oil abroad, terrorist attacks have caused to destruction areas, homes, streets, markets of citizens which needed a great material expenses for reconstruction again, and other than that some investment companies have left the city because of terrorist threats, thus, some people became unemployed and have lost their jobs.

Under the light of these situations and for the researching about those impacts accurately and widely, this thesis wants to look through a sociological analysis of those impacts which reflected on the Kurdish families negatively, results and social problems that phenomenon of terrorism created on Kurdish families in the city of Kirkuk.

1.2. Importance of the Research

The importance of this research returns to its subject (impacts of terrorism), that it is dreaded epidemic if has spread in the society, will leave various negative reflections. So to prevent or reduce its impacts, scientific research and serious studies should be increased to investigate the appearance causes and how to treat it in order to prohibit its traces; this research can be a scientific attempt for studying about terrorism in Kirkuk particularly. The phenomenon of terrorism has become a global and included many countries that Iraq and Kirkuk is one that inclusion, so this research is able to know how terrorism have played a bad role in the sabotaging security situation in Iraq, especially in the city of Kirkuk.

Another importance return to the theoretical literature which terrorism concept was defined in the scientific resources with determining its types, also definition of family concept from the sociological sciences with main functions and clarifying

Kurdish families in the Kirkuk theoretically. Also it shows those negative impacts that terrorism has created on the Kurdish families in each psychological, social and economic aspects which reflected them dangerously so that do a serious steps to remove or decrease impacts, with appearance the causes of terrorism in the city of Kirkuk that in the end it will present series proposals and recommendations to the authorities and those who interested for the security of the city, which is likely be useful to contribute in the eradication of the terrorism phenomenon from there. Also it will be the beginning to research on the terrorism in Kirkuk that may be useful for those who want to talk about this subject in the future. Other researchers are able to get benefits to scientific research purpose about other subjects of terrorism in the Kirkuk city.

1.3. Aims of the Research

Both scientific and social types of research have a set of aims that seek to achieve them, so my aims in this research are to know the history of the emergence and growing phenomenon of terrorism in the city of Kirkuk by comparison with the last few years of the history of this city, phenomenon of terrorism has historical roots or it is recent and emerged after some political changes. Also to show the negative impacts of terrorism in the Kirkuk city in death tolls, psychological, social and economic aspects, because terrorism caused to create social problems on the city's population of these aspects and it has reflected on the Kurdish families directly.

To state the basic causes of terrorism in Kirkuk why it became a main target by terrorist groups, it is because of multi- national ethnic groups or it return to other certain causes like richness of Kirkuk by petrol. Also find out those reasons why the Kurdish families and their areas are facing terrorist operations so much comparison with other areas, is the reason returns for expulsion them from the city to reduce the proportion, because Kurds are insisting on that saying yet that Kirkuk is Kurdish, or these terrorist operations is for revenge the Kurds due to they were loyalty of American forces when they occupied Iraq in 2003. The other aims of this research are to know did terrorism spread the social chaos and sectarian war between the ethnic groups of the city, especially between Kurds and Arabs or not, because as seems the identity of many of the terrorist groups belongs to Arabs. And is terrorism

was able to remove or reduce the social trusts between different components of the city, because as seems it has a weak relationship between them may be terrorism is a main factor.

1.4. Main Questions of the Research

This research will try to answer those mains questions:

*What are the causes of terrorism in Kirkuk in general? Or why Kirkuk is targeted by terrorist groups?

*Are the Kurdish neighborhoods and Kurdish families facing more terrorist operations than other areas and other families in the city of Kirkuk?

*Did terrorist operations create bad impacts on the affected Kurdish families in the Kirkuk city? If it did what are them?

* Which type of family in Kirkuk is more impacted by the terrorism?

*Have terrorism able to play bad role for the demolition the social relationship among the various ethnic groups in the Kirkuk city?

*What are the recommendations and proposals which useful for the study and analysis of terrorism phenomenon, what are those actions should be taken by the concerned authorities to prevent or reduce terrorism in the city of Kirkuk?

1.5. Research Methodology

In this study, the two main methods have been took, historical method to show the history of terrorism in the city of Kirkuk. This research aims to show the appearance of terrorism in the city of Kirkuk from the two different stages; first, state terrorism which started during 1988- 2003 and second, terrorism of organizations and groups that includes 2003- 2017 years, each of two stages have been referred but focused on the second stage more in impacts and reflections because the cases are new and ongoing at this stage.

Also due to the nature of the subject of current research impacts of terrorism, and to achieve the aims of the research it have been depended on the method of face to face

interview. That it is one of the research descriptive methods which stands on the collection and analysis of social data by means of research such as interview, and questionnaire form for getting information on a lot of number of people who related with the studied phenomenon (Abrash, 2013, 243).

This study is field study that researcher has gone to the research community practically, and samples include fifteen affected Kurdish families who have affected a kind of terrorism like one of their members was killed, lost or injured in a terrorist act, or one of them was captured by terrorist groups who they are captive under their hands with mysterious fate yet, or other cases that some person was threatened by terrorist to pay money or give up a certain work. The data collection have depended on the interviewing by asking some open ended questions face to face to interviewees in order to get those findings that researcher shows in this thesis which consisted of main questions of this research study with other question. Then a recorder for recording interviewees' response was used to arrange answers according to the question sections.

I think interview is good method for my topic because helps me to get exact and specific information about that subject which I want to research about it, because it can be heard answers from them directly and what are wanted can be asked, in this case, the person is likely to express his issue clearly and accurately, also because some people like to give information orally not writing, and some people do not know to write, so they cannot give the information only through the interview.

1.6. Study Area

From the practical side, the study area of this research is consisting of fifteen Kurdish families from the Kirkuk city who they are living in the different Kurdish neighborhoods which are consisting of about more twenty quarters, some of them were having before, and others were made after the Iraqi freedom process after year of 2003. Their populations are from those Kurdish families who have returned to Kirkuk after they had been expelled before by the Iraqi former regime Saddam Husain. The researcher has got a sample of the Kurdish family who are affected from different types of terrorism, such as one of the members of the family were killed in a

terrorist process or in a terrorist attacks in the city of Kirkuk, or a person who was infected by a wound from a terrorist process, or those families that one member of them were arrested by the terrorist groups and then was not freed yet, or those people who have lost their job as a result of threats by terrorist groups to give up on their jobs, with other cases that terrorists exacted money from the rich people forcibly. The results of this study will socialize to all Kurdish families in the city of Kirkuk with the ongoing terrorism in their city.

1.7. Limitations of the Research

The limitation of my study is the state of Iraq- the city of Kirkuk, and in the city of Kirkuk, are Kurdish families who are living in the Kurdish neighborhoods. Despite the terrorism had been left impacts and reflection on all the populations of Kirkuk (Kurd, Turkmen, Arab and Assyrians) generally, and other districts and sub-districts which affiliated to the Kirkuk province were affected, but for my research I just focused on the Kurdish neighborhoods and samples in the Kurdish families have got in the central of Kirkuk, for some reasons:

Firstly much of the terrorist operations have been carried out from the Kurdish areas comparing with other areas, so the impacts of terrorism were more reflected from there.

Secondly the research doesn't know other nations' language so cannot communicate with them and it was left for other researcher to do in the other time.

Thirdly those areas and quarters that other nations have settled from, are not have good security such as Arabic neighborhoods, so any Kurdish researcher cannot visit them for any researches because it may be dangerous for him in term of security.

Fourthly some of other districts and areas which belong to Kirkuk province currently are under the control of terrorist groups and known by terrorist zone so anybody is unable to visit them for the purpose of research.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEWS

Literature review has been considered like theoretical heritage can launch him to get to serve the new results of scientific research, starting from the subject of my study, there are some theoretical writings on the subject of terrorism in general, but most will focus here on research and academic studies which coincided with the intensification of the study of this phenomenon in Iraqi society. As well as the issue of terrorism is covered topics, and there are many studies that touched on various aspects. In the literatures, there are a few research about that topic and I couldn't find any research about impacts of terrorism in Kirkuk directly, so my thesis will be first in that field, except some other researches which perhaps be connected and closed to that topic title which was got two kinds of them: internal studies are those which carried out in Iraq previously, external which they were done from the out.

Alzubaidi's and Fakhri's study (2010), about terrorism and its impacts on the human development in Iraq has stated all impacts which were made by terrorism in Iraq on the human developments in all sides of economy, individual income, age average, health, living conditions, life expectancy, number of child deaths, illiteracy rates and security situation, all of those situations in Iraq went to the bad condition due to the impact of terrorism, despite the large number of dead and wounded from the spiritual damage.

The researchers have used descriptive analytical method to describe and analysis those impacts of terrorism which was created on the human development in Iraq, with the collection of information through sources and clearest in the table and scientific data, they explained that the terrorism practiced different impacts in the whole of the public life, including those related to issues of development and reconstruction especially its impacts on human development conditions, including practiced terrorist and suicidal operations with its impact on human development and components guide such as; health, education and income guide.

When the researchers has reviewed the human development indicators in the first situation in the light of terrorism and instability, they found that the value of human development index in Iraq reached to 0.520 under the terrorism situation, which put it in the ranking 119 among countries in the world. When they moved to the second

review of the situation, which in the absence of terrorism and assuming the continuation of the conditions of security and stability, and highest value attained human development indicators, they have noted that the latter has reached higher levels than in the previous situation under conditions of terrorism, it has reached the value of human development index in Iraq to the highest value under the conditions of stability and security, which it is 0.598 and ranked 109 among the countries of the world.

Also thirdly is the hypothetical situation, that the researchers estimate value of the human development index and assuming the relative improvement due to the absence of terrorism and providing state posses security and stability to some extent. When they saw that the value of human development and its sub-components are much different than which stated in both previous situations, if the situation goes other than what didn't match a secure and stable environment, it certainly will contribute to stability factors will make much better levels of economic and social level. Specifically, the progress that is reflected in the high human development indicators and its sub-components, also they revealed that if the security and stability are providing, the guide value of human development in Iraq will rise to 0.672 and it takes 86th rank among countries in the world, and Iraq will move by this value to higher rank among the middle human development countries instead of its bottom of the list of those countries.

Also, they have used historical method for comparing different stages of terrorism in Iraq which they were years of (1991_2003) in the era of the former regime, with years of (2003_2010) after the time of the US military invasion and former regime's collapse. They explained that Iraq has seen a rise in terrorism unrivaled after the US military invasion in (2003_2010) compared with the previous period (1991_2003), which has seen only a few operations, while the prior year of 2003 nearly 138 terrorist attacks caused to death 511 people and 715 wounded. In return, it can be seen the second period (2003_2010) saw 12740) terrorist operations that resulted 49219 dead and 109059 injured; an average increased more than %900, although the first period before 2003 was twelve years while the second is only eight years, which resulted in a catastrophic impact on the overall public life in Iraq, and on all the economic, social and political levels. And reveal the terrorism data after 2003, they

have increased quite dramatically to 6439 operations during the period (1991_2010) reached those processes that peak in 2010 to the 1176 terrorist attacks, but the specific target low despite an increase in terrorist attacks through the reduction of the number of dead and wounded.

At conclusion they have reached that terrorism has a negative impact on human development indicators in Iraq; through direct impacts on the personal security and what it represents a threat in the life, as well as the indirect impacts on the ability to access to health, education and income resources, what made the matters worse, there were no economic and social remedies to combat terrorism or reduce it, just has been relied excessively on the use of force, arming and relying on the security services to combat it, despite it is a fast processor, however, but they are not effective solutions to reduce the phenomenon of extremism that leads to terrorism, they are temporary solutions do not hold long.

I can use this topic and get benefit because showed the number of terrorist operation in Iraq since (1991_2010) and it's very useful for me to determine history of terrorism in Kirkuk. Also this research explained some impacts of terrorism in Iraq generally, especially in human developments including those impacts were affected on the cities which Kirkuk one of them although my research will focuses on the Kirkuk particularly. Some information in that topic will be useful for my conceptual frame.

Abas's study (2012), analytical study of factors associated with familial disintegration of the Iraqi family after the events of 9\4\2003, has focused the disintegration of family factors and its causes at Iraqi family in the light of social and economic changes and the political transformation that has occurred on the Iraqi society after the events of on April 9 2003, that this date is the occupation of Iraq by USA forces and the Iraqi former regime was destroyed also the new government was established. The researcher shed light on the factors of family disintegration like loss of the father, migration, displacement, sectarian violence and crimes of terrorism. The research came out some set of recommendations and proposals after the theoretical analysis of the disintegration of the family study.

The researcher has used the descriptive analytical method for the description and analysis of social and political factors related to family disintegration of Iraqi society, from those factors he focused on the two main factors which were made as a result of terrorism operation and interior war in Iraq. Firstly: displacement that was intended to force individuals and groups to leave their regions of population because of the threat by armed terrorist or sectarian groups. People from those areas were forced to migrate in order to preserve their life after they were dominated by armed terrorist groups in their areas. He has stated that the extreme types of migration that have occurred in Iraq after April 9, 2003, when it was dubbed the term of displacement, it has led to the disintegration of those families socially and frustrated psychologically because most of the displaced families lost father or mother or one of their members.

Secondly, social and sectarian violence, he indicated that the Iraqi family after this time faced the harshest social and sectarian violence in various ways, by terrorist and sectarian groups under the names of different styles to legitimize their terrorist actions. He stated that as a result of violence by terrorist groups, many of Iraqi families were torn apart and this situation led to the creation of a state of tension and cracking family with the bad relationship between family members.

In conclusion, the researcher has explained that the political crisis, the phenomenon of terrorism, succession of wars and manifestations of violence that rolled decades, has drained the psychological energy of the Iraqi family. The manifestations of clear burnout on the Iraqi individual have made him unstable and he is hesitant when taking his individual and social decisions, this psychological attrition has reduced effectiveness in shouldering his responsibilities towards his family, being a father, mother, brother, or big sister which affected one way or another on the cohesion of the Iraqi family psychologically and socially.

This study is close to the title of my research and it is a good guide for me, because it has focused on the terrorism operation and violence in Iraq which have influence on the Iraqi families especially after the date of 9/4/2003, it determined one impact of terrorism in Iraq that it is the dismantling of the family, also my thesis will focus on the impacts of terrorism on families that one impact will be from the social side, while mine will specialize Kurdish families in Kirkuk.

Hamza's and Khithy's study (2013), about the impact of terrorism on psychology of the child in Iraq, has focused terrorism impacts on the psychology of children in the Iraq after the US occupation, collapse of the security situation and appearance of terrorist attacks, whether this terrorism by US occupation forces, or by terrorist groups. The main impacts of terrorism on the psychology of the child which was indicated by this study are the anxiety, loss of emotional gratification, weakening the ability of family's members to bear frustration and stress, personality disorders, and poor sense of responsibility towards the family members. They have showed that Iraqi children were subjected to the worst forms of physical and emotional violence also the psychological abuse and unwanted emotional reactions. Also they have stated other field study which was held in Iraq about impacts of terrorism on children in 2004 on a group of 400 sample who their ages were ranged between 6-16, the reactions on the children were showed disturbances in sleep which it is the frequent waking at night, nightmares during sleep, anxiety, fear such as fear of the dark and insist sleeping with parents.

The researchers used descriptive method to describe the impacts of terrorism on the psychology of children in Iraq and they have relied on figures and statistics to show the number of dead and wounded Iraqi children by terrorist groups. Where they pointed out that the terrorist organizations in Iraq, such al-Qaida and armed militias caused by injury more than nine hundred Iraqi children since the beginning of 2010 until February of 2011. They have shown, according to the official statistics issued by the Ministry of the Iraqi human rights in 2010, one hundred seventy four Iraqi children were martyred and seven hundred seventy three of them were wounded, among that statistics, two of the killed and twenty three of the wounded children were from the city of Kirkuk. As well as from 2011, ninety six Iraqi children were killed with other three hundred eighty two wounded, among them, thirteen in the killed children and thirty eight in the wounded were from the city of Kirkuk.

This study is close to the title of my research that focused on the impacts of terrorism on Iraqi children in psychologically, but my thesis stands on families, this research has indicated the psychological impacts directly that affected the Iraqi children which it is useful for me to get benefit of them, also it was showed some statistics and

numbers of terrorism sacrifice in Iraq generally and also in Kirkuk specially which it is very useful for me too.

Majid's study (2012), psychological and social impacts of terrorism and violence on women and children, has put highlights the suffering of Iraqi families for impacts of violence and terrorism during the American occupation of Iraq in 2003 and what caused the tragedies psychological pressures with crises on the family in general and women or children in particular. She has focused on the Iraqi families who were suffered as a result of the war, blockade and continuing military operations by the USA forces, especially in the indiscriminate shelling, house raids, arrests, kidnapping and rape, in feeling of fear, anxiety, depression and insecurity, affecting clearly on the mental health on family members particularly on the women and children.

She has showed that psychologically, Iraqi women have suffered from a number of manifestations of psychological symptoms as a result of violence and those military operations that was used by the occupying forces, also as a result of the lasting tragic battle in Iraq, including: tension, preoccupation of mind for many events for most of the day, feeling unwell and fatigue and exhaustion. Socially, many Iraqi families have suffered many of the social and economic pressures because of the low standard of living, the lack of resources that has increased unemployment rate, resolving many of the institutions and government departments, also caused to rising in extreme poverty line among the Iraqi families. As well as, that condition was very worse regarding Iraqi children. They have suffered the worst forms of the psychological impacts like physical and emotional violence, health and neglect, as well as psychological abuse, unwanted emotional reactions, what after pressure disorders aftershock such sleep disturbances and represented in: frequent waking at night, insomnia, excessive sleeping and nightmares during sleep.

At the end, the researcher suggested some recommendations to remove the impacts of terrorism on the Iraqi woman and children, including: the recommendations of the media and educational entities to prepare Iraqi families and children for responsible life in a free society, spirit of understanding, peace, tolerance, equality between the sexes, friendship among all nations, national and religious group, also provide social counseling psychotherapy services through the establishment of community centers

to serve the families and children who are victims of terrorism and violence of the occupation forces in all regions.

This research has focused on terrorism impacts on the women and children in Iraq generally not just one city or region in psychologically and socially, but it is useful for everyone if he want to know how terrorism in Iraq reflected on the family. How she stated in her studies, and it is clear manner for every researcher who intend to research about it.

Also Jawad's study (2011), explained the real causes behind the growth of terrorism in Iraq after 2003. It has indicated those political and social changes which have contributed to the escalation of terrorist attacks in Iraq, especially when the Iraqi society is a multi social strata community; in may be terrorists from their investment projects to pass suspicious, which terrorism threatens whole political project in the Iraq. Accordingly, this study depended on the assumptions that there are many reasons of terrorism in Iraq which have included economic, political, sociological, ideological dimensions that frustrate Iraqi people and lead them to join the terrorist groups in Iraq. The researcher has stated the terrorist operations will threat the Iraqi political regime if the government cannot take into consideration all of the reasons and motivations of terrorism.

The researcher has used analytical and descriptive theory to classify the reasons and motives behind the spread of the phenomenon of terrorism in Iraq after April 9 2003, into two main groups of reasons: firstly internal reasons and other motivations which are from behind international growth of this phenomenon in Iraq after 2003. She has showed that the first reason is the socialization internal agencies, it is most important social system that able to contain and fight terrorism by awareness of communities toward rejection and contain this phenomenon. So decline in the role of socialization agencies which are included each (family, school, university, worship houses, media, political parties and civil society organizations) in Iraq before and after 2003, was one of the main reasons behind spreading terrorist operations in that country.

The conversion of some media, some houses of worship and some political parties to intellectual and logistical shelter for terrorism is other internal reason too, especially in 2006, after bombing of the two shrine Shiite Imams in Samarra. Another reason

for terrorism in Iraq is the psychological tendency, where there are people with criminal tendencies that approve of them to commit crimes in general and terrorist crimes in particular as a result of psychological factors inherent in their minds that prompt them to remove their mercy and compassion.

Also failure in education is another reason that led to the tendency of individuals to terrorism in Iraq and acquires some bad traits, on this basis Iraqi society is suffering because of the large proportion of illiterate which exceeded millions of individual between (15-50) age according to the latest UN statistics, this has created tremendous opportunities in front of the terrorist groups to affect the illiterate people and push them to their groups. On the other side the researcher has noted that disbanded of the former Iraqi army, Iraqi Ministry of Information, some departments and companies after 2003, is another reason for terrorism because they led to the losing living sources of thousands of Iraqi families, also it was another justification for jobless people to rebel the political system by joining to the terrorist groups. Another reason which was showed is existence of clear imbalance in the distribution of wealth and political participation of all segments of Iraqi society in the political decision, which this reflected negatively and directly on social justice levels in Iraq. This has created state of anger and resentment among certain class to the other categories and replies extreme reaction is accompanied by terrorist act.

Secondly is external reasons, this return to that Iraq is surrounded by some countries that they are not democratic, and they believe that the change experienced by Iraq after 2003 is an alarm bell will threatens the future of their countries. So the other countries see that the USA presence in Iraq targeted primarily within the framework of great Middle East Project that announced by the USA before, it is prompting those countries to support terrorism in the Iraq, and allowing them to enter into Iraq with providing weapons to target the entire Iraqi political project.

At conclusion, she has recommended some suggestion to reduce terrorism in Iraq that the most important of those recommendations are supporting the national reform efforts by Iraqi political regulation to promote political participation and pluralism, achievement of sustainable development and strengthening the role of civil society organizations to avoid those conditions that were created violence and extremism.

Also state institutions have to put policies and mechanisms aimed at the development of educational systems in order to promote values of tolerance, human coexistence at the grassroots level, and diligence of awareness for the Iraqi people and the media from dangers of terrorism and extremism, as well as the Iraqi state must to out under the US occupation.

This study is very important because has determined the causes of terrorism in Iraq in general, also Kirkuk is a city of Iraq, so the causes of terrorism in Kirkuk are the same with other extra may be specialized to the Kirkuk and doesn't have in other areas. It is very useful study for determining causes because every research about terrorism in Iraq will need to determine those factors which stranded behind.

Nabil's study (2013), reflections of terrorism on family has tried to highlight the most important repercussions left by terrorism on the family in the aspects of educational, psychological, and stems the importance of addressing this topic to study the fact that the implications of terrorist acts on family members not linked to the period of time itself, but beyond exceed to time periods and stages of other age of the lives of these individuals.

From the side of research methods, the researcher has used the descriptive method in the description of the facts and the theory of realism, but to know and analyze the reflections of terrorism on the families used methods of substantive analysis. This study included a field study in Algerian society to state reflection of terrorism on families in these aspects, firstly its reflections on educational performance of family. The researcher believed that education is the process of forming and preparing humanitarian personnel in a particular community at the appointed time and placed, and the family is the social unit where the child is created and interacts with its members, but terrorism is forming one of the changes which experienced by the family. It makes them ripe by appearance of new values, targets, building patterns of behaviors and relationships, because the existence of this crisis misses the situation of stability and security, and will replace by other terms such horror and instability, which is one of the obstacles to proper education.

Second, reflection of terrorism on satisfies the needs of family members: he has referred that the family unit plays directly a prominent role in the self growth and

maintains its strength, and success of family in achieving satisfy all needs of its members such as sense of security and confidence, improve interpersonal relationships between them, despite the provision needs of eating, clothing, education, and others, with the presence of terrorism that the whole family inevitable is going through some of the manifestations of failure, they are facing with permanent fear, tension, and conflict. Thus, the loyalty and harmony and homogeneity feelings of the family will vanish. At this time, the family is unable to provide its member's sense of security, affection, tenderness and will become incapable of it. For the emergence of a sense of different kinds of terrorism crisis such as pessimism, which rises when the sense of the individual not reassuring and predicted failure and bad luck.

At the end of this study, he concluded that all families those are living in conditions of insecurity and instability because of having terrorism will fail to perform their functions. This is the thing that reflected negatively on community life as a whole, and the reflections of terrorism is not limited only to the time period in which the related, but to exceed much further, because the secretions will appear later as a result of upbringing manner in which the light of the values of the crisis. Besides the psychological effects which sustained by their family members that will remain for longer periods of their lives, by this will appear that terrorism has before and after reflection on the family environment.

This study is important for me because it has explained some of terrorism impacts on families and it will be a guide for me which it near from my topic title, but it was on Algerian community while mine will be on Kurdish family, and it has focused more on psychological side, but my focusing will be more in this field.

Albaqmi's study (2008) the impact of the phenomenon of terrorism on the social, economic and psychological aspects of the Jordanian and the Saudi societies, that it is a social comparative study, had been used comparative method which aimed to identify the level of the phenomenon of terrorism in Jordan and Saudi Arabia at the University of Mutah with University of King Abdulaziz students, also showing impacts of terrorism phenomenon on social, economic and psychological aspects and its relationship with some variables.

The sample of this study consisted of both university students totaling (1004) students in boy and girls. This study was conducted in a manner of cluster sampling using a questionnaire form and was developed to collect data for this purpose. The research found some results; firstly the phenomenon of terrorism in Saudi society has a higher level than in the Jordanian society. Secondly impacts of this phenomenon in social, economic and psychological aspects are a higher level than the average in the two communities, where in Saudi society is higher percentage than Jordanian society with having most influential. Thirdly the social impact of this phenomenon in both communities is the highest ratio, followed by economic and the psychological impact. Fourthly the gender, income and specialization variables are statistically significant at the phenomenon of terrorism in both communities; the variable-old did not have any statistically significant differences appear on this phenomenon.

At the end of this study, he suggested set of recommendations including further research and studies of the impacts of phenomenon of terrorism for the both study communities. In addition, at the conclusion it has stated new ideas to reduce the economic, social and psychological impacts of the phenomenon of terrorism, and adoption of information policy is able to educate young people to aspects of this phenomenon, advocate the importance of international coordination for procedures, and necessary measures followed to reduce this phenomenon.

This research is important because it is a comparative study between two different societies, and it revealed the impacts of the phenomenon of terrorism from the social, economic and psychological aspects at students from two universities in personal level and not within the family. It is important source to those who matter the subject of the phenomenon of terrorism in these two communities. I can get a benefit in it for knowing the personal impacts of terrorism despite of my topic will focus on families.

Othman's study (2015), about terrorism and its impacts on the economic development in Egypt, was conducted in Egyptian Arab Republic in 2015 to show all the negative impacts that terrorism reflected on the aspects of economic development like clear impacts on the unemployment rate, inflation, finance, investment, financial markets, bankruptcy of companies, insurance and tourism sector. The aim of this

study is to showing the dangers of terrorism and the need to combat it, also its negative impacts as impediments in front of economic development that terrorism could demolish the economy of Egypt by putting the impact on income of tourism that caused to damage it and reduced annual tourists.

The researcher has used descriptive method also he relied on figures and statistical information to state impacts of terrorism, he showed that because of terrorism and terrorist operations, the unemployment rate was increased in Egypt that reaching to %24 in 2014. This led to the unemployment of Egyptian families. Terrorism in Egypt affected negatively in the increasing of inflation because the increased spending led to higher prices and stimulates investment. So this led to negative impacts on the economy and society, because in the case of terrorism, demand waned and slump appeared in the markets with depression of products as a result of falling investment, which resulted to increase rate of the inflation in Egypt, and the poverty rate has increased by %26 in the period during 2012-2013. As well as he showed that terrorism left impact on the general budget as a result of the lack of the imposition of economic growth and the financing of the budget deficit which caused the piece on the impact of the exchange rate; also budget was affected by the result of an attempt to provide the funds needed to combat terrorism, the budget deficit exceeded %10 of gross domestic production in 2011 and the public debt reached to % 90.5 of total GDP in mid-2014.

In conclusion, the researcher has reached in some facts that terrorism is the most serious problems of the present century and stands to destruction of the economy and national income, it is the enemy of economic development, also terrorism stops the wheel of development, has bad effects lead to increased unemployment and the flight of investment, declining funding and increasing of inflation. He recommended by need to address anti-terrorism through conferences, seminars and international community efforts so it can be eliminated to achieve development and prosperity.

This study has focused on the economic impacts of terrorism that it is close to my research topic, because I also pay attention on the impacts of terrorism on the economic side of Kurdish families in the city of Kirkuk, it is useful that can be got benefits to know all impacts which terrorism left on the Kurdish families in economy

which consists of material damage and loss of employment and the increase in the poverty rate among them because of the terrorist attacks and threat by terrorist groups in the city, but it is just about economic damages generally in Egypt while mine is focusing on the familial economic damages in the city of Kirkuk.

Chachar's, Mangi's, Abbasi's, and Chachar's study (2013), impacts of terrorism on the psychology of working women in Pakistan that was carried out in 2013, which is based on the issue of impacts of terrorism on psychology of working women from this state. In this study the researchers have used primary and secondary research methodology where their samples are Sindh, Karachi province of Pakistan. Also open questionnaire form was used which included ten question were asked to hundred working women. They were interviewed face to face in different sectors like as; education, multinational organizations, NGO's, health, working women in beauty parlors, daily wage earners etc. This study was based on qualitative and quantitative research that results were showed in tables and analyzed with the help of statistics.

The main purpose of this study was to find out those problems which were made as a result of terrorism that faced working women who are working in various capacities at various working place, but facing the same threats and scares. For limitation of this study, Karachi and Sindh in Pakistan were selected as the area of study, and only focused on working women whom their ages started from 20 to 40 years. In findings, this study has stated that terrorism activities in Sindh, Karachi sabotaged the environment of work, and working women feel anxiety because terrorism caused many psychology problems like blood pressure, insomnia, anxiety, nervousness etc. This study found the impacts on psychology of working women that results health in problems, for example %10 of them suffered the ill of back age, %10 suffered fright, %8 regressive behavior, %7 sleep problems etc. Also the consequences of terrorism on working women in Pakistan have been stated in percentage such; %20 of women voluntarily left their jobs, %22 of them preparing to leave the job, and % 18 of them advised by doctor to stay and rest at home.

At conclusion this study declared that terrorism in Pakistan caused miserable death in different incidents, and the working women were afraid of the situation that caused the blow economic activities for women in Pakistan, the economically damaged and

psychologically disturbed half portion of the society from the end is not a favorable condition. Therefore it is concluded that government and policy makers must resolve this problem properly. Also it is recommended that making of working environment is very need that protected and safe for every working woman and the other one is for every working woman must be provided safety training where they learn how to face uncertain status.

This study is similar of my research in focusing of impacts of terrorism but it is just got working women as its sample from psychologically side, while mine focus on impacts on families generally and not just women rather men will include on mine to know how the terrorism will be reflected and affected on the men too. Despite the environment of each study is different (Pakistan, Iraq) but perhaps the results will be near together not by the same rate just in proximity because psychological impacts of terrorism is similar although the environments will be different.

Finally Bandyopadhyay's and Youna's study (2011), poverty, political freedom, and the roots of terrorism in developing countries that it is an empirical assessment of determination the roots of terrorism in poverty and political freedom in developing countries by comparison with other countries. They have found that political freedom has a significant non-linear impact on domestic terrorism, but has no statistically significant impact on transnational terrorism. Geography and fractionalization limit a country's ability to decrease terrorism rate, while strong legal institutions have an important role in preventing terrorism.

They used the empirical methodology to determine two types of terrorism which they are domestic and transnational terrorism and comparing the rate of each of them in developing countries with OECD countries (Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development). In tables, they indicated the annual number of total, domestic and transnational terrorist accidents. For comparison purpose, they reported also terrorist accidents for 24 OECD countries and showed in their article that domestic terrorism makes up about %89 of the total accidents of terrorism of 125 developing countries.

Also, they have stated that domestic terrorism poses a much bigger challenge to developing countries than transnational terrorism, and increasing in overall terrorism

in the period following 2002 in developing countries can be a consequence of higher enforcement against terrorism in developed countries, resulting in terrorism deflection to developing countries. Their dependent variables included the total number of domestic and transnational terrorist accidents. To measure poverty they used data on country GDP per capita constant at 2000 USD, and to the political freedom, they used Human Rights Dataset 2009. Also, they used annual observations for 125 countries in the years of 1998-2007 in order to show the determination of different types of terrorism which the regression of total terrorism is observed. For example, the total terrorist accidents for 125 developing countries in 1998 was 745, but in 2006 was 2219, after that reduced to 708 in 2007, while the total terrorist accidents in 24 OECD countries was 238 in 1998, 152 in 2006 and 50 in 2007.

At conclusion, they have reached into two findings, firstly non-linear relationship between terrorism and political freedom but it is just applying for domestic terrorism because they couldn't find support for it in the data of transnational terrorism. Secondly although the fractionalization and geography may limit a country's ability to prevent terrorism, they consistently found that rule of law is important deterrent. Also, they have proposed that a focus on the composition of terrorism is important in the framing effective counterterrorism policy, particularly for developed countries whose interests are often prime aims of transnational terrorism.

This article is very useful to determine causes of terrorism, especially in developing countries. It is good guide for everyone who wants to specify the causes of terrorism that they can use those data when was showed that lack of political freedom caused by terrorism just for internal terrorism. I can use this for Iraqi terrorists by groups after 2003, which some of those groups they see themselves as under of appropriate life (like Sunnis), so they express terrorism to their condition.

CHAPTER THREE: CONCEPTUAL FRAME

In this chapter the three concepts; terrorism, family and Kirkuk city have been described. Also it has been discussed definition of terrorism in the perspective of scholars, in legislation of some countries with definition it in the sociological sciences with types of terrorism that are seeable in Kirkuk. Furthermore, in the family has been defined from the sociological frame with its functions and types of the Kurdish families in Kirkuk. Meanwhile, information have been stated about Kirkuk city which have included brief history, geographical location, administrative borders, population, history of terrorism and those terrorist groups who have carried out terrorism in Kirkuk with statement some statistics about terrorism in the Iraq and Kirkuk city.

3.1. Terrorism

When the subject of terrorism is discussed in the context of international law, the issue inevitably arises of how to define it? So before we turn to the definition of terrorism, we must talk about those problems that a researcher faces when he wants to determine this concept, because terrorism hasn't single definition that agree everyone, terrorism is contested concept while there are many national definition but there is no universal legal definition approved by the general assembly of the United Nations (Schmidt, 2012, 158).

In addition to, terrorism and terrorist term has been used widely to the point that makes it difficult to distinguish from the other similar activities exactly, for example resistance and national struggle. So the definition of the phenomenon of terrorism academically and has made disputes among scholars and specialists in this field yet, when it can be seen that any of the scholars or states define it and explain its meaning and subdirectories according to the situation of terrorism in his state. Under light of this, it should do the definition of terrorism too much in theory, political and legal in order to we will reach in actual and general meaning.

In the ancient, the observers and scholars in the field of terrorism had not faced this problem because terrorist organizations in the eighteen, nineteenth and twentieth century was declared explicitly as terrorist and did not hesitate to use this word to

describe their acts (Azaddin, 1986, 23). This problem arose because of overlapping political elements in some ways in the majority of terrorist acts, due to the different points of the political and intellectual positions of countries and organizations differ from acts which is practicing with those that is practiced by others, what is a criminal and terrorist act by views of some; it is a feat and heroic at others (Goran, 2007, 11).

What remains, the definition of terrorism represents a major problem till now for researchers in this phenomenon, whether scientists in this field, legal, politicians or others. Hence it can be seen two directions on the definition of terrorism, firstly rejects a specific definition of the concept of terrorism and sees that it is difficult to identify a clear and comprehensive definition, because of some rationale and reasons in front of them who is a terrorist in the eye of some is a struggler and warrior for freedom in the eyes of other some at the same time. Secondly some believe that despite the difficulties or differences, it is possible and necessary to define it in order to be distinguished between the crimes of terrorism with other acts or to determine any act is considered as terrorism and any is called struggle to freedom. So the views on the definition of terrorism can be divided into two main directions:

The direction of refusing definition: owners of this direction believe that it is not need to have a legal definition of terrorism, this is because all can diagnose terrorist or determined when they see him, describe the terrorism is easier than definition, and that terrorist acts are common crimes in all societies even in civilized society. Also supporters of this trend have believed that terrorism is difficult interpretation and understanding of the term and always the real causes disappear, so is not appropriate to put a definition because of these definitions will be unconvincing and not objective because it includes a charge of someone over some else (Yaziji& Shukri, 2002, 100). Some of scholar support this direction that one of them is Daniel H Steven when he has believed that discussion of the definition of terrorism will not achieve progress in the study of the problem that we are dealing with. Also Jordan Post says that finding a standard for the definition of terrorism is extremely difficult and it leads to the kind of confusion and uncertainty (Azaddin, 1986, 25).

The other rationale of this direction, return to the multiplication of definition of terrorism proposed by scholars, and those differences which have between states

which tried to define it, because each of them they define it according to his interests and the point of his views. Even determining the terrorist groups by the states in the terror list is controversial and contested thing among them, because who is the terrorist at some countries views, is a libertarian at some other countries from the sometime, and measurements are not real and has become a non-legal to definition of terrorism and identifying terrorist groups rather it depends on this statement when says “If you are with me, you are liberated, If you are not with me, you are terrorist”. Therefore, the definition of terrorism has become a complex issue for the difficulty of unifying views on one concept to it. So it can be noted after issuing thirteen decisions and international treaty by UN about terrorism, all attempts by the anti-terrorism committee of the UN Commission failed to reach a comprehensive and uniform definition (Goran, 2007, 12).

The direction of need for definition: unlike of the first direction, the owners of this trend see that the definition of terrorism is necessary because it removes confusion for existing national and international laws, crime and distinguishes it from similar types of crimes and acts, the definition also will facilitate national and international efforts to combat this dangerous phenomenon. The definition of the phenomenon of terrorism put it in the correct frames, has a lot of significance either in theory and practically, in the theory, the definition is important in clearing up the confusion and uncertainty about the phenomenon handled many research institutions, the crime provided for in most national laws and several international treaties and agreements, it is also by definition the research and its scope will be determined and terrorism can be distinguished from other manifestations of violence.

Also the absence of a clear and precise definition could lead to the concept of a broad and general for international terrorism, this can result in erroneous interpretations and negative effects as result of its application to the actions and activities unrelated to the terrorism idea, this requires the search for definition of international terrorism prevents confusion as it is purely a terrorist act and what is the action or activity aimed at its eradication. As a practical matter the importance represents in that the definition can push forward the international efforts towards adopting countries (Internally each of them and at the international level) to put fixed and common

strategies for the treatment of this phenomenon and to eliminate it from the root and the unification of treatment for those accused of terrorism (Attalah, 2004, 46).

3.1.1. Sociological Definition of Terrorism

Terrorism is the highest level of violence and the most dangerous. It is an uncontrolled behavior that goes beyond all human values, norms and means of customary and situational control. Terrorism and violence are considered from the perspective of sociology as a social problem that has a close and direct relation to the social, economic, cultural and political conditions that it causes. Violence is a social phenomenon that affects the individual first because he is threatened by violence, and at the same time it affects the community that suffers from its consequences when forced. So violence affects the physical, psychological and social impact on the individual who is threatened first and then on society.

Social analysis of violence and terrorism is more acceptable because it is interpreted as a dangerous social phenomenon involving all societies, based on competition for interests that in turn lead to conflict. If the conflict is not resolved in a proper and legal manner, it causes an act of violence and terrorism whether material or moral. The sociological analysis of terrorism is focused that the terrorist is not generating as a terrorist, but various factors will become him such as environmental, social, political and religious. Also sociologically, violence represents the return of humans to their primitive state, as one of the basic characteristics that distinguish each civilization from the other is how it can regulate aggressive behavior as a potential inherent energy and rationalize it by directing rational, also teach their members how and when they can restrain their aggression. However, violence occurs only when social, economic and political institutions do not respond to the interests of the human being whom they see as legitimate rights, and when he cannot express himself, his views in the way he sees proper, he expresses by violence and terrorism instead (Al Haidari, 2015, 215).

Sociologists and social psychologists believe that painful memories, suffering, anxiety and mental illnesses such as hysteria, hemorrhaging and schizophrenia can

sometimes lead to violence. And violence may be linked to the failure of the social, religious and moral values system to achieve social or psychological balance or weakness, as well as the lack of freedom, individual independence, political and social oppression, drug use and others that lead to personal distractions and physical abuse. As well as the human response to violence and terrorism is often derived from the surrounds and the social environment, because human psychology, education, behavior and the degree of violence are subject to social, economic and political conditions such as wars, conflicts, poverty and crimes, and by social-cultural heritage and network of social relations prevailing in society, as well as the view of the human to the other and different respect for him.

Social theories explain terrorism as a social problem that appears in society. The perspective of social disintegration has emerged in his analysis of social problems, including terrorism through the theory of cultural backwardness, in addition, this theory which belongs to William Ogburn when he showed that material progress often outweighs cultural progress; this, in turn leads social problems (Mhamed, 2011, 274). Also the perspective of social pathology (which was conceived by sociologists, especially Herbert Spencer and August Comte) to explain terrorism governs social conditions from the concept of health and disease.

Social pathology shows that a society consists of a group of people, who are connected through social relationships; social pathology is manifested through the disintegration and lack of social bonds. This is due to the fact that the pathological conditions in society are due to the inability of individuals to keep with changing ideals and social organizations, in addition to the failure of the community to maintain the functional mechanism associated with changing conditions in the world in which they live. So terrorism from the perspective of social pathology break out as a result of violation of social expectations and this is due to the failure of socialization in achieving its goals. In order to restore the state of community health, it is necessary to establish the correct moral education, which in turn will play the health role of society (Al Amoush, 2006, 33).

Social sciences in the interpretation of the phenomenon of violence are divided into two directions; the first one is to imagine violence as the criminal act at the level of physics which is directed to others. The fields of this physical act of violence are

extensive that include streets to universities. The state in this direction has an important role as the top center. The German sociologist Max Weber argued two kinds of violence, legitimate violence that only the state can use to impose social peace, and illegitimate violence involving all models of violence that individuals produce them from outside the state institutions. The second direction is portraying violence as a conflict of social power. Although this violence is means of ruling classes to expand areas of authority on the lower classes, also is means of lower classes to end those authorities and impose themselves on the ruler class too. The first pioneer of this direction is Karl Marx, and Pierre Bourdieu has expanded other new fields (Bakhawan, 2015, 9). The first direction returns all sources of violence to state and gives it legality to use it in order to achieve social peace, while the second direction considers state as producer of violence sources.

Sociologists and Scholars have differed about single plenary definition of terrorism, due to differing perceptions of intellectual and varied political views; the definition was mostly influenced by these differences and disparities. Legally, many legal scholars have made many efforts to develop a specific definition of the crime of terrorism, according to the constitution and existing laws that distinguish terrorism from other similar crimes. So best framework to determine definition of terrorism, is the definitions and characteristics that identified by the law and legal experts for terrorism. Some point of views of those scholars who tried to define it is referred below:

Gilbert Jhelum defines terrorism as any behavior characterized the events of fear, extreme horror and dismay including assumed from the use of violence under one form or another it affects some of the varieties of individuals and money. Pollock believes that terrorism is all violence which committed against persons, property or institutions and has a political nature, and designed to obtain independence for the province territory, or to overthrow the government, or the expression of an objection to some aspects of state policy. Also the Italian jurist Vigna defines terrorism by the use of violence as a way to achieve political goals (Goran, 2007, 18-19).

The Spanish Saldana has defined terrorism in broad sense within the Copenhagen conference performed in 1935 to unify the criminal law by all of felony or political or social misdemeanor, targeted at the foundation is to spread fear and horror among the people, terrorist act consists of criminal acts committed only and basically it is to spread fear and threat as a personal element through the use of viable methods to create a state of public danger (Hilmi, 1988, 21). While George Lefaser also defined terrorism as intentional using of particular means by organized and accurate manner, and its nature is provoking horror or panic or fear for particular group or for all to achieve certain goals. While Wilkinson believes that terrorism is the use of violence to achieve political or doctrinal goals, perpetrator sacrifices for it all human and moral beliefs (Abdualq, 1999, 189).

In the Enders and Sandler direction, terrorism is the deliberate use or threat by using extra national or brutal violence by sub-national groups to obtain a political, religious or ideological goal by intimidating a large audience, usually not directly involved in policy-making that terrorists seek to impact (Ender& Sandler, 2002, 145).

According to Green, who is one of the most well known legal specialists in terrorism, terrorism is a form of violence or threat that is practiced by an actor to pressure a government, or a state, or any other institution, or to obtain concessions from it. Lasol in the definition of terrorists says that terrorists are participants in political process who are struggling hard to get political results. In the opinion of Crosier, 1974, that terrorism means violence that motivates it achieving political goals. In P. Wilkinson's view, terrorism is the use of willful killing, vandalism and the threat of willful killing, and subversion to compel individuals, groups, communities or governments to be intimidated to comply with the political objectives of terrorists (Alfaqih, 2012, 9-10).

Austin T. Turk believes that it is organized political violence, lethal or nonlethal, designed to deter opposition by maximizing fear, specifically by random targeting of people or sites. And as Chomsky's point of view it is an activity that appears to be intended to intimidate or coerce a civilian population; to influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion; or to affect the conduct of a government by assassination or kidnapping (Goodwin, 2006, 4).

Bruce Hoffman defined terrorism as illegal using of force or violence against persons and property in order to intimidate and terrifying or obligating the government and the people to succeed and promote political and social goals to be achieved, terrorism at Hoffman is a political movement because it depends on the power to force others to accept their demands (Hoffman, 2005, 12).

In all above definitions we notify that terrorism is a criminal act committed by individuals, organized groups or states, using the means that will insert horror and dread in the hearts of group of individuals, all members of the community without discrimination in order to make a public danger or serious harm as a means to reach the goals of ideology, political, religious or specific racism, by following dangerous methods such as murder, burning, looting and destruction. Also they connected the concept of terrorism with violence and viewing them as two sides of the same coin, but cannot be said that in all cases each practice of terrorism just stands behind a political goals, this may in the past was true to the concept of terrorism, but today it can be found that with the political goals for terrorism, has multi goals and targets too, which is economic, intellectual, social and even personal goals, and terrorism contemporary form broad-minded and transcends all boundaries.

Table 1: Frequencies of Definitional Elements in 109 Definition of Terrorism.

Elements	Frequency %
Violence, force	83.5
Political	65
Fear, terror emphasized	51
Threat	47
(Psychological) effects and (anticipated) reactions	41.5
Victim- target differentiation	37.5
Purposive, planned, systematic, organized action	32

Method of combat, strategy, tactic	30.5
Extra normality, in breach of accepted rules, without humanitarian constraints	30
Coercion, extortion, induction of compliance	28
Publicity aspect	21.5
Arbitrariness; impersonal, random character; indiscrimination	21
Civilians, noncombatants, neutrals, outsider as victims	17.5
Intimidation	17
Innocence of victims emphasized	15.5

Source: (Schmidt, 1988).

3.1.2. Definition of Terrorism in Legislation of Some Countries

Terrorism nowadays is a global phenomenon which is seen many countries. Therefore, all countries are trying to establish a legal definition of terrorism to identify terrorist operations and seek to combat it. Especially after the attacks of 11 September 2001, on 28 September 2001 the Security Council issued a resolution that called all UN member states to criminalize acts of terrorism and ban its funding, in implementation of this resolution, some countries have issued new legislation dealing with terrorism and expanded its definition, kinds of it and the consequent liability (Qandil, 2013, 2). While other countries' legislation included articles on terrorism in the Penal Code. Some definition of terrorism in legislation of some countries referred:

In view of the increase in terrorist operations and the threat of lives of citizens in Iraq, was urgently needed for a special and independent anti-terrorism law, while until collapse of Saddam Hussein's regime on 2003 it was not has owner of like this law before, so the Iraqi Council of Ministers in its session on 07 November 2005 decided to issue a law which called Iraqi Anti- Terrorism Law number thirteen for

the year 2005 which the National Assembly has approved too, in this law the terrorism in its first article was defined as “any criminal act committed by an individual or an organized group that targeting an individual or group of individuals, groups, or official or non-official institutions caused damage to public or private property, in order to disrupt the security situation, stability and national unity, or to bring about horror and fear among people and to create chaos for the purposes of terrorism”.

Also in the second article of this law, the following are considered as terrorist acts, firstly violence or threats aimed at terrorizing people or endangering their lives, freedoms and security to danger and their money and properties to damage regardless of its motives and purposes which takes place in the execution of a terrorist act, individually or collectively organized. Secondly violence and threats to deliberately sabotage, destroy, damage or cause damage buildings or public property, government interests, institutions or government bodies, state departments, the private sector or public utilities and public places intended for public use or public meetings for the public or public finances, and attempt to occupy or seize it or endanger it or prevent its use for the purpose intended to cause the destabilization of security and stability.¹

Also the Anti-Terrorism Law of Iraqi Kurdistan number three that was issued by the National Council of Kurdistan region on 3 April 2006, defined terrorism in its first article as “The terrorist act is the organized use of violence or threatening, inciting or glorifying of it that a perpetrator resorts to the implementation of an individual or collective criminal enterprise targeting an individual, group of individuals or groups or randomly aimed to instill fear, horror, panic and chaos among people to disturb the public order or endanger the security and safety of the community and the region or individual lives, their freedoms, sanctities or security to danger, or damage to the environment, natural resources or facilities, public or private property in order to achieve political, intellectual, religious, sectarian or ethnic purposes.”²

¹ Iraqi Official Newspaper, Anti Terrorism Law, No: 4009, on 9/11/2005.

² Kurdistan Official Newspaper, Anti Terrorism Law, the Kurdistan National Council, 3 April 2006.

The United States of America has defined terrorism at the high level of the ministries and the US government and other concerned sides and gave more pay attention to it because it faces terrorism very much. For example FBI in 1983 has defined terrorism as violent act or act that constitutes danger on human life and violates the inviolability of criminal laws in any country (FBI, 1983, 110). The U.S. Department of state has defined as political motivated violence perpetrated against noncombatant targets by sub national groups or clandestine agents, usually intended to influence an audience.¹ Ministry of justice in 1988 also defined it as a violent criminal behavior that is clearly intended to influence the conduct of a government by assassination or abduction (Yaziji& Shukri, 2002, 130). In all the definitions of terrorism that have been presented so far by US various authorities government, we find that the common factor that has not changed is the character of the act, in the sense of the individual or persons acting in their personal capacity, or more importantly as members of a movement and group or organization.

The UK law defines terrorism as any act or threat which is intended to influence the government or intimidate the general public or a specific segment of them motivated by a political or religious or ideological goal (Goran, 2007, 25). The office of the Federal Republic of Germany for the protection of the constitution, 1985: defined terrorism as struggle towards political objectives intended to be achieved by attacking the lives and property of other persons, particularly by means of cruel crimes (Alfaqih, 2012, 8). The French law No. 87/1020 of 1986 defined terrorism as a violation of the law by an individual or collective organization with the aim of causing serious disturbance in public order by threatening intimidation.

3.1.3. Types of Terrorism

With multiple types and kinds of terrorism, and the different objectives and scope of those affected by terrorist operations, we find that there are many classifications and divisions contained in forms and types of terrorism. The forms of terrorism vary from one society to another, and its methods differ according to the historical and cultural development of the society. The types of terrorism vary in

¹ U.S. Department of State, Patterns of Global Terrorism 1987.

terms of the perpetrator, purpose and scope, or in terms of the means that is used by terrorists. For e.g., there is state terrorism, the terrorism of individuals or organized groups, and there are those who divide it into local or regional and international terrorism. So terrorism has many forms, but here those forms that were more common and exist in the city of Kirkuk are referred:

Local terrorism is a form of terrorism that is carried out by terrorist groups with specific goals within the state, which does not exceed its borders, and that it has no external link in any way, such as the perpetrators and victims of the terrorist act belong to the nationality of the State in which the terrorist act was committed, And that the planning, preparation and financing of terrorist acts within the scope of the legal and territorial sovereignty of that State, and there shall be no kind of material or moral support from abroad (Almalki, 2010, 161). The objectives of this terrorism are more political, such as changing the ruling power or the specific policy. At some time, the national and revolutionary movements who try to get independent wrights and separate will be called title of domestic terrorism, if they use illegal or terrorist means (Muhammed, 2009, 82). It can be said that many of the terrorist groups in Kirkuk (whom will be stated later) are internal groups and they carry Iraqi identities, with some groups from other international organizations such as AQI, the Islamic State of Iraq and Levant (ISIL).

Transnational terrorism is the one that has the international character in one of its components, and that when one of the parties internationally buys people or things or places, or be an international goal such as the abuse of international relations. There are numerous methods of international terrorism, including taking hostages, hijacking planes, attacking international figures, and assault on the land of others unlawfully (Alfaqih, 2012, 27). Or what can be defined as acts of violence or campaigns of violence waged outside the accepted rules and procedures of international diplomacy and war. Breaking the rules may include attacking diplomats and other internationally protected persons, attacking international travel and commerce, or exporting violence by various means to nations that normally would not, under the traditional rules, considered participants in the local conflict (Jenkins, 1974, 2). This form of terrorism are existence is Kirkuk too such as who had been

mentioned before AQI, ISIL, while some believe that other groups have international supporting by other countries.

State terrorism: Opinions differ as to whether the state could practice terrorism or not, while some believe state terrorism is the main form of it. Historically, this type of terrorism dates back to the French Revolution when French revolutionaries of the French Jacobs in power raised the banner of terrorism against their opponents. So the first time state terrorism was appeared after that moved to the individuals and groups. If the state used illegal violent means against their citizens, it would be called a state terrorism. State terrorism can be in many forms directly and indirectly, directly it is what practice by the state against its citizens to break their will or intimidate them for easy control, while the state can practice indirect terrorism by encouraging or supporting terrorist acts, especially international ones (Goran, 2007, 48).

Some call this type of terrorism by the "Terrorism from above" term, while others prefer the "Red Terrorism" term to describe this terrorist act, and a third group prefers the term terrorism to the regime of totalitarian, non-democratic rule or terrorism of individual rule or military rule (Hiriz, 1997, 52). This type of terrorism had been carried out in Kirkuk before in the era of Saddam Hussein's regime (as it was talked about it in the history of terrorism in Kirkuk in detail) especially against Kurds and Turkmen to eviction them from the city, but according to our follow-up, there is no any reference to it after 2003 and the new Iraqi state is not called the state of terrorism in the global circles now.

Terrorism of individuals and groups is other type of terrorism that is carried out by alone person or within an organized group, by doing terrorist acts against a particular state regime, against other persons or groups. Some call this type of terrorism by the term "Terrorism from below" As described by another group by "White terrorism", this form of terrorism is characterized by proliferation and diversity in aims, methods and means. It also includes all terrorist movements and activities, from the anarchist groups through terrorism of separatist ethnic groups to radical revolutionary group (Hiriz, 1997, 52). Some believes that this kind of terrorism erupts as a reaction to state terrorism, and the justification for terrorists is oppression and injustice practiced by countries against a particular national, religious or sectarian group. Or it is act of

riot and violence practiced by groups known as "Criminal organizations" to gain money or personal interests. It can be said that terrorism was took place after 2003 in Kirkuk is of this kind. In a census that I have acquired in the Kirkuk police, the name of twelve terrorist groups are existent who have carried out terrorism and their name will be referred in other title later. Individual or collective terrorism can be divided into other forms, each of which focuses on a particular goal in terrorism:

The first one is revolutionary terrorism, this terrorism is aimed to bring about comprehensive, complete change in the political and social structure of the existing regime may be within the framework of a global movement or within an internal framework (Alfaqih, 2012, 25). This type uses various weapons in their terrorist operations, perhaps chemical weapons be one of them. It can be said that many terrorist groups in Iraq consist of this type because each of them according to their slogans, seek to change the existing regime with formation a new regime according to the mines. Such as organization of (ISIL), which formed state and a new regime in the city of Mosul in Iraq and some areas of the city of Kirkuk, such as the Hawija district, which is still their main headquarters.

The other is ordinary terrorism it is practiced by individuals motivated selfish and to achieve personal interests, economic or social, it is far from the political goal and includes acts of kidnapping and hostage-taking if the aim financial request (Azaddin, 1986, 75) These terrorist groups in this type are called criminal organizations and their actions are called the organized crimes. The organized crime is a group organization consisting of individuals or groups, who use all means of violence to gain money and power illegally, and by committing numerous criminal activities such as murder, murder, looting, vandalism, trafficking in human beings, prostitution networks and others (Al Haidari, 2015, 47). These groups arise in the presence of terrorism and an environment of chaos; perhaps they have in many countries, but increased their proportion in Kirkuk after the destruction of the security situation in the city after 2003. They kill people for money or threaten them by giving money or kidnap people after that they require money in turn of their liberty.

The last one is the religious terrorism; this type includes those terrorist operations which are carried out by some individuals, terrorist organizations and religious groups (Goran, 2007, 47). This type is also called ideological terrorism practiced by

those groups who hold a religious title of any different religion, such as Islamic terrorist organizations against other religions, terrorism of Jewish groups against the Palestinians as claim Arabs, Terrorist Christian groups against Muslims in Nigeria and Buddhist terrorism against Muslims in Myanmar. According to the names and actions of the terrorist groups who have practiced terrorism in Kirkuk (we will talk about them later), we see that most of them are of this type, such AQI, ISIL, or consist of nationalist groups from the remnants of the dissolved Baath party, but they carried the title or name of the Islamic religion, such Mohammed army by the of Islam prophet, or Naqshbandi doctrine army by the name of one Sufi doctrine of Islam.

3.2. Family

Family is the nucleus of society and represents a social basis in the formation and construction of members of the community figures where bestow on their children their characteristics and functions. Society in general consists of the families and there is no society in history resided built on non-families, thus, the family is the title of the strength or weakness of community cohesion because it is taken from the families, a strength and intensity, it represents armor for its members considering that both of the spouses is a shield for others.

Those of scholars who have defined the family they confirmed its necessity for the society, and they talked about those importance which family owned for community in all times, so they tied the reform of society and the eradication of its problems with reform of the family and the eradication of problems too. They emphasized on those roles and functions of families which sees itself on educating of individuals and socializations process and providing a quiet statues for them far away from violence. They warned by the same shape all those problems which are facing the family that is the reason for making the bad impacts on them and finally will cause to dismantle the family and the emergence of many social problems in the community.

3.2.1. Sociological Definition of Family

Family is sense universal concept in general and has in everywhere, because it is answer for group of needs that is common for all humanity. Individuals are beginning their life in family, if the family consists of only two persons -father and mother- or parents live with their children, they will have a net of connection between them because this social unit has great importance in human's life. Sociologists called family as a social institution, perhaps the structures and some of family duties change from a society into others, but the real point here is that all society is consisting of family and individuals cannot live without it (Mohseni, 2007, 381). This definition focused on importance of family that all people will start his life from there.

Family is a group of people associated with the bonds of marriage or blood or adoption, they live under one roof, interact together, and share a social life with each other, for each of its members: husband and wife, mother and son and daughter have a special social role, and they have shared their cultures (Nasr, 2013, 63). This definition is focused on the importance of marital relations as a basic pillar of society termed the legitimacy; the family consists of a group of person who linked together by blood ties accordance with the customs and traditions of society, the interaction of individuals according with the specific roles, and family saves the derived cultural pattern from the general cultural pattern.

The other standpoints of family believe that it is a social association consists of a husband and wife and their infants or without them, or consists of a father alone with his children or housewife alone with them (Al Rashdan, 2008, 116). This definition also focused on that the family is founded on marriage and social ties relationships, also stressed the continuity of the social connection between the spouses alone in any shape of family life time, it is a trait a lot of modern societies need it.

Family is a social organization; consists of some individuals who were tied together by some of the social, moral and blood linkers, these linkers made this that human family be different with animal family. Animals don't have the spiritual, moral and social side only they subordinate to some biological motives and instincts and immoral liking which organizations and connections also behaviors inside them are

in low and simple stage, but human families are owner of arrangements and connections and advanced moral rituals that society is deciding on them and believes it is necessary (Hasan, 2012, 213).

That principle which family is depending on it is the emotional functions such as mutual affection between the spouses, and between them and their children also between kinship system remnants of family, and some other functions. So family can be defined by the biological and regular social group it consist of man and woman and their children, the main functions of this group are gratifying of emotional needs, the practice of sexual relations, creating suitable of social and cultural status for care and upbringing, and also directing the children (Al Qasas, 2008, 18).

Many sociologists have defined this concept, Aristotle defines the family as the first meeting to let nature since it is necessary to convene two beings on equal level they are man and woman, it means meeting of sexes to procreate, where gathering of several families will create villages, cities and state (Al Ezbi, 2005, 27). However, Comte believes that the family is the first cell in the body of society, it is the point which starts development, comparable in its nature and status with the living cell in the biological center body organism, and he focused on family development of society not individual (Abdul Baqi, 1978, 75).

Confucius puts the family such as the state column, the American sociologist Charles Horton Cooley puts family as a first and idealism sample for primitive groups, that group which its functions is the protection and prevention of human and the creator of the most beautiful sense of humanity, also he believes that the most important spheres of this intimate association and cooperation though by no means the only ones are the family (Stewart, 1988, 351).

Malinowski has defined it as a group of individuals connected with and distinguish them from other groups and they live in a shared house that bound together by shared emotions. The Nemcova has defined as a group have the status of continuity consists of a husband and wife with children or without them or the presence of one man and one woman alone with the presence of children. Also Bogardus defined by small social group usually consists of a mother, father and one or more of the children,

exchange their loves and share the responsibility, the family raising children and guiding them to become persons acting in a social way (Hasan, 1973, 25).

Burgess and Locke have defined it as a group of persons linked bonds of marriage and blood, adoption and they living in one livelihood, and interact with each other within the limits of the roles of husband and wife, mother and father, brother and sister who they are making up the common culture (Al Qasas, 2008, 20). Emile Durkheim defined family as a social institution made up for social reasons, and members associated each other in juridical and moral side. Also Murdock defined by the social group is characterized by the place of a common residence, economic cooperation, reproductive function, sexual relationship has between two of its members spouses that the community admits it, consists of at least children, an adult male or female both of it was offspring or through adoption (Shrukh, 2004, 64).

From the above definitions of the family we can get into this definition as; family is a social group that consisting of a husband and wife that linked by the bond of a legitimate and accredited, with lineage, or without them, it is a social institution derives its strength and organization from the common direct interaction among its members, through the given roles of each members, and also through relationships witch connect it with the external community by intermarriage, neighborhood, and functional work. Also it can be deduced that there is a set of conditions must be met in a social group to call the concept of family:

Have to be the availability of marriage relationships between parents of the family. Providing of common accommodation to combines all members of the family under one roof. Existence of sexual relations according to agreed by the community, that it is expected from some family members carrying children and care and upbringing of them. Child's presence in the marriage process is not required for so-called family, rather the husband and wife if they do not beget children called them family too.

And through previous definitions of family, it can pointed to a group of features that characterize family life below:

- 1- Family is the social group that is providing the community the new organ, and stand by upbringing in their childish stage to associate them to their community.

- 2- The family is social institution because it has the core functions of the individual and the community together.
- 3- The family as a community social or a social institution has common culture founded derives from society and its standards and values, customs and traditions.
- 4- Family is the natural federation and necessary, it is lasting for social existence which is decided by society.
- 5- Family practices its effects in the amendment and the formation of the human person, including grants from the love for its members.

3.2.2. Functions of Family

The American sociologist Talcott Parsons has classified two main functions for family which they are; primitive socialization and personal stability. Primitive socialization is that process which learn individuals all norms and cultural laws of the society where they was born and grew in it, personal stability is that role which family supports personality of big members and spouts in order to stabilize together (Amedian, 2013, 247).

The functions of family is varying and depending on the family building, where a lot of scholars confirm that the functions of the old family differ from the functions of the contemporary family. Family has multiple functions despite shrinking some of them through the stages of its development as a result of economic, technological and modernist circumstances, and overall it is standing by satisfying the needs of the individual and fulfills the community achievements when it stands economic and legislative functions, and social, religious and educational functions, with the organization of procreation, and child support. There is almost a consensus among scientists that the contemporary family has main functions, it can showed the significant of them below:

The first function can be see itself in the care and attention of the generations, it is the most important functions at the beginning of a child's life, it consists of food, clothing, safety and comfort, and this function may also include the elders especially

in non-industrialized societies because in these societies the elderly living with family (Mohseni, 2007, 386).

Biological function: it is maintained on the offspring even life lasts, and the survival of the human species through the process of having children, this is done through legitimate sexual contact, that accepted by society, according to social organizations which is controlled by habits and community traditions (Hashimi, 2004, 14).

Emotional function: it is a depth interaction between all members of the family in terms of emotional feelings, while is the only area in which the individual practice the emotions of parenting and brotherhood. The family is performing the emotional upbringing of the child, and the home and family is the best place to do it, where the child learns emotional expression and emotions as a result of intimate relationship with parents, that by unintended or spontaneous education, and the lack of it of a child is one of the most important reasons for mental illnesses which may have a later (Shrukh, 2010, 193).

Support and educate individuals: The Family is standing by child care and maintain them through the acquisition of the customs and beliefs and needed experiences for him, and development a sense of belonging to family and society and the formation of his personality, providing psychological satisfaction to individuals with relation attention and solidarity for its members, And psychological security to create human being balanced and stable that feel of belonging and family and in-depth interaction for the benefit of the family and the preservation of its existence (Afifi, 2000, 153). The education function includes all the biological and mental, psychological and social aspects.

Socialization function: socialization seems the impact in the first five years in child's life in particular, in this age child learns social life within the community and adapt to the social systems such nutrition, directing, modesty, sex education, independence, here, child learns the national language, customs and traditions and social relations (Alhusein, 2014, 81). It is meaning that the family is the first educational and social institutions that have the task of providing individual by the rules of conduct and

public morals and custom templates, customs and traditions and levels of good and evil.

Economic function: Family in contemporary societies has become a consumer unit, as the society created new organizations that conducting automated production and the provision of goods, services, and prices are relatively lower. After that the family in the traditional was a production unit for each equipments communities, as a result of social change and the occurrence of technological development and cultural complexity society has created new institutions that plays the role of production, it is this role of the family has become a consumer rather than a productive role (Abdulhamid, 1998, 20).

Civilization function: family is providing members to the community interaction and social participation, also emphasize the civil continuation for society through having children and educating them and make them in the present generation, this is in addition to the responsibility of families in preventing its members and avoiding them to commit social behaviors which harmful effects and that disproportion with the cultural values of the community, and this must be linked and consistent family life with the evolving community life conditions (Alhusein, 2014, 83).

Finally interdiction of violence and extremism function that it is important function should be on the family forbids violence and extremism of its members, also not used violence in their upbringing and their daily life in order not to violence be a part of their personalities, this will achieve through these procedure: control the violent behavior of children through care and supervision, self prevention of physical psychological violence in general, to live in family environment safety without violence, take into consideration of justice among members and prevention of dispersions and injustice (Pendroee, 2012, 63).

3.2.3. Types of Kurdish Families in Kirkuk

Iraqi society in social terms is part of the Eastern communities who are known by closed communities or non-industrial societies, so raising a family and their types are different compared to western or industrial societies. The most important properties of East-families are the presence of a number of many family members, being of very relationships of family and kinship. It is the cause of procedure of the interior marriage between relatives of a community or a particular environment, which it is normal thing that a number of the family may live in a one house and the family in here consists of the extended family. Because of the Iraqi society is part of the Muslim communities, so raising a family and marriage process are being made according to Islamic religious law too, that care much about the issues of marriage and family formation at an early time and it allows for polygamy from one until four, so early marriage and polygamy has become the common culture in Iraqi society, especially among the Arab community in Iraq. Because of the Iraqi community is agrarian non-industrial society therefore it is seen that families need a lot of manpower so usually Iraqi family consists of a large family.

Kurdish families of Kirkuk are a part of the Kurdish community in Iraq with their own characteristics. They have lived there since a far long time ago. Their existence goes back to the centuries of B.C that is to say when the old nations like Loloy, Guti, and Khurians, have lived at whereabouts of today's Kirkuk. These families have come from different tribes having the same Sorani Kurdish language. Nearly all of them are Sunni Muslims with a minority of Shiite Muslims. They are divided into about twenty suburbs in Kirkuk. Most of them follow the Shafi'i doctrine (school of Islamic jurisprudence), in some time Shafi'i doctrine is being one of the outward signs by which they assert their ethnic identity.

Basically, they consist of Kurdish father and mother, or Kurdish father with Arab or Turkmen mother as there have been marital relationships among different nations of Kirkuk. However; it has become less these days because of terrorism especially between Kurdish and Arab families. Since Iraqi families generally and Kurdish families specifically are patriarch families, so the titles is traced through the father, that is to say, the children give the same nationality and religion from their fathers.

People get marry according to Islam which allows polygamy while doesn't allow to polyandry (Ameen, 2015, 57).

Polygamy marriage is lesser nowadays than before, because men and women are understanding together, social development is another reason. Since this community is non-industrial one and economically relies on small works and simple occupations which are near from each other, the people have really well kinship, neighborhood, and co-operation among themselves. The economic source of family is depending on the father, if the father dies the mother will take his place, and in a rare case, they both work to provide family's outlay. The economic source of a Kurdish family in Kirkuk depends on these jobs: governmental employment, membership of army or security services, getting family care salary and working on daily basis randomly. Social and economic life of this community is not stable, therefore; there are many different types of families which can be classified as these:

The first is extended family, this type includes from the parents with their children, and their grandfather and grandmother, live together in one house. Robert MacAfee believes that such families exist more in the agricultural and nonindustrial societies or in the social environment of labors (Hasan, 2012, 215). Such kind of families also exists in the cities. However, the rate has become less for the changes in the social relations. In extended families, men have power so they are called patriarchy family. Extended families are in the societies in which the social changes are happening slowly. All the family members are striving and individuals give up their willing for the favorite of the family (Moseni, 2007, 393).

There were such families in Kurdish society long ago, but nowadays it is becoming less due to the developments in life and economics and people immigrate to the cities as when individuals get married they live in their own house, not with their parents. It is the same as for Kurdish families in Kirkuk. In Kurdish culture, the ties are so strong so when the parents get old, they are not sent to the assisted-living house; they stay living with their sons or daughters. Thus extended families come to exist.

On other types it is nuclear family, that includes parents with children live together, to some extent, the families are separated from their relatives but there could be friendly visits among the family's members though. The nuclear family is rather

about the husband and wife, not the other members (Mohseni, 2007, 394). Someone believes that nuclear family began to grow after feminism came to exist, particularly when women started working outdoors. This type of family in Kurdish society and the Kirkuk Kurdish families alongside the social changes is increasing. This is especially about the families in which the husbands and wives go out to work.

Family from blood is also one of the Kurdish families; this type focuses more on the relationships between fathers, mothers or brothers and sisters than the relationships between husbands and wives. Thus, they are called relative family (Al Qasas, 2008, 28). In Kurdish society, much attention is paid to relations from blood, so such families are common in Kurdish society and Kirkuk Kurdish families.

Also Mixed family is another type that consists of parent from different ethnicity, nationality and religion, the children of these families are holding a combined feature of different ethnic, religion, and national (Hasan, 2012, 17). These kinds of families are existent in Kirkuk, because the city consists of four different ethnic groups, also some different religion ethics. Mostly it happens when a Kurdish man is getting married with an Arab or Turkmen or Assyrian women or vice versa with the Kurds female. Sometimes marriages have been between the different ethics of this city for instance, the marriage between Islam and Christian or Islam with Kakae or the marriage between Sunni and Shiite ethics.

This kind of marriage were more before the politic and security conflicts were not a lot because the political conflicts affected the social life of people that decreased the trust among them so that these kind of marriage has been less, also the terrorism activities have an impact on these kind of marriages because terror has an purpose behind which is for ruining the relation between the communities in the city in order the situation become more complex and the space for terrorists become more, so sometimes the communities are blaming each other in a way that the Kurds believes that the Arabs in the city are doing the terrorism and this makes the Kurds to put a question mark on all the Arab community in the city, also during the previous time of regime system, the Arabs were abusing the Kurds and Turkmen of the city and took a part of their property for themselves with the support of the regime so this injustice is still in the mind of the Kurds and Turkmens.

Also polygamy family is seen in Kirkuk, that it is based on religion where in Islam polygamy is allowed and being practiced. Men may marry up to four. However, polyandry is prohibited. Sometimes the families live together in one house or maybe each wife in her own house. Polygamy happens mostly when the husband marries in order to increase the number of births or sometimes it's because of not having any births from the wife. The wife gets neglected so she will be responsible for meeting the needs of their living. Thus, this is what can cause social problems.

Finally, the single parent family is have among Kurdish families too, single parent family which composed after the death of mother or father, divorce or any other reasons (Amedian, 2013, 253). The city of Kirkuk has faced so many difficulties of the political chaos in the region and is the cause of death for many people out there, or in 2003 after the Iraqi liberation process thousands of terror attacks have done, and so many people have died as the result of these attacks, that the ordinary people and policemen of the government in the public areas have been killed, if they killed in these terrorist actions, now they are having single-parent families, according to the Kurdish traditions, if the father died, the mother will not get marry again and she grow up the children, also she tries to fill the place of the father. Sometimes the mothers will get marry again and give the children back to the father's family, while those families which have been interviewed in this research, the mother had not get married for on other time.

3.3. Kirkuk City

The Kirkuk city is a historical city and the roots of its composition date back to the BC centuries, since its formation so far, it has gone through many historical stages of political, administrative and demographic changes. Kirkuk located in the center of northern Iraq, and it is a model of ethnic, religious and sectarian diversity where inhabited by a mixture of Kurds, Turkmen, Arabs and Chaldean/ Assyrians, so is famous as microcosm of Iraq. It has great importance economically, because it is rich in natural resources such as oil and natural gas and it is the first Iraqi city has been revealed oil in it, this has made it a place of conflict between different sides, also famous for its agriculture and archaeological sites, making it a tourist destination

for many tourists who love history. As history passes, Kirkuk has a problem of identity and the absence of a decisive fate; this was lasted to which this day where is considered a disputed city in Iraq.

3.3.1. A Brief History about Kirkuk City

According to the historical sources Kirkuk is one of the ancient cities in the Middle East. Life has been continuing in the city before B.C up to the moment. The Kirkuk city derives importance of its geopolitical between the mountainous region and the plains of Iraq. Building the city holds many different views, but all the opinions agree on that the history of the city back to the centuries before B.C. (Rasheed, 2002, 28). The historian Abdulrazaq Husni thinks that the building of Kirkuk belong to the era of (Sardnapal) the king of Assyrian, this is depend on some Assyrian sources (Husni, 1956, 14). According to some other sources the Gutians have created the city, as it is cleared that the Khurian lived in the city before first and second millennium of B.C, at that time the city's name was Arabkha that means the city of Gods.

According to the ancient remains and archeology which have found in the city in that time, it cleared that the Gutians have ruled the region between 2211- 2120 before B.C. (Salaee, 2014, 102). In the modern and ancient historical sources Kirkuk city has been called in variety names this is due to its importance, many invaders have invaded the city that each of them have given different names to it including; Arabkha , Karkh Slukh, Karchiny, Kurkur, Karikok, Gur Gur, Grmkan, Kirkuk and Altamim (Namiq, 2009, 15). Khurians had an important center in Kirkuk called Nuzi before third millennium of B.C which located in the south east of the city and it was under their control till the appearance of the Median who was the alliance of the Bablian leader's Nabu Khuz Nasr, after the Medians had been destroyed, the Akhminian took the control of the city, after the fall of Medians, Kirkuk was controlled by Achaemenids, then prosperous life, trade and administrative began (Bahroz, 2005, 4).

According to the historical changes Kirkuk city was reflection of political, economic, social and civil lives of the different eras. The historical sources have mentioned that life in Kirkuk was adapted with the rules of these different ethnic groups and conquerors Guti, Loloiy, Khuri, Assyrian, Medi, Rome, Sluqy, Farthi, Sasani, Islamic caliphate,

Mongol, Safavi, Ottoman, British and Iraqi, this shows that Kirkuk has been attacked in the different stages by the conquerors due to its strategic position and each of them did settle some of their nations, so that the city is multiple nations up to the moment (Namiq, 2009, 16).

As we mentioned before Kirkuk has been ruled by many different powers that's why it has changed rapidly in all aspects. For example the Kurds have thought that the Gutians who lived in Kirkuk was their origin, were ended their rules by the Assyrians, after that one of the Hindu European clan called Medians in 615 before B.C has ended the rule of Assyrians, after the Medians, the powers were shifted to Farthians, and along the year between 226– 651 the Sasanians took over the power in that time, after the Sasanians, Kirkuk was known as Karkhina, then Kirkuk for a short period was put under the control of Begteginid nations, then it was put under the rule of Abbasid caliphate (Anderson, 2013, 30). So the Abbasids occupied it in 1232 but they turned blind eye in terms of service to the city, in the sixteen century Kirkuk has been under the attack of Safavian Persians and Mongols, then according to Amassiya treaty in 1555, Kirkuk became a part of Ottoman Empire (Faraj, 2013, 20).

Kirkuk was the center of Sharazur state in 1853 during Ottoman Empire, after that in the seventeen century Kirkuk became a part of Baban emirate but in the beginning of eighteen century Sharazur state came under the control of Baghdad governors during Mamalikian rule in Baghdad in (1750- 1831, in that time Kirkuk's authorities abided by Baghdad's state. So along the nineteenth century and till end of Ottoman Empire authorities after the First World War, Kirkuk remained under the rule of them until the coming of the Britain to the region (Namiq, 2009, 17).

Kirkuk in the Ottoman Empire era was belonged to Mosel state, but after the First World War (1914- 1918) and destruction of them, Britain army another time divided (Baghdad, Mosel and Basra) states into fourteen brigades to keep their political and martial interests, that Kirkuk was one of those brigades (Ismail, 2002, 69). After the Iraqi state was established by the Britain in 1921 and determining the Faisal Prince as first leader to it according to some agreement among (Britain, Turkey, Iraq), the states of (Mosel, Bagdad, Basra) where Kirkuk was one of those brigades were

increased to the new Iraqi state, then in that era till now Kirkuk is considered as the Iraqi city (Namiq, 2009, 28).

After that, history Kirkuk became the confrontation place and battle arena to all the different consecutive powers in Iraq and even to its different resident nations, and even today those dissensions about its identity is continuous. Because Kirkuk in population components contain in multi different nations (Kurd, Arab, Turkmen and Assyrian) so each of them known the identification of the city as their own and they are not willing to bargain about it, specially the Kurds that after the formation of KRG in 1991 they are trying to annex the administration of the city into their region but the central government with the Turkmen component won't accept such demand, because the Turkmen also demand to make a region in Iraq that Kirkuk will be a city in that region. Throughout the last eighty years in Iraqi state, the powers has been ruled by the Arab nation so they have tried to do Arabization in the city by removing and expelling Kurds and Turkmens residents also settle Arabs instead of them, therefore Kirkuk's demography and administration was changed in the authority of the royal and republicans' era, the only reason for the Arabization is that Kirkuk is a rich city especially with oil.

So the Arabaization started with five phases from 1925 to 2003 that thousands of Kurds were displaced forcibly, also Arabs were brought from other cities to replace them, the other nations in Kirkuk like Turkmen was included the Arabaization too. After the liberation process in Iraq and the fall of Saddam Hussein's rule in 2003, Kirkuk city has remained as disputed place between GOI and KRG. Although in Iraqi constitution some articles have been written to solve the Kirkuk's problem such 140 article, but till now the destiny of the city has remained unknown here, not tackling the problem is one of the reasons to increase the rate of crime and terrorism in the city.

The 140 article in Iraqi constitution was adopted for normalization of Kirkuk that elaborate upon three step process which was to be completed by 2007, those steps are reversing previous Arabization policies and resettling Kurdish returners, conducting census to ascertain demographic composition, holding a referendum on integration of Kirkuk into Iraqi Kurdistan by 2007. But so far this article hasn't been implemented

and remained as suspense article. Although terrorism has left impacts among the peoples of the city especially Kurds and Arabs, but generally Kirkuk is known as the city of coexistence and brotherhood, political and administrative powers have been distributed on the four major nations that each of them is participant according to their existence in the city.

3.3.2. Geographical and Administrative Borders of the Kirkuk

Kirkuk is an Iraqi city that has a significant geographical position because the city links many places together and is an oil rich city which has a number of oil resources that are considered as one of the economic pillars of Iraq.

The geographical border of Kirkuk according to the historical sources started since the appointment Major Noel as governor of the region in 1918, thus Kirkuk border encompassed the regions between Dukan and Sirwan Lake, north east of the Turkey and Iran borders and the state of Mosel. The British encyclopedia defines Kirkuk as a city located in the south east of Iraq and 223km south of Baghdad and it locates near Zagros Mountains chain in the Iraqi Kurdistan region (Darwesh, 2012, 20).

Kirkuk province is the wide fertilized land between Diyala and Dukan Lake; it is located in the south east of Iraq among the cities of Erbil, Suleimaniyah, Baghdad, Diyala and Mosul. From the north part, Kirkuk shares border with Erbil and part of Suleimaniyah. From the East, the city shares border with Suleimaniyah and a part of Diyala. From the south, Diyala and west of the capital city of Baghdad and a part of Mosel province. Dukan Lake from north -North West is located between Kirkuk and the cities of Erbil and Mosel, and Dyala Lake separates Kirkuk from Diyala, Hamrin Mountain from south west is located among the provinces of Kirkuk, Dyala and Baghdad, and from the north east it is among the governorates of Sulemanyah, Kirkuk and the mountains of Qaradakh, Sagrama, Hanjira and Bazyan (Mirza& Ahmed, 2008, 70).

In terms of the cosmic position, Kirkuk province was located between the latitudes of north 35. 8, south (34. 6) of the equator, and between the longitude of west (43. 5), and east (44. 8) of Greenwich, this is before the administrative

changes that happened in the city. After the administrative changes, Kirkuk province is located between the latitudes of north (35. 7), south (34. 2) of the equator and between the longitude of east (46) and west (43. 2) in the east of Greenwich (Mirza& Ahmed, 2008, 71).

After the establishment of the Iraqi state and annexation of Mosel to it, Kirkuk was one of the divisions of the state and Iraqi officials continuously tried to change administrative and geographical border of Kirkuk, many administrative changes have been made so as to give city an Arabic identification and the area of the city changed according to the modifications. The changes purposefully were made in two ways; first separating the Kurdish or Turkmen majority villages and towns and linking them to the surrounding provinces of Kirkuk. Second tying the Arab majority villages and towns to Kirkuk province, for instance, in 1961 Hawija and Ryaz that are Arab majority districts were joined to Kirkuk, in 1957, Chamchamal and Kalar districts that previously belonged to Kirkuk were linked to Suleimaniyah province and Kifry districts was linked to Dyala province (Anderson, 2013, 54).

The area of Kirkuk province was 20 000 Km² in 1927, the area widened to 20 355 Km² in 1947, it became 20367 km² in 1955. This means the annexation of the Arab regions to Kirkuk province. But in 1957 the area lessened to 19873 km², and then in 1977 it became 10282km², this means the separation of the Kurdish and Turkmen inhabited areas from Kirkuk. The area of Kirkuk has been shrunk multiple times as a result the area of Kirkuk now does not exceed 8852km² this implies the meaning that the area of 11161km² has been detached from Kirkuk province. According to the census in 1987 the area of Kirkuk was 10391km² after the annexation of the two towns of Sargaran and Zab (Mirza& Ahmed, 2008, 72).

For the time being, Kirkuk is one of the disputed areas and in the Iraqi constitution which was drafted and voted for by the Iraqi people in 2005, the article 140 was drawn for Kirkuk that defined the city as a disputed city between central government and KRG, but due to the political conflict the article has not been implemented and the fate of the city has not been sorted out and still remains unknown. Geographically Kirkuk now encompasses the same regions as before

2003, which it is an Iraqi city that shares border with the provinces of Erbil, Suleimaniyah, Dyala and Salahadin (see appendix 2).

3.3.3. Population of Kirkuk

Kirkuk is a divided city which its population consists of main four-nation components (Kurds, Turkmen, Arabs and Chaldean/Assyrians) with other little minority like Armenians. About 95% of the population is Muslim (with each doctrine Sunni and Shiite) with other religious minorities like Christians and Kaka 'is. Each of them was lived in Kirkuk throughout of history and has a common connection together, but racial discrimination policy which was implemented by Iraqi successive governments against none- Arab nations has demolished that coexistence. That policy was implemented by the former Arab- led governments in order to increase Arabs in Kirkuk unnaturally and also to decrease none- Arabs (Kurd, Turkmen and Assyrians) from there. So there is no exact census that satisfies all, because that discrimination policy was reflected on all things in Kirkuk even censuses. The first statistic was done in 1931 in Kirkuk by the Iraqi kingdom state and the last census was done in all Iraq in 1997, the second was carried out in 1947, and after that once in each ten years statistic was done as (1957, 1965, 1977, 1987, and 1997).

Except 1957 statistic which all the ethnic groups have accepted and rely on it to official affairs, others have been rejected because the demography of Kirkuk has been changed to the benefit of Arabs. Today the exact demographic composition of Kirkuk is unknown; no comprehensive census has been conducted in Iraq and Kirkuk since the 2003 US- led invasion of Iraq because of the political conflict and disagreement among the different ethnic groups, so which is saying about population rate of Iraq and Kirkuk just is an estimation.

For instance, in 2007, the Iraqi government estimated Kirkuk population at 902019, or about 3% of Iraq's total population. In the governorate, the gender distribution equal (50% male and 50% female). The estimation of urbanization in Kirkuk is high when reached to 79% and just 31% of its resident live in rural areas. (Kirkuk, NCCI Governorate Profile, 1) and in 2008, the populations of Kirkuk were estimated at

806847 (Knight& Ali, 2010, 16), while in 2012 this rate has reached to 1395614) population (Cordesman, 2013, 41).

Here only the statistics and census is be showed which conducted officially by the following Iraqi government 1947- 1997, despite these statistics were officially carried out by the central government, but beyond the 1957 census, the results of the remaining years are not acceptable to all ethnic groups in Iraq, because either it was did in circumstances of war or the proportion of non- Arab groups deliberately reduced in Kirkuk.

Table 2: Population Statistics in the Province of Kirkuk According to the General Official Censuses.

No	Census	Number of Populations
1	1947	286005
2	1957	388839
3	1965	473626
4	1977	483977
5	1987	421348
6	1997	388829

Source: Iraqi Planning Ministry 2017.

What is noticeable from these numbers is that despite the lasting living in this city, the proportion of population in some times have leased especially in 1997, that it is the clear effects of Arabization, also it explains that because of the expulsion of Kurds and Turkmen in Kirkuk, their proportion has been leased, it was affected the proportion of the population of the city publicly.

3.4. History of Terrorism in Kirkuk

After overthrowing monarchical system in Iraq due to a military coup, the country has been passed a wave of violence, terrorism, and bloodshed. In 1958, first military coup took place by Abdulkarim Qasim which resulted in overthrowing monarchical system to Republican. It all began by assassinating the king of Iraq, Faisal King and his entire family in the King's Palace. So, the beginning of Republican System started with terrorism and violence, after that, the military coup became a model and it happens so many times after. Later in 1962 members of (Arabic Socialist Baath Party) conducted a coup over Abdulkarim Qasim and assassinated him at his presidency palace in Baghdad.

Later in 1968, a violent group from BP conducted another coup and mandated the Iraqi president to give up in the presidency thus Ahmad Hassan Bakr was chosen as the president and Saddam Hussein as his vice. Then in 1979, the Iraqi president was ousted by Saddam Hussein and he came to power till 2003. Saddam was well-known for being a dictator and did not step down until USA and coalition forces gave him up in governance claiming that he had supported international terrorism. And due to his crimes against Iraqi nations was executed in 2006. So Baath as a party began with terrorism, and as a state due to using aggression and violence, was well known as a terrorist state. The first terrorism of Baath dates back to 1959 when a group of them tried to assassinate the president which was Abdulkarim Qasim, aimed to terrorize him and reaching themselves to power (Bakhawan, 2007, 139).

Accordingly, one of those places which throughout history of Iraq have faced two types of terrorism is Kirkuk, the first one is state terrorism which began during the Baath regime rule in 1963 and continued till 2003, the second type of terrorism is by terrorist groups, which began in 2003 aftermath of the war and it still continues till now. So after the Baathists came to power, Iraqi nations suffered a lot of violence, aggression, discriminations and killing of huge number of Iraqi people, despite some others were forced to leave their places in process which was so-called Arabization, that it is the displacing of non-Arab nations and bringing Arab instead of them.

Kurds were threatened if they don't leave their places; they were be killed and hanged. It can be said that Arabization is accounted as a terrorist action. After BP controlled power, it was conducted in some phases against non-Arab residents. For example during 1963- 1968 in the first stage, thirteen villages around Kirkuk have destroyed and their residents were expelled to other places, also inside Kirkuk some Kurdish squares were destructed then Arabs from other parts of Iraq replaced them. In the second phase which began in 1968- 1988, many Kurdish families were displaced and nineteen Arab squares were created which the number of their houses reached 1843. History of terrorism In Kirkuk can be classified into two stages:

3.4.1. State Terrorism 1988- 2003

To understand the meaning of this concept, it should be defined state terrorism; some scholars believe that sometime the state itself commits acts of terrorism against its enemy, or ethnic and religious group within their state by killing them or taking violent actions. Or it means if a country supports terrorism within another country that at where it is called terrorist state. The first terrorism type was state terrorism where appeared in French Revolution when some Jacobins rebels raised some terrorist slogans against their enemies. After that, terrorism went to the groups and organizations side (Goran, 2007, 48). Eric David has defined state terrorism as every violent act with political, social, ethical or religious aim that violates international laws of humanities due to horrendous acts against innocent people in order to be eliminated or frightened (Wahil, 2003, 76) State terrorism is also called terrorism in above because it commits by those who are from topic of power and is different with terrorism in below that is committed by groups or terrorist organizations who have not power (Bakhawan, 2007, 142).

Under the light of this definition, we can say the Iraqi state at the BR rule was a terrorist state because of killing innocent people, mass eliminating, ethnic cleansing, using chemical weapons to exterminate its own people especially non-Arabs (Kurds and Turkmen). Kirkuk might be the only city in Iraq which had been affected by these crimes like Anfal, displacing, killing of Kurds and destruction of their villages

and expel them to the center and north of Iraq. The origin of the Anfal has been taken from holy Quran which means confiscating war's spoils when Muslims succeed in their wars over unbelievers, but Iraqi state used this word politically to clean Kurds in Iraq when they had considered them as atheists, and used this Islamic term in order to achieve the Islamic countries supports in this case, while its procedural definition is that it crime against humanity.

Human Rights Watch (HRW) defined it as an Arabic expression which means war spoils; this name was called for those campaigns which were conducted by eight stages (see appendix 3). From all stages, the Iraqi former state attacked Kurdistan regions with various military equipments which resulted disappearance of 100,000 Kurds that whose bodies are now being recovered in mass graves located across Iraq, where victims of Anfal were from children, women, old and young people, in the all campaigns, the Iraqi government destroyed between 3000- 4000 Kurdish villages and towns, with displacing hundreds of thousands of Kurds. The Anfal operation devastated Iraqi Kurdistan, leaving the entire region in ruin and a large proportion of the population had been displaced (HRW, 2004, 13). After that the HRW in its investigation in 1992 recognized Anfal campaigns as genocide (Taib, 2009, 268).

Generally, Anfal was known as genocide at Kurds more, but if it be considered as genocide or terrorist crime, the elements of terrorism can be seen in its campaigns. According to the UN general secretary's report in 1972 and legal definition of terrorism, the elements of terrorism were listed as following; deliberately killing, kidnapping, frightening, perpetrating violence and killing for achieving a political purpose (Muhemmed, 2005, 52). All of those elements can be seen in the Anfal campaigns, because people had been taken in their places after they had been killed in mass killing, and political purpose was behind those killing to remove the Kurdish nation or horrify them to obey or follow the regime. According to the opinion of Kurdish sociologist Adil Bakhawan, in those campaigns, terrorism manifest itself in worst condition, because the former Iraqi state have carried willing of terrorism where wanted to make a lasting fear in the heart of Kurdish peoples by killing and putting them in mass graves (Bakhawan, 2007, 148).

All Anfal campaigns were carried out under the direction of the former Iraqi president's cousin Ali Hassan Majid who got the nickname chemical Ali by the Kurds because of his usage of prohibited chemical weapons in Kurdistan- Halabja on 16-3-1988. Chemical Ali in 1987 was appointed as in charge of the north branch of BP and he put his main headquarter in Kirkuk to overcome and conduct his plans to uproot the Kurds (Anderson, 2013, 71). After that, the Anfal campaigns started in eight stages on 21 February 1988 to 6 September in the same year. According to the Kurd's statistics, 182,000 Kurdish people were killed. Tyler and the Francis group in the (*Terrorism Studies*) have indicated from the state terrorism that held in Iraq between 1980- 1990, the number of fatalities have reached to 200,000 victims (Tyler& Francis group, 2014, 34).

What is related to the Kirkuk in the Anfal campaigns is that the State of Iraq have carried out heaviest and most dangerous stages in the province of Kirkuk which they are the third and fourth stages; these two stages located southeast and north of Kirkuk were begun on 7 April 1988 until 7 May 1988 continued. According to a statistic which was done in 1992 in Kirkuk and it's around, 60000 Kurdish people were killed and 46000 families were displaced from their places (Faraj, 2013, 217). Also the Iraqi military in Anfal has destroyed 122 villages in the affected areas in Kirkuk with demolishing all structures, wiring, foundations and peps so that prevent resettlement. Furthermore, seventy thousand rural inhabitants were displaced to the government run settlement camps or northward into the hills (Knights& Ali, 2010, 3). According to another statistic in 1987– 1988, 871 villages in Kirkuk were destroyed, six district centers were distrusted, 39178 houses were damaged and 45777 families were displacing and missing (Faraj, 2016, 94). So Anfal was committed in this way, first capturing people, then mass killing them and put them in the mass graves because after collapsing Saddam's regime so many mass graves were discovered in Iraq.

Baath's state terrorism in Kirkuk had not stopped only in Anfal and Arabization, but after chemical Ali came to the city, terrorizing of Kurds had continued, in his order if anyone had captured in the prohibited area he was directly killed, also by his order in 1991, thirty young people were fired in front of people's eyes (Darwesh, 2012, 110). Due to those crimes which mentioned above, Kurds began

an uprising in 1991 and controlled Kirkuk for eight days, but the Iraqi former state recaptured the city by the force, after recapturing the city by the Iraqi state, many Kurdish families fled to the Iranian border fear of killing. In this stage Arabization has continued, according to statistic during 1991-2000, almost 120 thousand Kurdish people were expelled in Kirkuk forcibly (HRW, 2003, 10).

Also, the first rationale of Iraq's war in 2003 by USA and its allies was to fight against terrorism, because Saddam Hussein has supported terrorist groups, USA claimed that a strong linkage had between Saddam Hussein and international terrorism which AQI and Bin Laden has represented it when they were a main responsible of 11 September 2001, while second rationale was that to abolish BP from the ruling because it was dictatorship regime and to bring democracy to the Iraq (Bassil, 2012, 29). After 2003, the power of BP was ended and it became a prohibited, Saddam with some other Baath leaders were arrested in Iraq and they were trailed in Supreme Iraqi Criminal Court, then they were executed because of their plenty crimes. The crimes which they were trailed on were Anfal one hundred thousands of people were killed, Halabja, five thousands were poisoned and Dujail massacre more than one hundred eighty persons were been shot dead.

3.4.2. Terrorism by the Terrorist Organization and Groups 2003- 2016

Terrorism by terrorist organization and groups were begun after 2003, when the security of Iraq was destroyed because of military actions and rebellions by some insurgent groups. The insurgency had came from several directions, firstly from the mosques, the Sunni Muslim Scholars Association, led by the Hars Al Dhari has developed a network of support throughout the Sunni Arab regions and urged Sunnis to resist the US occupation, secondly from the national idea, where loyalists of dissolved BP and officers of former Iraqi army have conducted a military rebellion against the occupation and the new GOI. Third: from foreign elements, especially those loosely linked to AQI, when they entered Iraq to fight against US and allied forces under the so-called jihad (Marr, 2013, 41-42).

After that tens of other terrorist and combatants groups were formed and they fell into a war with these forces in the form of guerrilla or terrorist activities, so all of

them had listed in the terrorist list by the USA and GOI. The beginning of military insurgency in Iraq dates back to the events of Fallujah in April 2003 when the people of this city staged a mass demonstration against occupation of a school by US forces, but that demonstration was changed to clash when US forces killed seventeen people and wounded fifty seven others of them. After that those clashes lasted for about two months, and throughout that period, the insurgents in Fallujah were able to kill thirty one US soldiers (Anderson, 2013, 168-169).

When Abu Musab al-Zarqawi entered Iraq, he established the Tawheed and Jihad Brigades (TJB) in some young of Ansar Al Islam (AAI) group whom were disbanded by US forces in mountainous areas of the Kurdistan region in March 2003, and in 2004, he founded the Iraqi branch of AQI under the name of (Al Qaida organization in Mesopotamia-Iraq). After that the acts of terrorism and rebellion turned into the worst case, because terrorist actions increased enormously, and Zarqawi himself took the process of slaughtering hostages, particularly US hostages and then released their depiction of slaughter on the Internet sites to create threats in the hearts of Americans and Iraqis (Hshmi, 2015, 24).

The most horrific terrorism attack which AQI claimed responsibility for it, was the exploding of two Shiite shrines in Samarra north of capital Baghdad in February 2006 that it is one of the most sacred religious shrines in the Shiite doctrine (Al Haidari, 2015, 173). And the aim of this is to ignite sectarian war between Sunni and Shiite, after that the sectarian war included Iraq and so far its impacts are remained. Till now, terrorism in Iraq is lasting. As a result of this terrorism, hundreds of thousands of Iraqi civilians and security forces have been killed with injuring of numerous others and this country has lost billions of dollars in its economic structure, despite all the social, psychological impacts on the Iraqi people.

Table 3: Number of Civilian Casualties in Terrorist Operations in Iraq 2003_2016.

Years	Number Of Casualties
2003	12,121
2004	11,659
2005	16,402
2006	29,441
2007	26,036
2008	10,271
2009	5,369
2010	4,167
2011	4,153
2012	4,622
2013	9,851
2014	20,179
2015	17,511
2016	14,431

Source: <https://www.statista.com>

According to this data, before ignition the sectarian war between Sunni and Shiites in Iraq, the death rate was between twelve thousand and sixteen thousands, but after the beginning of the war that rate increased tragically where it can be said that bloody year for Iraqi people is 2006 when more than twenty six thousands have been killed, after that 2007 is more bloody. But in 2008 and later, the rated decreased clearly until 2014 where the rate has rose to above again, because in this year the most dangerous terrorist organization in the world broke out and occupied some areas in Iraq and it was a reason to kill the people of Iraqis so far.

In the meantime, Kirkuk was became a main target of terrorism because of some special reasons that main of them can be returned to divided ethnicity in Kirkuk, to create political and social chaos between the national components that is the strongest probability to sabotage security situation and ignite civil and sectarian war which it is a major goal of terrorism. According to the police officer of Kirkuk's

statement Sarhad Qadir, during terrorist action appearance in Kirkuk, they founded a document belonged to Osama Bin Laden head of AQI, in that document Bin Laden recommended AQI members in Iraq to pay more attention to Kirkuk in the terrorist actions when he wrote to them, “if you do one bombing in other cities of Iraq, you must do more in Kirkuk because it is a divided city that by this way the impacts will increase”.¹

The appearance of the first military rebellion in Kirkuk against US troops dates back mid-May in 2003, when an army convoy of them in Kirkuk- Hawija road was caught in a rebel ambush. Also, at beginning of June 2003, terrorist groups launched their first terrorist attack on oil installations in Kirkuk, and during June- December of the same year, they attacked 18 sabotage operations over to the Kirkuk power stations, which caused by electricity loss. Also in the February of 2004, the first suicidal attack take place in the Kurdish neighborhood Rahimawa, where a suicide bomber blew himself that killed ten people and injured forty five others.

According to the official sources that indicated in the first six month of 2004, 503 terrorist attacks in the Kirkuk were recorded. At the binging of 2006, the terrorist groups carried out a series exploded attacks during two months which caused to collective deaths, on 12 June 2006, 22 people was killed and 43 others were injured because of suicide bomb and terrorist attacks. Then, only in the September of the same year, sixteen terrorist attacks were recorded. Meanwhile, from the south of Kirkuk, some trenches were dug for control terrorists infiltration into the city, despite this process would be arrest one hundred fifty insurgent gunmen but it couldn't to end violence, because after passing only one week over that process, seven car bombs were exploded in one day which caused by killing fourteen and injured seventy two others (Anderson, 2013, 168, 249).

After that, the threat level in Kirkuk increased abnormally, it can be said there is no month passed in Kirkuk which no car bomb or terrorist suicide bombing not

¹ Interview with Sarhad Qadir, director of police districts and sub- districts of Kirkuk province on 26-3-2017

occurred. Over the years in Kirkuk, number of the threat level and terrorist incidents has increased; reports have indicated that in 2004 the rate of incidents increased from 30 per month to around 65 incidents per month by the second half of 2006, also in late of 2006 and beginning of 2007, the province saw a huge rise in violence, when in July 2007 that rate reached 379 attacks per month, however during 2008- 2009, recorded incidents in same city were 70- 100 per month, while each month in 2009, an average of 35 incidents have occurred in the city. Meanwhile, suicide actions have fallen to an average of 1.5 attempted raids per month (Knights& Ali, 2010, 28).

In other data has been showed that from the death percentage of police forces and civilians in the nine most violent provinces in Iraq during May 2003- October 2006, Kirkuk has taken the second rank among them after Diayala, which it is a high rate and has showed that was a danger place. The below table refers this more:

Table 4: Percentage of Police and Civilian Death in Total Deaths of Nine Most Violent Province of Iraq during May 2003- October 2006.

Rank	Provinces	Police Death	Civilian Death	Total	Police Death as % of total
1	Diyala	409	1860	2270	18
2	Kirkuk	187	1005	1192	16
3	Salahadeen	239	1452	1691	14
4	Anbar	235	2514	2749	9
5	Babil	160	1739	1899	8
6	Ninewa	259	1572	1831	7
7	Karbala	31	1031	1062	3
8	Basra	63	1768	1831	3
9	Baghdad	715	28154	28869	3

Source: (Anderson, 2013, 251).

This table showed that Kirkuk among nine selected province of Iraq was second in the total number of police, and its proportion is %16, which came after Diyala. Also in another data have been shown that at beginning of 2006, compared to the majority of other Iraqi provinces, Kirkuk became a place to widespread of violence, when had

taken sixth rank among the selected provinces in daily terrorist attack numbers, during February- May 2006, the province had faced 4.3 daily militant assaults. The below table is refers this more:

Table 5: Comparative Data of Daily Armed Attacks in Selected Governorates.

Rank	Province	February- June 2005	February- May 2006	May- August 2006	February 2005- August 2006
1	Baghdad	20.3	28.9	30.3	25.1
2	Anbar	12.3	22	31.1	22.1
3	Salahadeen	8	13.7	15.5	12.8
4	Ninewa	10.4	7.6	10.3	9.2
5	Diyala	3.1	8.3	14.5	7.8
6	Kirkuk	3.1	4.3	4.8	4.2
7	Basra	1.2	2	2.4	1.7
8	Duhok	0.1	Zero	Zero	0.03

Source: (Anderson, 2013, 248).

This has showed that number of daily attacks in the 2005 in Kirkuk was 3.1 attacks, But in the beginning of 2006, the rate had increased to the 4.3, in the second half of 2006 to the August recorded most daily attacks, because 2006 is a blood year in the both of Iraq and Kirkuk where the sectarian between Sunni and Shiite was ignited. Also, generally the daily terrorist attack from the Kirkuk in February 2005- August 2006 was 4.2 attacks which is the sixth rank among the selected provinces.

This situation in Kirkuk was repeating daily until the June of 2014 and after coming of most danger terrorist state ISIL to the some areas of Kirkuk south which caused by fled all Iraqi troops from there fearing of ISIL, and controlling Kurdish forces Peshmarga instead Iraqi troops. This change was had an important role to bringing down terrorist acts rate in Kirkuk that according to the police information, after that date which security file of Kirkuk fell under responsibility of Kurdish forces, Kirkuk seems to has a lower level of violence particularly inside the city, and explosions

decreased by more than ninetieth percent comparing with prior. For instance, the Iraqi Body Count in the period January- April 2015 has listed some security incidents that caused by people death as following: homemade bombs fourteen death, shootings seven, dead body found seven and killing of police officer in fire fighters six (Landinfo, 2015, 9).

Table 6: Number of Casualties, Injured Civilians and Security Forces in Terrorist Actions in Kirkuk 2003 – 2017.

Years	Civilian Casualties	Security Forces Casualty	Civilian Injured	Security Forces Injured
2003	207	32	377	86
2004	244	44	804	126
2005	258	53	912	213
2006	296	66	1132	614
2007	117	60	724	282
2008	106	41	489	217
2009	169	64	555	175
2010	77	47	169	146
2011	97	74	396	339
2012	83	82	608	348
2013	175	128	1017	530
2014	140	141	752	503
2015	44	88	136	456
2016	127	54	102	98
Total	2140	974	8173	4133

Source: (Anderson, 2013, 251, Police Directorate of Kirkuk Governorate).

This table shows that from the past of thirteen years ago, terrorism in Kirkuk had more damages many number of casualties in civilian and security forces, also many injuries of Kirkuk's people, security forces that include police, security forces, Peshmaraga, public crowd forces and awakening forces which so-called sons of Iraq between 2003- 2017. These statistics had been got in the two references, may be different with other number of casualties and injuries which be referred in other where, for instance, other statistics show that between 2004- 2008, more than 1850 people have been killed and 6,000 injured (Rydgren& Sofi, 2011, 30). So reaching to the exact census about this subject is so hard and I couldn't get every numbers in the police department, so numbers before 2006 were got from Anderson's book, and from 2007 to the end were got in police directorate of Kirkuk governorate. Also these data not differed between Kirkuk central districts with other districts of the Kirkuk province. Among those years which Iraq was subjected by terrorist acts, the year of 2006 has got most rates because in that year, the sectarian war between Sunni and Shiites was started which included Kirkuk too, while after 2014 the rated decreased when the file security of Kirkuk shifted to the Kurdish forces.

3.4.3. Terrorist Groups Who Have Committed Terrorism in Kirkuk

As it has been referred before, after 2003 a large number of insurgent groups in Iraq were established to fight against USA and allied forces, and against the GOI. The thing that interests us here is that all of these organizations and groups that have carried out terrorism in the Kirkuk and many Iraqi cities are in the Sunni component in Iraq, whom their names were officially listed to the list of terrorism and proscribed by the USA and GOI, while this designation does not include all the Sunni structure because it is seen that other Sunni groups and parties are in the political arena with participated in the administration of the new Iraqi government after 2003. It is true only for those groups who take the approach of terrorism in their acts, so the effectiveness of these groups located in the provinces of Iraq, especially the Sunni areas except the provinces of the Kurdistan region, which is the owner of the stable security situation.

According to the census of the Kirkuk province police, in Kirkuk twelve terrorist groups have carried out terrorism that is referred their names below:

1_ Tawheed and Jihad Brigades (TJB): They were established in 2003. Initially they had included seventy gunmen that some of them taken training in Afghanistan camps for jihad before, after that some other jihadist person in Iraq jointed them. These brigades were basis of some other terrorist groups after such AQI in Iraq and Islamic state (Hashmi, 2015, 23- 24). According to their declarations, their goals are to fight the crusaders and fight the apostates from the doctrine of the Shiites and establish the law of God in Iraq and to defend Muslims and expel the occupier in Iraq.

2_ Ansar Al Islam Group (AAI): This group was established on December 5, 2001 in the mountain areas of the Kurdistan region of Iraq, which adopts the fundamentalist Sunni-Jihadist ideology. Their aims are expelling western interests in Iraq, and establish the Islamic state based on the Islamic law (Cordesman, 2013, 14). After the war on Iraq in 2003, USA forces attacked their headquarters in Iraqi Kurdistan it was a reason to leave the area and spread to other Iraqi cities. Then a number of BP leaders and the former Iraqi army and security joined them.

3_ Ansar Al Sunna Group: they are fundamentalist and jihadist group, who separated from the AAI group and announced their separation in late 2003; their goals are to fight with the Americans and the Iraqi government loyalist to the occupation, especially Iraqi forces and Shiite militias (Hashmi, 2015, 93).

4_ Army of Mohammed: is an armed group was founded in 2003 by some members of BP from the Sunni region, especially those who enjoyed a special status during Saddam era in Tikrit. The membership in this organization is primarily for Iraqi citizens and former regime officers. Army of Muhammad is the military wing of the BP. They were responsible for the sophisticated attacks on coalition forces in early 2004 and a series of attacks against the Iraqi government, and Iraqi Shiite militias particularly in Kirkuk.

5_ Mujahideen Army: The Mujahideen Army was founded at binging of 2005 they were more extreme Sunni groups who do not participate in any form of political

action. Although the group does not seek to occupy or control area, Mujahideen Army is an organization with same jihadist tendencies, including the strict adherence to Islamic law. More of them are fighters from the BP and former Iraqi army officers. The location of their activities is located in the province of Kirkuk, south of Fallujah, north of Baghdad and Diyala.

6_ Islamic Army: is a fundamentalist group too, it was founded in 2003, who believe in the political process until they secretly participated in the 2005 elections, faced AQI in Iraq by fighting, their activity located in Baghdad, Babil, Salah al-Din and Kirkuk. Their goals are to fight against government forces and Shiite militias from outside their provinces.

7_ 1920 Revolution Brigades: they are A Sunni group with fundamentalist ideology, formed in 2003 and composed of former Iraqi army personnel and officers and military-manufacturing professionals, and religious men of fundamentalist ideology and clan members, they were centered in the provinces of Baghdad, Anbar, Kirkuk, Diyala, Mousl, Salahadeen and Babil. The number of their brigades reached more than 30 that named by the companions of the Prophet of Islam and prominent historical and contemporary Islamic figures. Their names date back to the resistance and the Iraqi revolution against the British occupation in 1920.

8_ Baathist Brigades: They are the remains of military officers of the former Iraqi army and members of Saddam Hussein's party, founded after 2003, whose goal is to fight with US forces, allies and a new Iraqi government.

9_ Army of Naqshbandi Doctrine: they are followers of Naqshbandi doctrine in Baathist Sufi jihadist group was established in 2008 (Al-Naqshbandiyeh is one of the Sufi doctrines, their name return to Sheikh Muhammad Bahaa al-Din al-Naqshbandi, who has died in 791 AH); it is leading by the military wing of the Baath party that headed by (Izzat al-Duri) former Iraqi vice president Saddam Hussein. Their goal is fighting with US and Iraqi forces and Shiite militants. Their activity located Kirkuk, Anbar, Salahaddin province (Hashmi, 2015, 96).

10_ Al Qaida organization in Mesopotamia (Iraq): Mesopotamia means the land between the two rivers; it is the old name of Iraq. This organization was established by the Jordanian Abu Musab al-Zarqawi (Ahmad Fadhil Nazzal al-Khalaylah) in Iraq soon after the commencement of Operation Iraqi Freedom in April 2004. Zarqawi initially called his group “Unity and Jihad” (TJB), the group adopted its current name after its October 2004 merger with Usama Bin Ladin, the immediate goal of them is to expel the Coalition through a campaign of bombings, and establish an Islamic state in Iraq (US Department of State, 111).

11_ Paradise Birds Group: They are a terrorist group consisting of young men and teenagers between the ages of 13- 17, whose aim is to carry out a suicide bombing and planting improvised explosive devices until they explode in terrorist operations, they were founded by the former president of ISIL Abu Omar al-Baghdadi in 2008 (Hashmi, 2015, 36). Their naming is returning to that if the teenagers were martyred they would be a bird of paradise in the Dooms Day.

12_ Islamic State in Iraq and Levant (ISIL): This state is a complement of the organization of TJB, Iraqi branch of AQI, and the integration of some of the former jihadist groups in Iraq. When Al Zarqawi entered Iraq in 2003, he joined the TJB organization, and in 2004 founded AQI in Mesopotamia after of his allegiance to Osama bin Laden. After that, he founded the Mujahedeen council in February 2006, which included seven armed groups.

This council was in the form of a state and continued until June 2006 after Zarqawi was killed by a US military raid. After the killing of Zarqawi, the name of the Mujahedeen council was changed to the Islamic State of Iraq, which was founded on 15/10/2006 by some Sunni insurgent groups. This state was included AQI and more than 20 brigades and another armed group, and Abu Omar al-Baghdadi was appointed a head of it. After the killing of Abu Omar al-Baghdadi in 19 April 2010, the state appointed Abu Bakr al-Baghdadi Ibrahim Awad Badri al-Samarrai as their president that is leading it so far.

After the destruction of political situation of Syria in 2011, he decided to bring his state to there. On April 28, 2013, al-Baghdadi announced the Islamic State in Iraq

and Levant (ISIL) instead of his former state, and rejected his allegiance to AQI led by Mullah Omar Afghani. The Syrian city of Raqqa was designated as their capital. After taking control of the second largest city in Iraq (Mosul) on June 9, 2014, al-Baghdadi declared the Islamic caliphate on 14 June, and appointed himself as caliph for it (Al Haidari, 2015, 177). The borders of this state or caliphate have stretched from some lands of state of Syria into Iraq. Since 2014, ISIL has seized some areas in the province of Kirkuk, such as Hawija, Zab, Abbasi and Rashad districts. So far, these areas have remained under their control, which is the main threat for the Kirkuk security.

Table 7: Terrorist Groups in Kirkuk with their Identities and Establishment.

No	Terrorist groups	Identity	Establishment
1	Tawheed and Jihad Brigades	Islamist Jihadist	2003
2	Ansar Al Islam	Islamist Jihadist	2001
3	Ansar Al Sunna	Islamist Jihadist	2003
4	Army of Mohammed	Salafist	2003
5	Mujahideen Army	Salafist	2005
6	Islamic Army	Salafist	2003
7	1920 Revolution Brigades	Baathist	2003
8	Baathist Rigades	Baathist	2003
9	Naqshbandi Doctrine Army	Baathist	2008
10	Al Qaida organization in Mesopotamia (Iraq)	Jihadist Salafist	2004
11	Paradise Birds	Jihadist Salafist	2008
12	Islamic State in Iraq and Levant	Jihadist Salafist	2013

3.4.4. The Means of Terrorism in Kirkuk

The methods and means of those responsible for terrorist operations vary according to the specific objectives, the nature and time of carrying out those operations, as well as other factors that may govern the selection among those operations. Terrorists in Kirkuk have used many different means for their terrorist operations in order to kill a large number of people, such as explosions, suicidal acts, assassination, kidnapping, subversive acts, terrorist attacks and other different means. According to the statement of brigadier general police forces and director of police districts in Kirkuk province Sarhad Qadir terrorism in Kirkuk have used below means:

The first means that who have resorted to it always is explosion; this means is based on the rhythm of the largest losses in the target and selected using multiple types of car bombs or exploded bombs. It is one of the most common in the world, where it ranked first by %46 in the means of terrorism, while terrorist attack ranked %22, assassination %9.5 and kidnapping %6 (Al Amoush, 2006, 78). Most of terrorist acts in the Kirkuk were took place by explosions especially by car or vehicle bombs or explosive devices were exploded among public places or in the markets. Or explosions by suicidal acts such a suicidal terrorist blows himself up in front of official buildings or among the crowd of innocent people.

Kidnapping is other means which terrorist are holding or capturing people in a secret place to instill fear among people or to disrupt the security situation. Some of terrorist groups in Kirkuk have took this means for obtaining money for their acts, when they have stole civil people if they didn't kill them, they demand money to meet their release, or they have also captured policemen then killed or remained them as hostage in order to exchange with their prisoners. Sometimes terrorist have captured rich people for money if t. Also terrorist groups have used assassination which it is premeditated killing of people, especially public figure people, government officials, prominent civilian figures to create a state of fear and horror or to display their strength, such as the assassination of director of education of the Kirkuk province, an attempt to assassinate the governor of Kirkuk or the director of the police more than once.

Throwing rockets or mortar randomly so that damage or to kill people into the city of Kirkuk or from an unknown location is one of those means which terrorist groups were used to threaten people or sabotage the buildings. Finally terrorist attacks is last attempt by terrorist groups to occupy or capture the city and take it to under their rules, this means often was used by ISIL for the purpose of enlarging geographical places of their state in Iraq.

Table 8: Numbers of Different Terrorist Means of Terrorist Actions in Kirkuk during 1/1/2004 – 1/1/201.

No	Means of Terrorist Acts	Total
1	Explosion of car bombs	427
2	Defuse of car bombs	99
3	Explosion of planted bomb	4472
4	Defuse of planted bomb	3450
5	Kidnapping	792
6	Suicidal acting	310
7	Finding an unknown funeral	841
8	Falling down of Mortar and Katyusha rockets	4871
9	Takeover of Mortar and other missiles	11728

Source: Directorate of Districts and Sub- Districts Police of Kirkuk province.

This table has demonstrated that throwing the city by the Mortar and other missiles is the front of other means of terrorism because more than eleven thousand was have taken over by the security forces, also more than four thousand rockets were have fallen in Kirkuk. After that explosion of planted bomb is the second level of terrorist means, these bombs are put on the roads or stuck to the cars then will explode by the remote control, more than four thousands were exploded and also more than three thousand were defused before explosion. Also kidnapping is another means that terrorist groups kidnapped people especially rich people to his money or release him by sum of money from his owner. As well as explosion of car bombs hit Kirkuk severely where 427 car bombs have exploded with defuse of ninety nine others. Furthermore, the suicide acting have been taken place in Kirkuk where its rates reached to the more than three hundred, which it is committing by a suicidal terrorist among people or from the crowd places.

CHAPTER FOUR: THEORETICAL APPROACH TO ANALYSIS OF TERRORISM

Many theories of trends have emerged to explain the phenomenon of terrorism especially after increased operations and terrorist attacks in many countries, especially after the huge terrorist bombing in New York and Washington in 2001. All theories try to explain away terrorism according to its origins and practices and they are focusing on the terrorist personality through this question “why a person will be a terrorist”? What are the driving factors that make a person to practice terrorism? Those theories are from psychology, economic, sociology and other aspect of social science were deployed to understand the theorist and terrorism and to formulate a suitable response.

The concept of "Theoretical" is used for illustration of terrorism, it is realized that most of what arises from the ideas and analysis are found almost exclusively in the "Approaches", theory subject of research and analysis. There are a variety of different approaches to the interpretation of terrorism that stretching from political, economic, instrumental, structural, social and religious to psychological and psychosocial approaches. There is no single approach of these approaches are able to interpret terrorism, or at least that is acceptable to all, it remains important in both of which explains a part of the phenomenon only. Political causes represented by the invasion, occupation, political marginalization, lack of political freedoms and the absence of democracy, economic causes is the extreme poverty, unemployment and low wages, social and cultural reasons is the religion, forms, different understanding of religiosity, spread of illiteracy and the disintegration of society, psychological-psychiatric causes represented in cases of neuroses and repression of various psychiatric diseases.

Each of these approaches is important in the interpretation of the phenomenon of terrorism, but this important change with the times and changing circumstances, due to the acceleration of the process of globalization. For example, some individuals and terrorist organizations point out that the motives of revenge and retribution was behind of their terrorist attacks, there are a lot of individual cases that prompted some

members to terrorism in retaliation and revenge of their countries and their institutions, it means with change of time is likely to show that the theories and modern trends to analyze the phenomenon of terrorism.

That thing should be referred here is that all theoretical analysis of the phenomenon of violence applies to the phenomenon of terrorism too, though each of them there are differences in their use but in many time both of terrorism and violence concept are coming together because of their closeness. So it can be seen that there is an organic relationship between the terrorism and violence, means if violence is original, terrorism is a branch of it, if violence is a multi-field phenomenon; terrorism is the political field of violence (Abdulla, 2008, 130). It is clear that the personality of violent person is near with personality of terrorist because all of them are using the same style of thinking and practice. Therefore, here it can be found terrorism analysis theories under the light those theories that have decomposed phenomenon of violence.

4.1. Multi Causal Approach

This approach has considered multiple causal factors for terrorism; it means according to this, terrorism not return to only one factor such as psychological but also includes religious, economic, political and sociological factors. Terrorism is multi-causal phenomenon, it would be wrong if it be referred to only one reason to explain the act of terrorism, like to say that the political reason is the only reason that makes the terrorist to commit an act of violence.

For this approach, Paul Wilkinson believes that the causes of terrorism are also the causes of political violence and revolution in general. These include religious and ideological conflicts, modernization stresses, ethnic conflicts, poverty, political inequities, traditions of violence, lack of peaceful communications channels, the existence of a revolutionary group, erosions of confidence in a regime, governmental weakness and ineptness, and deep divisions within governing elites and leadership groups (Hudson, 1999, 15). So it can be seen the factors of that terrorism which has in Iraq not return to only one factor, rather different factor has great role like political, conflict, economic and religious.

4.2. Psychological Approach

Many psychologists believe that there is no relationship between terrorism, religion, nationalism and sectarianism, because those who practice terrorism have general psychological characteristics. Terrorist is a blind person who has only one face: the practice of killing, slaying and cutting heads to achieve his goals. Even if he has other options, he chooses only the path of violence and terrorism (Al Haidari, 2015, 226). This approach to the study of terrorism is concerned with the study of terrorists' profiles, and their gathering into terrorist groups, motivations, and beliefs. This perspective reveals to determine those motivations that motivate individuals to implement terrorism act, to specify terrorist personality. Terrorism in psychological theory has divided it into two main types, the psycho- pathological and the psycho- social.

Psycho- pathological theory: this theory is the individual level approach to terrorism. Psychologists who have conducted this theory argued that terrorists are those individuals who suffer from narcissists' personality disorder; this means that narcissist's behavior leads individuals towards terrorism acts. This theory presumes that terrorists are insane or psychopaths. Psychologists identify two adult behavioral disorders according to a multi- axial classification. First axis disorder refers to the major clinical illnesses those such as schizophrenia and depression, and second axis disorder refers to personality disorders such as antisocial personality disorder (Bayo, 2012, 13).

Psycho- social theory: this trend in the treatment of the phenomenon of terrorism focuses on the analysis of the psychological environment of the individual, within the context of overlapping circles, the center is located in the most powerful and aggressive effects. This center may be far from the family, the neighborhood or the city, and perhaps the state in which the individual lives. Of course, this is not a purely psychological perspective, but social psychological trend, specifically, it finds its position in social psychology, and this specialization appears today is increasingly necessary and important (Al Marhoon, 2007). This theory to which individual belongs as the likely factor to produce terrorism focuses on the connection between individual characteristics and the influence of the social group. For this trend, Kinsey Pearce argued that superego lacunae and sociopaths are the factors to terrorists when they commit terrorist acting (Bayo, 2012, 13).

Psychological factors also have a significant impact on terrorist acts by terrorists in Iraq, because their actions are seen on mental illness or emotional imbalance and they are empty of compassion and compassion. Especially after the fall of the former regime in 2003 and broke the door of prisoners because many criminals returned to society again, and Baathists or religious terrorist organizations whose work was a direct cause of the collapse of the security situation in Iraq. Terrorist groups use psychological warfare with people in general or with their enemies when they publish their work on Internet sites when they kill people or prisoners in front of the camera normally, this is indicating a psychological illness because they enjoy with killing or slaughter.

4.3. Conflict Approach

This is the theory of Marxism and its content is the class struggle is happening in a certain stage of the development of societies, and the contradictions shows between social forces based on the ownership of the means of production. This contradiction of the class at the end of the day lead to political violence represent in the proletarian revolution on the bourgeois class owning the means of production.

Conflict theory launched in the principles of social inequality in the analysis of social problems, while Karl Marx on his analysis of the social system focused on the principle of the dominance of social class conflict, he believes that the history of human societies is a conflict between social classes this is within a dialectical and historical becoming. Conflict theory based to a range of variables, including interest between the individual and the power as a hub of social relations and cultural and intellectual inevitability by exploiting classes, which is trying to impose its will on the other social classes so as to achieve its interests and concerns (Mhamad, 2011, 275). Also Marx has indicated that the economic development leads to the development of the capitalism property, and the evolution of legal superstructures (Ideology) supports the takeover of the ruling class on power, when the power firms turns into a tyrant and unjust political system will use all methods and means of

violence against those who oppose it, because it refuses to give up his place to other economic system and political forces.

When the ruling class doesn't give up on its political authority so any change becomes violent, the capitalist class is using violence or some sort of terrorism to defend its interests, and the working class (Proletarians) uses violent counter too (Revolution). Thus, violence plays a role in history as the old every community carries with it a new society (Al Haidari, 2015, 66). The conflict theory starts in the analysis of social problems such as terrorism from the principle of inequality and the lack of parity between the members of the community, and also class exploitation, for example, the pioneers of this trend believe that the high rate of crime in contemporary societies expresses the state of inequality and unequal development in the contemporary societies, this, in turn, leads to emergence of terrorism (Mhamad, 2011, 276).

So it is clear from this that the class differences in society create a kind of violence by the ruling bourgeoisie and counter-violence by the proletarian class which in the opinion of Karl Marx that violence leads to the revolution and the end of this revolution by the predominance of the proletariat and establishment a socialist pattern. In Iraq, the conflict began when the radical change was took place after 2003, when power changed from the Sunni to the Shiite, and the Shiite government alienated many Sunnis in power and privileges. Because of the spread of economic and administrative corruption by officials in the government, all Iraqi Sunnis and Shiites do not satisfy political and economic situations in their country, because among the 192 countries, didn't precede on Iraq only Somalia and Myanmar according to the annual reports of Transparency International in terms of high levels of corruption (Jawad, 2010, 136). So as seeable politics and power now in Iraq is not on the real path that should be based on economic justice, but was turned to minority capitalist in power and the majority of deprived people, this in turn has a negative impact to show violence and terrorism.

4.4. Functional Approach

According to this theory, the society consists of social system, each part of them, or its components perform a specific function that every defect or change in the function of one of its components, causes to performing in a change in all parts of the system. This approach believes that the revolutionary situation and violence comes when the whole political system is not consistent with the community, this happens when the society are suffering from cases of multiple functional inability; therefore cannot carry out its functions resulting in exposure to multiple pressures for change. The intellectual roots of the functional theory dating back to the views of the Arab thinker Ibn Khaldun, Emile Durkheim put the methodological and objective rules for functional theory, and Talcott Parsons selected basic things for this.

The functional theory launched from social axioms that centered on the role of social functions to maintain balance, stability and social integration (Alamosh, 2006, 19) The idea of this theory can be summarized that problems appear as a result of imbalance in the public system, according to this theory, the social problems represent negative state of the various parts of system (social, economic and cultural) it ultimately represents a case of imbalance of functions, it means the parts of the system have not ability to the carry out the required functions (Mhamad, 2011, 274).

Robert Merton believes that social problems appear as a result of a defect in the normative societal and moral structure, functional theory Pioneers believes that the imbalance in the moral and standard system happens as a result of lack of ability of social structure on the performance of the basic roles and also the loss of the case of consensus and community integration and the weakness of confrontations cognitive in the normative rules and retreat from its performing community role. According to this approach, the imbalance and lack of the standard structures and the value of community lead to the emergence of terrorism (Merton, 1949, 423). Because the political condition of Iraq was not stable and security was not good throughout of the past periods, so the socialization agencies couldn't stand to their main functions in Iraqi society that it is one of the inertial factors for emergence of terrorism according to the Jawad (2010), when she has stated that the decline in the role of agencies of socialization in Iraq before and after 2003 that represented in each of the (family,

school, university, houses of worship, the media, political parties, and civil society organizations) it was one of the main reasons behind the spread of terrorist operations in Iraq. Therefore, the deviation and lack of performance that characterized the Iraqi socialization agencies has generated the first spark or material from which the emergence of extremism of terrorist groups which flowed into Iraq from behind the border after 2003 and directed its terrorist acts into several segments and social groups.

4.5. Relative Deprivation Approach

The logic of this approach is focused on the social pressure or adversity that sees itself in the displacement and transfer ownership of the land, hunger poverty, frustration and discontent. These pressures are seen as the final and direct instigator of the acts of violence against the colonial system, or against tyrannical government in an independent state. This theory meant if the particular group or person within the state feel deprivation relatively by the state or ruling authority compared to most other members of the group or with other people in the other groups, they are expressing of their resentment or displeasure in the form of a collective feud or in return they resort to violence and terrorism. This denial includes all aspects of the political or economic or participation in the decision.

The relative deprivation has two components: the Cybernetic component is meaning perception of deprivation, and Emotional- Motive component which includes the emotions of resentment that stimulate the emergence of certain trends and behaviors. Also it has two types; first is collective deprivation that it is an individual feeling that his group is deprived relatively to other groups, second is individual deprivation that it is feeling of the individuals by relative deprivation to the other of the people (Mubarek, 2013, 79).

The first application of relative deprivation theory to the debate of terrorism was articulated by Ted Robert Gurr in his book named “Why Men Rebel” in 1970. When he explained that a gap between expected and achieved welfare, will create collective discontent after that leads men to political violence and terrorism. Also, this theory is applying to those individuals who compare themselves with others in their own welfares when they expect they are inferior that they resort to kinds of political

violence or terrorist acts, and Gurr called this situation by frustration-aggression hypothesis, that individuals frustrate their angry or discontent aggressively. Gurr showed that the relative deprivation means a tension that is appearing in the discrepancy between the (ought) and the (is) or between individual's expected and achieved welfare (Richardson, 2011, 5).

So the main element in relative deprivation theory is the comparison between expectation and ambition. Craig Weber (2007) said that 'if we expect something to happen and then not realized this thing is likely we are feeling discontent, and when we aspire to something, and then we might feel less resentment if it does not materialize. It could be argued that this ambition is subjective perception of future potential, while this prediction is based on a completely objective evaluation of the prospects, for example, social status, and qualifications, whether actual or potential, and ethnicity. Individuals in this regard behave aggressively when they compare their position to others that consider themselves not have such others in interests and welfare (Bayo, 2012, 11).

Also in economic communities that are growing rapidly, it is be found that the economic situation of each group actually improved clearly, but these groups vary in the level of wealth and progress of the gain, it has some groups the best level of other groups, which creates some feelings of relative deprivation among the members of at least richer groups with lower economic level. This, in turn, leads to the creation of antagonism and repulsion in form of political violence or terrorism by the members of the groups least a situation in economic terms (Altahrawi, 2005, 8).

This theory apply on the terrorism which has in Iraq, because throughout history of the creation of State of Iraq, the power was monopolize for Sunni component, but after 2003 when Saddam Hussein's regime (which represents Sunni) was collapsed from the power, the Shiite component took over main powers, and Sunnis especially the loyalties of BP and Saddam Hussein lost previous privileges, the new Shiite Iraqi government deprived Sunnis in some political sharing and other daily different services. After the BP in Iraq was banned, the Sunnis expected more than what are existences in their rights, then this situation didn't accept by them therefore as a reaction they expressed terrorism against those deprivations.

4.6. Religious Fanaticism Approach

Religious fanaticism is an intense tendency and enthusiasm to a certain religion, or is the term to describe discrimination based on religion is either motivated by fanaticism towards one's private religious beliefs or intolerance against the other. The existence of the idea that a person of a certain religion believes that he has the absolute truth and his religion is truest, and he does not believe or does not confess to any religions or other doctrines. Fanatics are usually characterized by authoritarianism and the dogmatism of thinking, and egocentrism and lack of acceptance of dialogue with others; they also resort to the use of any means to achieve their objectives even violence, and it is an intermediate stage between extremism and the use of violence, as fanaticism is the trend with mental and psychological state that trace extremism (Beumi, 1992, 14).

The fanaticism leads to religious extremism, and the extremist religious person uses violence and aggression to impose his views by force and to achieve other demands after that he will become a terrorist. The religious extremist groups are the opposite socio cultural movements, are based on a coup to overthrow the authoritarian regime by radical way to establish a state on the ideological basis of religion. If a group of community groups out of on the extent of moderation and community reigns of values, they are considered an extremist group, because it has violated the social and political values by out on them. So that extremism generally, is a manifestation of social pathology, it means in the simplest sense and violation of social and political values of community (Abudawaba, 2012, 26).

Bruce Hoffman has also written at length regarding the "New Terrorism", where he believes that religion is the original motivation for non-governmental violence. Hoffman says that the rise in mass-casualty terrorism in the fourth wave is the result of the fact that religious terrorists see violence as an act of sacred, and carried out by the result of an ideological commitment (Tyler& Francis group, 2014, 74). One of the proponents of that theory is David Rapport, when he argued that religious fanaticism leads to a greater tendency for large-scale massacres and indiscriminate terrorist attacks because a suicide bomber who believes he is waging a holy war (Carrying out the will of God) is focused on how the terrorist mentality is obsessed

with a certain perspective around the world which is strong that such violent actions can be produced (Pape, 2003, 19).

Some believe that the main motivation for self-suicide is just religion because the suicide bomber will not see the result of his act but as his thoughts, he wants to obtain the reward in the world of after death. Robert Pape points out that the motivation of individual attacker may be is religion, while groups have military goals (Bayo, 2010, 14).

Many of the terrorist groups in Iraq are religious terrorist groups like AQI and ISIL, although there are national groups like Baathists that seek the interests of nationalism but also have a religious title and name, so the religious groups are considered most danger because they don't confess in any way non-religious ideas and even other religious ideas, and even at some time these groups killed each other. The war of Sunnis and Shiites in Iraq has a long history and it is dating back to the time of the companions of the Messenger of Islam in the era of Islamic Caliphate, after the sabotage of the security situation in Iraq, this war broke out again especially after the bombing of the shrine of the Shiite imams in Samarra by AQI in 2006, which caused by spreading of sectarianism war across Iraq.

The main reason for this war is existence of the rationalism belief in the mind followers of these doctrines who accuse each other by deviation from true Islamic religion. Terrorist religious groups describe people as apostates from the Islamic religion. At this time, the killing of people allowed in their belief because if any person converted his religion must be killed or slaughtered, this is a fundamental motivation to commit terrorist crimes against people or anyone else.

CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS

This chapter is dedicated to the findings of participants, and data analyzing of fifteen interviewee Kurdish families responses that have included socio demographic of participants, definition of terrorism by interviewees, causes of terrorism in Kirkuk, targeting of the Kurdish families and neighborhoods and showing the impacts of terrorism on the affected families which it the main aims of this research. Despite terrorism in Kirkuk has left many other impacts in all aspects of life, but here the psychological, social and economic impacts have been focused more. The terrorism in Kirkuk in both stages state terrorism and terrorism of organization and groups has put negative impacts on the Kurdish families, but in this research only organization and group terrorism impacts after 2003 have been referred.

5.1. Socio- Demographic Profiles of Participants

Kurdish families are the study area for this research, The researcher has got affected families randomly also visited them practically, the ages of respondents are various to know every attitude at different age level, also the resident places are various which not contain one area rather have distributed on these quarters (Rahimawa, Shorja, Iskan, Panja Ali, Failaq, Huriia and Musalla) In some case, from one family more than a person has involved in the interviews, but every their responses by one name of them have been collected, name of interviewees hasn't been mentioned in this research only indicated by nickname in order to say about issues openly. Terrorism in Kirkuk has affected Kurdish families by various shapes because they practiced every way to damage this city, but this research just has included those who one of their members was killed, lost or injured in a terrorist act, or one of them was captured by terrorist groups and they are captive under their hands with mysterious fate yet, with other cases that some person was threatened by terrorist to pay money or give up a certain work.

Table 9: Socio- Demographic Profiles of Participants.

Nickname	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Occupation	Terrorism Type
Azad	33	Male	Married	Shopper	Death of his brother
Kawa	38	Male	Married	Handicapped	Injured
Muhemmed	25	Male	Unmarried	Handicapped	Injured
Aram	35	Male	Married	Soldier	Injured
Nawzad	43	Male	Married	Money Exchanger	Death of his father
Fatima	45	Female	Widow	House Woman	Death of her husband
Hiwa	27	Male	Unmarried	Shopper	Death of his brother
Tofiq	72	Male	Married	Shopper	Death of his son
Hussein	60	Male	Married	Retired	Death of his son
Shler	31	Female	Married	House Woman	Her husband is captive
Parween	47	Female	Married	House Woman	Death of his son
Qadir	52	Male	Married	Retired	His son is captive
Ali	53	Male	Married	Teacher	Threatening
Adnan	49	Male	Married	Trader	Threatening
Habib	55	Male	Married	Farmer	Death of his son

This table shows that the number of participants consists of fifteen families, twelve men and three women; their ages start in 27- 72 years old. Also their martial statues is various which some of them are married with two young single person and one widow woman who her husband had died in terrorist explosion, the occupation of them is not similar rather have different types such shopper, trader, farmer, teacher and soldier, with no occupation like house women, retired and some of them have been handicapped in a terrorist acts so they can't work. Also the type of terrorism according them is different who have affected by killing, injuries, lost the job because of terrorist threading.

5.2. Definition of Terrorism by the Participants

Each of the participants has their special definition about terrorism, may be different or similar with others. From practical side they know what it is because they are seeing in the daily life, but some of them couldn't express such as enough theoretically, because participants consist of various levels. Meanwhile some of them had much information about the concept, terrorist groups and what is related with current terrorism in Kirkuk. While as many understanding of them for terrorism it is what occurs in Kirkuk in explosion, killing, suicide bombing, kidnapping, terrorist attack or other subversive acts. There is brief participant's terrorism below:

Table 10: Definition of Terrorism by the Participants.

Code Name of participant	Definition of terrorism
Azad	It is threatening people by certain groups and individuals, and not accepting the thought, belief and difference of others.
Kawa	It creates weather of confusion and chaos in terms of security, which is one way to access power.
Muhemmed	It is one of the means that is used by certain political groups to press the state to share them in power.

Aram	It an attempt to gain power in a violent manner for those groups who do not believe in participating in a political process.
Nawzad	Terrorism is a reprisal by Chauvinism groups against ruling authority or a certain nationality.
Fatima	It is bombings, murders, vandalism activities by hateful groups who do not want people to live in safety.
Hiwa	It is the killing, kidnapping, or threatening of people for political purposes or material gain by banned groups or criminal persons.
Tofiq	Terrorism is subversion act by those who do not want security and peace; they have no any idea other than this way.
Hussein	It is all acts of explosive and suicide in order to create fear in the hearts of people and the creation of enmity among ethnic groups.
Shler	Terrorism is what took my children's father, and didn't return him for them yet.
Parween	It is killing and slaughter by those who want to occupy our city until they expel Kurds and Kirkuk will be only for them.
Qadir	It is to reject presence of other people or different nationalities within the country by the organized group or the state.
Ali	It is violence or aggression act through fear, threat, and abduction for political, ideological, economic or any other purpose.
Adnan	It is the use of all illegal and legitimate means to practice politics or to impose power or to material gain.
Habib	It is chaotic act to create fear among people or plant enmity among different denominations for political aims.

From the definitions of the participants is clarified that some of them defined it as a researcher in this field, while some of them defined according to his situation with terrorism, that is, they do not know what is terrorism as a scientific term, only they have known it is that affected them in killing, threatening or other types. Also their definitions focused on some aspects. Firstly, terrorism is the violence or aggressive acts, secondly, it is implementing by organized group, authoritarian state and mafia groups or individuals, thirdly it is carried out by means of fearing, killing, explosion, kidnapping or other anarchist means, fourthly, specific targets are behind all terrorist operations like political, economic, ideological or chaotic targets.

5.3. Causes of Terrorism in Kirkuk

After the falling of the BP in power under the leadership of Saddam Hussein in 2003, a large number of the Kurdish families who were chased in Kirkuk by the regime of Saddam, started returning in large numbers to Kirkuk, and the Kurds took control of it (Heacock, 2010, 6). Also Kurdish forces whom so-called Peshmarga entered Kirkuk. After that the most powers were fall under the Kurdish rule and Kurdistan Region Government (KRG) that stabilized its governmental institutions from there. On the other hand, some of the Arabs who were come to Kirkuk and occupied the property of the Kurds previously, left the city fearing the revenge by the Kurds.

Thus, in June 2003 the first local government established and the second in January 2004. Also, the third local government established in January of 2005 in provincial council elections which included forty one seats, in this government the Kurds could win twenty six seats and got the governor of Kirkuk with head of the provincial council (Saeed, 2016, 50). After that, because of political conflict and lack of consensus, there is no any election carried out to compose new government yet. In the last elections of the Iraqi parliament in April 2014, the Kurds could get eight seats in a total of twelve in the share of Kirkuk province. So this situation was not accepted by the terrorist groups especially loyalists of BP, and for the hostility against Kurds and restoration power for themselves again, they made Kirkuk a place for their activities.

Causes of terrorism in Kirkuk are the same causes in Iraq too, because it is a city of Iraq, but in addition, has some other extra causes possible not found in other areas, because Kirkuk city has a special status, and it is characterized by a heterogeneous population, having strategic location, rich in large deposits of oil and long historical conflict (Landinfo, 2015, 6). These characteristics has great role to make it disputed area and unstable city. Causes of terrorism in Kirkuk can be classified in some specific causes that are referred below:

5.3.1. Political Causes

Sometimes terrorism is called by political violence because who carry out terrorism has the political aims to take a power or to change a political system, so it can be said that the policy is the first motivation for terrorism. It is the same thing for that terrorism which is taking place in Kirkuk because they demand a political change in their claims. It seems that the terrorist groups in Kirkuk are either made up of remnants of Baathists who have moved away from power and now they want to return again, or are made up of radical Islamists who call for the establishment of an Islamic political system or an Islamic state.

Also some of our interviewees return the terrorism causes in Kirkuk to the political, because throughout Iraq's history, it has always been a place of political interest for the Arab authorities in Iraq. Therefore, they have always tried to give an Arabic identification to the city and in this regard, they have used various ways that one of them is terrorism and violence to push out the non-Arab nations and bring Arabs to settle in their places. This kind of policy has continued from the ruling of monarchy into Saddam Hussein's era 1979-2003 where it has seen the most violent kind in a way that thousands of Kurdish and Turkmen families were forced to leave the city. Because of fear of killing they fled the city, or were obliged to change their national identities to Arab within a procedure which BG named Correcting National Identity (HRW, 1995, 15).

Kurdish families believe that the Kurdish persecution by Arabs and Baathists has traditionally been inherited from the Saddam Hussein's era; this mentality has so far been found at the Baathists when they are following Saddam's approach and their

views have not changed about Kurds, because they prefer the Arabs above them. One of the interviewee women, whose husband has killed as a result of a terrorist explosion in 2009 in Shorja quarter, commented about who are implementing terrorism in Kirkuk like below:

At the time of Baathist rule, the Kurds had not got their rights for good life, buying a property, appointment in the official places and other primitive rights comparing with Arabs, my husband had finished his schools before but he not appointed due to being Kurdish, therefore he was selling tobaccos when he affected by terrorist explosion in front of our houses, because the former Baath regime was counting the Kurds as a second citizen in Iraq. Also after sabotaging this regime, their remnants have the same ideas about Kurds so they want the same crimes against Kurds to be repeated through terrorism. Saddam Hussein planted in their heart a racial hatred against the Kurds, so if they are being in power or not, they want to clean Kurdish in Kirkuk and in the Iraq (Fatima, 45, House woman, 2017).

She expressed the Kurds' status from the era of the BR, who didn't let Kurds to live in peace even in a short time, because in his opinion the main executor of the current terrorism after they are ousted from power, are the Baathists where they do not deserve the life in Kirkuk for any other nationality except the Arab. Meanwhile, other participant that he is one of the Kurdish residents in Kirkuk and whose father had died as a result of a big bombing in 2007 in Rahimawa quarter, his point of view was near with the previous view when he believe that Baathists are responsible for terrorism:

The current terrorism in Kirkuk is prolongation of the former Chauvinism policy, which was based on the extermination of Kurds or non-Arab minorities in Iraq, especially in Kirkuk, where it began in the Baath regime then has reached to this time. Therefore, the history of Kirkuk is full of racist events and policies that are represented in terrorism, where faced two dangerous phases, terrorism by Baathists and by terrorist groups who are same Baath remnants and Sunni Islamic terrorist groups. But the difference between them is that Baathist terrorism was conducted openly from the topic of power in front of the world without fear of anything or human rights organizations, while terrorist groups are doing terrorism in inattention of people (Nawzad, 43, Money Exchanger, 2017).

To support these ideas, it seems that Baathists are paying more attention to the Kirkuk than other areas in Iraq through the policy of Arabization when they had owner of authority, and by terrorism after being removed from the power, where it was seen that the former Iraqi Vice President (Izzat al-Douri), who is head of the Naqshbandi terrorist group after 2003, carried out many of their terrorist operations in the province of Kirkuk and its around, according to media reports he has settled

for a long time in the Hamreen mountain near of Kirkuk. Also, another one who had injured in the terrorist attack on 21-10-2006 where more than hundreds of ISIL militants attacked Kirkuk to it take control in early morning, had explained causes of terrorism as:

From 2003 and then, terrorists who create chaos and disrupt security and stability in Kirkuk are the remnants of BP, despite they call themselves by other names, the main component in the ISIL organization are Baathists, but now have carried Islamic name so that not be recognized. They intend to return power by those means. when they saw that all the Kurdish and Turkmen families who had been fled the city before, came back to Kirkuk and there was no remained any role for them, so this situation could not accept, after that they started making trouble and causing instability in the city through terrorist acts so that they could take over power again and force the Kurdish to flee the city again, to fulfill this aim, they carried out till now a lot of terrorist bombing which caused to terrorized thousand of civil citizens of the Kurdish nationality (Aram, 35, Soldier, 2017).

It can be said that the front cause of terrorism in Kirkuk is political which was implemented to the first degree by the Baathists before and till now. BG had interested to the Kirkuk politically and wanted to decrease the geographical border of what is so-called Iraqi Kurdistan region by isolation Kirkuk because of Kurdish insistence about Kurdish identity of Kirkuk. Also former Iraqi government agreed to an autonomy region for Kurdistan without Kirkuk before but Kurds refused. Kirkuk had a significant place at successive Iraqi governments therefore they had tried to erase Kurdish trace from there; one means that they used in this regard was terrorism, violence and changing Kirkuk's demography. On the other hand, the remainders of BP party walk the same way where they emphasize their enmity to the Kurds by terrorism.

5.3.2. Economic Causes

Some other interviewees added a different comment about causes of terrorism and they give it back to economic cause, because the province of Kirkuk has a great economic importance and it is famous for oil production where includes about 40% of Iraq's oil and the largest oil fields located in Kirkuk among six large fields. It also contains 70% natural gas produced by the Iraq of this matter, and this has made Kirkuk be an important subject to all. According to a reports dating back to 2001, Iraq's oil spares have reached 115 billion barrels which one to five of total stable spare located in Kirkuk (Anderson, 2013, 79). The tensions over the disputed areas of Kirkuk are further

aggravated by periodic raids that target vulnerable pipelines. Kirkuk currently is the second largest oil producing governorate that from Kirkuk- Ceyhan crude oil Iraq at least exported 500000 oil barrels per day to Turkey (Kirkuk, NCCI Governorate Profile, 2010, 3).

One of the participants who his son was slaughtered by ISIL in 2015 believed that richness of Kirkuk by petrol is a main cause of terrorism; otherwise, if it has not the owner of petrol was not interested by anyone, she referred her views like:

Kirkuk has a large oil resources that can sponsor whole of Iraq with some other countries in term of livelihood, so terrorists set eyes on and want to take over their oil to sell it to acquire an important source of money for their continued existence, such as ISIL does so in Syria when they sell oils from the controlled areas. A large part of the terrorist activities were launched against the oil firms in order to destroy the infrastructure of Kirkuk which depends on the sale of oil, or gain the petrol to buy for themselves because they want to get money for their activities and salary for their members. If it not the owner of these enormous oil resources it would not be of interest to anyone and even to terrorist groups (Parween, 47, House Woman, 2017).

This reference by this interviewee appears that Kirkuk has great significant at every side and terrorist groups too because they are looking for oil where it has important place in term of economy. According to the local government reports in Kirkuk, before coming ISIL terrorist group to the areas around Kirkuk, exporting of Kirkuk oil reached 600,000 barrels per day, but after attacks on the crudes and explosion by ISIL, this number has decreased, and terrorist groups have made obstacles in exporting oil to broad. Other Kurdish resident in Kirkuk, who has paid money to the terrorist groups in return safety of his life, believes that terrorist groups particularly ISIL is paying more attention to the Kirkuk for some causes that one of them is petrol, he stated as below:

Since the drilling of the first oil field in the city by the name of (Baba Gurgur) so far, oil has been a cause of internal conflicts and external ambitions between the Iraqi governments and other local sides, even the issue of oil has crossed to the territorial countries. Despite having those huge oil productions, but it has just increased conflicts instead of life insurance. Also, after ISIL declared an Islamic state it turned to the Kirkuk too, because the borders of that state include some of Iraq and a large area in the Syrian state, with the presence of thousands of fighters and administrative units, so any state doesn't go without having finance and huge expenses to manage and conduct its affairs. So they are seeking for other economic resources for this. It was appeared before that they are smuggling crude oil to obtain revenues. Kirkuk has many petrol resources therefore it is a main target by them to take over. During three years ago, they attacked Kirkuk for hundreds of time while they didn't do this for other cities in Iraq (Adnan, 49, Trader, 2017).

So because of existence oil in Kirkuk, the successive governments in Iraq especially BG carried out ethnic cleansing against Kurds and Turkmen by killing or expelling from there in order to reduce non-Arab components and introducing Kirkuk as Arabic city. Also, Kirkuk is main targets by terrorist groups now where they attack the oil firms to damage the infrastructure of this city or take it under their control. Terrorist groups in Kirkuk till now have attacked oil fields in Kirkuk many times and exploded oil wells that latest was attacking on 21-10-2016 on the Khabaza oil fields, which were able to control it for some hours and then exploded. Also the first terrorist aggression in Kirkuk was a terrorist attack on oil institutions in 2003.

In other some cases in Kirkuk, it is appeared that those terrorist groups didn't commit just political crimes rather they used terrorism for obtaining material benefits too, because continuing their activities had wanted supports by rich person particularly. These cases have referred by Bruce Hoffman when he believes that the demands and justifications of terrorists are not limited just in the imposition of ideologies on the society, but rather stretches to other targets like people mortgaging to earn financial proceeds, like those groups that grew up post Saddam in Iraq who are kidnapping people and then release them in return of sum money (Hoffman, 2005, 47).

Sometimes, the identity of these groups is unbeknown and they carry out their crimes secretly. They commit other thing criminally such killing people for his money, or threatened businessmen and rich doctors if they don't pay them money will be kidnapped or murdered. Many times they haven't let the companies do their project in the city if they don't pay them.

This participant when graduated in the Department of English in University, he started working with an American organization in Kirkuk as language translator with a much monthly salary in 2005; but he abandoned his work because of his threading by unknown groups to give up working with them if not he will be killed, regarding this he stated that threat message below:

One morning when I woke up, I found a threatening letter inside the envelope with a bullet that was sent to me and there was a strong threat within for me by unidentified name, either to give up my job or give a large share of my salary to them or prepare myself to kill or kidnap, also was wrote you must choose one of those options. Then I chose the first and gave up, because some other case occurred when a person rejected to pay them after that he was subjected to kill (Ali, 38, Teacher, 2017).

Also another one who is owner of the service company in Kirkuk, had case of threatening while he was threatened by a terrorist group to support them, but when he paid the money the issue was solved. He narrated his story as:

A message was sent me from a terrorist group which had been told me to help them with material support and ransom because they had known that I'm a rich person. They stated for me that we are struggling and exert for Allah while it is not being without money, so it is the duty of every Muslim to help us until the religion of Allah be succeeded. If you don't agree to pay, you and your family will face a murder surely. After that threatening our projects stopped and we could not work for the safety of life, furthermore, I couldn't stay in my home for one month, also they didn't let me until I paid them by sum of 180.000 US\$ (Adnan, 49, Trade, 2017).

So despite the political crimes, terrorism in Kirkuk used this approach to obtain money or financial supports. For instance, on 21 June a doctor was kidnapped in Kirkuk by unidentified gunmen while he was going out from his clinic, then the kidnappers contacted their family demanding 300,000 US\$ to release him, after money was paid, the doctor released. On 22 July, another doctor was killed when he resisted a kidnap attempt. Also on 5 September, another neurologic doctor was shot dead with his brother when he rejected going with gunmen kidnappers. On the 5 November, the head of Kirkuk University and another professor were kidnapped, after that the two of them were released after they paid sum money to kidnappers. 18 July, a prominent businessman was released in Kirkuk by ransom payment after 5 days passed of his kidnapping (Cordesman, 2013, 20-21).

5.3.3. Cultural Structure

As it has referred before, Kirkuk in nationality composition consist of main four ethnic groups Kurd, Arab, Turkmen and Chaldean/ Assyrians, with other small minority like Armenian. Each of them bring back their being in the city to the BC centuries, and count themselves as the original inhabitants of the Kirkuk. They have special tradition from the cultural structure with independent language. There are a few multiethnic areas in the inner city, but many areas in the outer city are monotonic, and many others are strongly dominated by one or another of the groups. The northern parts of the city are Kurdish, whereas the southern parts consist of Arab settlements. Many of the Arab

settlers of the 1970s, 1980s and 1990s live there. The two groups try to avoid going into one another's parts of the city.

In some time they have fallen in the political or social conflicts or ethnicity tensions. Along of more than eighty years ago, the major power in Kirkuk was controlled by the BP which had represented Arab ethnic, so they were persecuting other ethics like Kurd and Turkmen, to offset the ethnic balance in Kirkuk deliberately, or in some cases could be seen that BG tried to create ethnic conflict between the two groups which it was melt to the Arab benefits. Meanwhile it can be said that terrorist groups used this purpose from their terrorist activities when they attempted to spread ethnic tension among them.

So the other reason for terrorism in Kirkuk returns to make chaos which it is igniting ethnic or sectarian war between components of the city and different doctrines to derange the social security among the Kirkuk's population, because it is a multi-national city which has many unresolved the national, property and agricultural conflicts that remained in before, especially between the Kurds and the Arabs, or between Shiite and Sunni as they did in 2006, where AQI detonated the shrine of the two Shiite Imams in Samarra which caused by ignition sectarian war between Shiites and Sunnis. As a result of the war the death toll in Iraq reached at 34,400 casualties according to the annual UN estimate, (Marr, 2013, 81). Also according to the UN estimates to refugees, in April 2006 (same year of the sectarian war) almost 2.5 million Iraqis have become externally displaced due to violence, and other 1.8 million of them were displaced inside the Iraq (Bassil, 2012, 37).

This incident reflected negatively among the followers of these two sects in Iraq where they were pulled into that sectarian war intensely. Thousands of Sunni people were been killed by Shiite militias only because of their names were Omar (one of the Islamic caliphs that well-known as Sunni symbol) and many of the Shiite mosques were exploded by Sunni groups. These events had included Kirkuk too where by 2007, Kirkuk became a hotbed of conflict, and insurgents found that the province was an ideal starting point for increasing sectarian violence and most civilians had seen the most death in any year since the outbreak of the Second Gulf War in 1991 (Morris, 2015, 11) for instance, on 20 June 2009 a truck bomb were exploded outside a Shiite mosque in

Kirkuk which killed more than forty five people, while anyone didn't claim their responsibility but it was the acts of terrorist groups.

One of the interviewees, who are father of a terrorized person by ISIL in 2016, supported this idea when he believed that the purpose of terrorism in Kirkuk it to make a civil war between minorities to expand the front of conflicts, he expressed his idea like below:

The cause of terrorism in Kirkuk is to sabotage coexistence and social security among the components to create enmity between them. They want to bring whole people into the political conflicts to expand their war to include everyone which in that time their impacts will increase more, and the security situation will be worse, because terrorists are known anti- peace and their aims can only be achieved in a chaotic and unstable environment. They are looking for a chance to be expanded their war front so they are ready to use all the means for it, they could succeed when social trusts decreased among various nationalities in Kirkuk while it not so before (Habib, 55, Farmer, 2017).

For that, it can be seen that the heavy terrorist explosions in Kirkuk were implemented in the Kurdish places purposely; because by this way the impacts of terrorism will be greater and civil people drawn to the conflicts. Actually it seems that most of the terrorist groups and their members are from the Arabs, therefore when a terrorist incident occurs in a Kurdish place will be a reason to create spirit of enmity against Arabs at Kurds. It seems that the terrorists succeeded in this regard, because the Kurd's confidence with Arabs fell down to the minimum level.

5.3.4. Religious Causes

Religious cause for creating terrorism in Kirkuk has great significant too, where it can be seen that most terrorist groups in Kirkuk have carried Islamic name. As Bruce Hoffman's belief, religious terrorism has three characteristics: The perpetrators have to use religious books to justify or explain acts of violence or to obtain recruits; clerical characters must be shared in roles of leadership, the perpetrators view the horrific images of destruction as a necessity (Hoffman, 1998, 200). By looking at terrorism in Kirkuk, it is seen that religious motives have an important role with the same characteristics, because religious terrorism use Islamic rituals to justify their acts, and part of the extreme or religious figures that has owner

of fundamentalist thoughts in Iraq have formed those groups to fight against enemies of Islam as they believe, also they believe every means of extremism useable and violence is necessity.

Using of religion as motivation's war by terrorist groups dates back to the time when USA and coalition forces entered Iraq in 2003, because Islamic groups considered them as representation of crusades while Iraq is an Islamic land that has been conquered by them. Therefore, they have to be pushed out through fighting which they call (Jihad) that it is an Islamic term means fighting in sake of God. Then those fundamentalist figures inside Iraq and loyalists of former BP formed armed groups, after that some other jihadist person outside Iraq joined them and announced fighting against the American forces.

When Abu Musab Al Zarqawi who was famous as an extremist Islamist, entered Iraq he established the branch of Iraq's AQI in 2003 under the name Al- Qaida Organization in the Country Between the Two River, hereafter, they started fighting against foreign forces, those who helped them from the GOI, the Kurds, the security forces and even civil people through terrorist attacks, suicide bombs, car bombs, exploding markets and public places in those areas that so-called (Sunni Triangle) which Kirkuk was located from there.

For that cause, this interviewee who has injured in a terrorist explosion in 2013 and he lost his more half ability as result of his injury, believed that religious motivation is standing behind terrorism in Kirkuk, when he clarified as below:

The terrorists in Kirkuk are Sunni Arabs who have the idea of religious extremism. They call for the application of Islamic laws through fighting and jihad. So they want to control Kirkuk and every part of Iraq until to establish an Islamic state, as ISIL did that in some Sunni cities and regions in Iraq where they announced the Islamic Caliphate in Mosul in 2014 which they account Kirkuk is one of its states. They are considering other people as a disbeliever that their killing is permission, that's why followers of a different religions and doctrine and even civil people who not obey to Islamic laws will be the target by them under the justification of atheism and converting in Islam. So the Islamic terrorist groups in their statements have announced what so-called Jihad against Kurds and KRG, because they are accusing them as secularism (Non-Religious) and pro-American crusaders, denounced Shiites as aberrant in real Islam, also as their attitudes, Christians are polytheists. Therefore they kill everyone who will become obstacle in front of their ideas by terrorism and all subversive acts (Muhemmed, 25, Handicapped, 2017).

He referred that another reason for terrorism in Iraq and Kirkuk return to the extreme thoughts by fundamentalist Islamic groups. For that, Kurd's places, Shiite mosques, Christian churches and temples of Kaka 'is in Kirkuk many times were subjected terrorist detonation. Also as a result of the sectarian and religious war, nearly half of the religious minorities in Iraq were expelled to outside the country between 2003-2011. For instance, the Christians in Iraq in 2003 were estimated at 1.4 million population, but that rate brought down to 400,000 to 600,000 in the year of 2011 (Cordesman, 2013, 30).

In Kirkuk province, some followers of a special religion are living that they are called them (Kaka 'is or Yarsani). Kaka' is nationally are Kurdish, but their religion is different which consists of special religious rituals with special temples. Their most important characteristic is that they do not cut their mustache, which is a sign to distinguish themselves from others (Azawi, 1949, 6). As their claims, they have suffered extermination and terrorism as a result of the policy of ethnic cleansing by the regime of Saddam Hussein (State terrorism), also by terrorist groups; this is only because they are on the different religion which it is not Islam and is various with the doctrines of terrorist groups. Their areas and villages located south of Kirkuk that belongs to Tuz Khurmatu district, which is so near and point of contact with terrorist areas especially with the Hawija great headquarter of ISIL. The impact of internal conflict upon them in Iraq has negative indicate when it caused to reduce their rates enormously. In 2003, their estimated rates were 200,000, but now it was brought down to 60,000 to 70,000 populations, this is as a result of leaving Iraq to the abroad (Cordesman, 2013, 30).

One of the Kurdish Kaka' is who lives in Kirkuk believed that terrorists are Chauvinist Baathists who do not believe in peace and religious freedom. In 2011, he with four of his relatives faced the fire shooting by anonymous terrorists in front of their homes. This event caused to kill his brother and injured another one with killing other of his cousin. He believed that the religious cause has a prominent role in that terrorism that is taking place in Kirkuk. Regarding this case, he expressed his views:

After appearance of terrorism in Kirkuk, we are faced a terrorist waves that it is because of two causes: first because our nationality Kurdish that Kurds generally are targeted by them, second is returning to the different in terms of creed and religion, because Kaka 'is in Kirkuk have no any social or other problems with anyone. Terrorist groups are famous by extremist thought which not accept religion difference except them. They want to change this conflict to the religious issue in order to give legitimacy to their terrorist actions and bring religious minorities into the conflict. After coming of ISIL to our areas in 2014, some Kaka 'is villages were taken over by them and their populations were driven out after temples and homes were destructed which four of them are under rules of terrorists yet. Also more than ten of us killed in those villages while three people are missing still. All this is because of the difference in terms of religion and nationalism with terrorists, who mostly followers of the religion of Islam and Arab nationalism (Azad, 33, Shopper, 2017).

Also, Hashim Kakaee, who puts himself as the representative and personality of the Kaka 'is in Kirkuk, confirmed these facts and their confrontations by terrorists in Kirkuk, where he said: "We have faced numerous extermination and persecution by former BR in Kirkuk, where nearly eighteen of our village was seized by Arabs. And after 2003, we faced terrorism by terrorist groups too where so far in Kirkuk more than hundred of us have terrorized intentionally by them. The most dangerous case is the explosion of the house of one of the Kaka 'is in the Rahimawa quarter, which let to kill all members of the family".¹

5.3.5. Geographical Position of Kirkuk

The geographical position of Kirkuk is another reason for having terrorism in city, because Kirkuk is close from those areas were populated by the terrorist groups. This closeness helps terrorists to infiltrate into the city to carry out terrorist acts. One of the places that is base of terrorists during post 2003 is Hamrin mountain chain, where it is near to Kirkuk and located to the southeast. After the unrest started in Iraq, this place has become a threshold for the terrorist organizations where they plan to perform offensive acts in Kirkuk. Also, part of the districts and sub-districts that belong to Kirkuk province have been controlled by ISIL like Hawija, Zab, Abasia and Rashad currently are the main hideouts of them. These areas are famous as terrorist zone in post 2003 till now where in some where aren't far from the Kirkuk only less than 30 km.

¹ Interview with Hashim Kakaee on 26-3-2016.

According to a statement of the director of police districts and sub-districts of Kirkuk Sarhad Qadir; from those places terrorist attacks have been planned to be carried out in Kirkuk, and they are breaking into Kirkuk from there, like the two great attacks on the night of 31/1/2015 and 21/10//2016 that in each of them some number of ISIL gunmen assaulted the city and caused to unrest for just one day, but people of Kirkuk and security forces deactivated their plans, despite a number of the citizens and security forces lost their lives.¹ So far those insidious attacks and infiltration into Kirkuk have not ended.

Another one of the participants, who his brother had died in the explosion of public market in Shorija quarter in 2009; he believes that proliferation of terrorism in Kirkuk return to closeness from the terrorism zone and he stated his idea like:

Hawija was the Kurdish land originally but as a result of the policy of Arabization and displacement which carried out against the Kurds by successive governments of Iraq; its identity was changed to the Arab regions during the rule of the monarchy until the time of Saddam Hussein. He was expelling the Kurds in it and had brought the Baathist Arabs from Arabic areas instead of them that didn't remain any Kurds from there. So it was known for its Arab chauvinistic and pro-Baath and Saddam from then until 2003. In post 2003, this place became the terrorist zone too, where all the terrorist operations in Kirkuk had planned from there and the terrorists were also coming to Kirkuk from there. The evidence for this is that after the closure of Hawija roads during 2014 and disconnect with their people, we see that the terrorist operations have decreased by more than 90% (Hiwa, 27, Shopper, 2017).

So the causes of terrorism in Kirkuk can be matched as: political which returned to the sabotaging Iraq's security situation after 2003 and having Kurdish power which is not accepted by them, religious because every terrorist groups have carried Islamic names and they consider the authority of Kirkuk as secularism who not carry out Islamic rules, troubling that they want to ignite civil or sectarian war among nationalities or religious doctrines because is multi- national city, economic because of having many deposit of oil and natural resources that they want to take over, geographical location that is very interested at terrorists because it ties some areas together, closeness of terrorist zones which is front line with the main headquarter of

¹ Interview with Brigadier General Sarhad Qadir on 28-3-2017.

ISIL (Hwija) in southwest, and other various causes may be changed according to the aims of terrorist groups.

5.4. Targeting of the Kurdish Families and Neighborhoods

Although all the areas in Kirkuk have been hit by terrorist operations previously, but according to the Media reports and the statements of those interviewees in this research, Kurdish areas and quarters were more targeted by terrorists, among those areas, civilians and their infrastructures were in the front line of this, such as markets, grocery stores, cafes and even places of sale birds and animals, government buildings and political party headquarters. This is to affect more Kurdish family in terrorist operations. It is so difficult or for anyone to get discrimination where neighborhoods have got high rates in terrorism more than others, because it doesn't have exactly even at those who concerned with terrorism issue such as police office. Knights and Ali in their study *Kirkuk in Transition* have referred Kurdish areas such as Rahimawa, Shorja neighborhoods, are one of the main three trends of geographic diffusion of terrorist attacks in Kirkuk (Knights & Ali 2010, 28).

Also Liam Anderson in *Crisis in Kirkuk* has confirmed that in 2006 violence and later, many most of the effected persons in Kirkuk were Kurdish forces and attackers were from the Arabic Sunnis. By looking at the terrorist operations in Kirkuk, it can be seen most of them in terms of size in victims and all destructions have occurred in the Kurdish neighborhoods. For e.g. On 23 July 2006, a vehicle bomb exploded in the Kurdish Imam Qassim quarter in Kirkuk, which it resulted to killing more than 100 innocent Kurdish people (Anderson, 2013, 249).

Therefore, for determining the reasons why Kurdish areas in Kirkuk are targeted by terrorists, this interviewee, whose son was captured by ISIL organization during 2015 and he is captive at them so far, believed that:

The main cause for the terrorist operations in Kirkuk and the targeting of Kurdish families is that the remnants of the dissolved BP want to expel the Kurds in the city, also to revenge them because in the war of falling down the Baath regime in 2003, the Kurds supported US forces by giving permission to use the territory and sky of their Kurdistan region to hit the Baathist Iraqi government while other neighbors rejected that. Another aim is to deprive Kurds of powers by violence and return themselves to the authority again to make themselves the first ruler in the city. They have accounted the

Kurds as a big obstacle in front of achieving their goals and interests, so they do heavy operations in the Kurdish neighborhoods to damage the homes and properties of Kurdish families. If you walk to the Kurdish neighborhoods you can see the traces of explosions on the buildings, you can see closed roads which padlocked for fear of explosion and martyrs' photos which they sacrificed from the explosions (Qadir, 52, Retired, 2017).

Also other one of the other affected of terrorism that whose son was killed in the terrorist operation in 2009 believed that Kurdish quarters and alleys in Kirkuk are main targeted by the terrorists while other areas are not this and lesser faced terrorist operations than Kurdish:

Terrorists are carrying out explosions and sabotage acts to force Kurds to leave the city so they choose Kurdish areas; it is clear that other neighborhoods in Kirkuk such as Arabic have not any danger in terrorist explosions compared with the Kurdish. This danger does not end because the Kurds instead on the Kurdish identity of Kirkuk and join it to the Kurdistan region. In those years when the Kurdish leaders were demanding the implementation of Article 140, the Kurdish areas in Kirkuk had faced large waves of terrorist acts to obstruct this claim. Only in one year in our quarter Shorija, six explosive operations occurred and the most dangerous of them is the explosion of the public market which caused by killing more than 100 people. It testifies that terrorists targeted Kurds deliberately and programmed, and from the Kurdish alleys, they choose crowded places to strike many people or their operations and conclude more influential (Hussein, 60, Retired, 2017).

Terrorist operations have involved every place in Kirkuk, but Kurdish areas were got most of them. According to the police media reports in Kirkuk, the suicidal attack on 14 June 2005 in the out of bank in the Kurdish area killed twenty person and injured more than eighty six other, the blast of 28 July 2008 among crowded Kurdish people killed twenty five of them and wounded one hundred eighty seven. The explosion inside public market in Shorja 2009, caused to kill more than forty seven Kurdish people, and explosion of the Kirkuk police headquarters building that located in a Kurdish neighborhood in 2013, has killed eighty seven people and injured one hundred two other persons (Police Directorate of Kirkuk Governorate).

5.5. Impacts of Terrorism

Terrorism is characterized multi causes for its occurrence, so it can be said that its impacts are multiple too while it has no one impact. Originally terrorism is carried out to left many bad impacts, because it start by killing, explosion and destructive acts. Despite terrorism is a reason to kill or injure people of all categories,

also affects all aspects of human life, and affect the social, political and economic life. Terrorism reflect on the human from the psychological side when affect him by some psychological illness such fear and anxiety, then may be lead to the physical illness too, from the social life include emergence of insecurity and stability in the country, migration of people to the out among them certificate holder and experts. Furthermore it obstructs in front of providing the social, health, education and other services, also domestic and foreign investment plans will be posed. So the impacts are so much but in this research only psychological, social and economic is referred.

5.5.1. Psychological Impacts

One of the important aspects that terrorists are paying attention to in their operations are creation impacts, this is to defeat peoples' psyche on the community or dominate them, or to influence the minds of a specific group with a view to destroying certain positions and to bring others into behavior consistent with the interests of whom that conducting the campaigns. Those means which are used in this scope are intimidation, threatening, creating anxiety, spreading rumors in the community or any other form that affects psychologically. The mechanisms that terrorists can get benefit for this purpose are contemporary instruments such media measures, telephone services, internet networks, social networks, technology and all other available tools, this means that terrorism in this age has been able to adapt itself to modern developments but they take on them with their backward thinking. This situation is called the entering of civilization from the back direction (Alhaidari, 2015, 246).

Terrorist groups to draw their impacts, they depend on the two types of warfare, the first is the war of weapons through attacks and explosions, the second is the so-called media war or psychological. From the other side, terrorism specialist Bruce Hoffman considers terrorism as a form of psychological warfare, because it is the deliberate creation of fear and its exploitation in achieving political change (Hoffman, 2005, 51). The goals of the psychological war can be abridged as following: incitement of ethnic and sectarian strife within a state, spreading the insurgency, chaos and instability generally to make a change, preparing the mind to accept the idea, a deal or change prevailing trends for any category or entity owner of target, gaining public opinion or influence the opinions,

emotions, attitudes and behavior of the groups so that achieve political or military objectives (Shahata, 2006, 43).

Also, the Iraqi Anti-Terrorism Law when determined those acts which are matched within the frame of terrorism, has indicated diffusion dismay among people as one of them (to bring about horror and fear among people and to create chaos for the purposes of terrorism) It is a direct confession by the Iraqi legislator that terrorism makes a psychological impact on society.

One of those psychological impacts which have been observed among interviewee Kurdish families (IKF) in Kirkuk is a fear in the form of caution, and fear of continuous terrorist operations which they are going with it daily during fourteen years ago. That it was a confession all of them while it didn't cause to leave their city. Population of Kirkuk generally and Kurdish families particularly have believed that terrorist risk and peril in their city hasn't finished yet and it is lasting. Because terrorism has surrounded Kirkuk especially from the south and west Hawija which consist more than 2000 km, these areas are still main headquarter of ISIL.

One of the participants of the research who still live in Kirkuk, hsi son has died in a car blast in 2007; he stated about that day which his son was fall in the blood, and his feelings about fear of terrorism like this:

I can't forget that day when I saw my son with tens of people who fall in the blood and meat after the big explosion blasted among them, every time I think it is new and has occurred today, when I pass the explosion's place it is remembering me, because he was my only child. So terrorism has hit Kirkuk very strongly and there is no safety of life in the city, as well as anybody doesn't trust with his spirit when he goes out in his home, because many people existed in their home, but while they affected a sudden explosion didn't return for ever. So we here feel a lot of anxiety about it, when a strange car want to park in a street everyone take themselves far from it for fear of explosion. Because the incident that caused the killing of my son was a car bomb near his shop, despite a ten year passed over this and current situation is better than before, but I scare in every car yet. And due to this, we blocked that road where the explosion took place, the passage and entry of cars into it has not been allowed so far because of having fear in other terrorist blast too (Tofiq, 72, Shopper, 2017).

Therefore Kirkuk population are scaring and cautioning in explosions or any terrorist acts when they are going to the markets, cafés, workplaces, even when they are going out from their houses, because they think may a suicide bomber blow himself among them or car bomb be exploded, or a rocket be fallen above them, so their eyes are on the

stranger or unknown people continuously, because they have long and daily experience with those acts. All IKF were confirming that in Kirkuk don't have any insurance of life in term of terrorist operations, so they are living in lasting anxiety and public horror which have darkened their fate. These situations have created a bad psychological weather. Hoffman has named these persons who live in that case as Indirect sacrifice, because their responses for that horror is not to go to public places and cinema, distances from participating in sports and musical parties, and not mobile inside country very much (Hoffman, 2005, 55).

Other interviewees is living in this condition every time, particularly after that explosion which blew in front of her house, despite the father of children her small daughter had injured too, she expressed her family's fear which reflected on every one of them psychologically, she narrated as below:

After Eight years of the explosion, my children are living in the tension and in a psychological vacuum because the head of the family lost. Due to the blast was occurred in front of our home and destroyed part of walls, when we see them and open the gate we remember it so we live with terrorism every day. By the effect of this event, my children are still afraid of the darkness at night, I have a son who is fifteen years old cannot go out the room at night alone, my daughter who had wounded doesn't feel comfortable out of home even at relatives and demanding stay at home every time, sometimes she narrate me what she saw from her sleep in nightmares. Therefore, the least time we go out. Also, we exit in the home to the markets or visiting fearfully because we think possibly a bomb blow or a sticky bomb is targeted our car, or some militant may be fire shoot the people from high buildings (Fatima, 45, House Woman, 2027).

As she stated the impacts were reflected on her generation more because they were from the small age when the explosion occurred so it was rest from their minds. Actually, terrorism in Kirkuk reflected on the children too either by killing or injuring them. According to a statistics of Ministry of human rights in Iraq in 2010, two children from Kirkuk were killed and other twenty three injured in the terrorist operations, while in 2011, that rate increased to the thirteen death and thirty eight wounded. Also, a field study about terrorism impacts which were carried out in Iraq in 2004 on the four hundred children at the age of 6- 16 years old has shown that they affected anxiety, fear of dark, insistence on the sleep with parents, disturbance in sleep which frequent it is waking at night with nightmares during sleeping (Hamza& Khithy, 2013, 3).

Other psychological impacts that are seeable among IKF is which so-called (bad psychological state) which near of psychological illness, theses bad states has reflected

on the affected families especially those who one of their members has been terrorized very tragedy, the impacts on psychology results ill health like nervousness, tension, sleeps problems, insomnia, anxiety and fear of darkness . And some physical disease too, such blood pressure, headache, heart weakness and others; these impacts have reflected more on the women comparing with men because women are expressing their inner sorrows explicitly.

After the big son of one of our participant has arrested by ISIL, his family's comfort have missed too, because his fate is unknown and anyone doesn't know he was killed or alive yet. also this family prevents themselves in a lot of life pleasures as a result of absence their son. Their sufferings are very influential and it is difficult for expression. He narrated some of their condition as:

The absence of my son among our family has changed our lives and all joys were taken with him because after him even we did not eat the meal with pleasure. We are waiting to return every minute and account days, so we are feeling exhaustion psychologically. I don't eat anything except cigarette with tea and ice, after he went away so far, I did not buy the fruits on behalf of him because he liked it so much, also didn't let anyone to sleep in his bed. I cannot to sleep at night with the exception of a short time, if a somnolence took me I wake up at once. His mother has caught psychological decease and her legs swelled as a result of her depresses. ISIL published the depiction of him with some other Kurdish young people while they were captives under their hand, I saved it on my mobile to watch it every time and this is moving in front of my eyes as a film. I'm ready to give all my fortunes as ransom in return of liberty my son (Qadir, 52, Retired, 2017).

Nowadays cameras have exacerbated the psychological impacts of terrorism when the tragic incidents are publishing by them. In that time, events enter the memories of person and scenes are repeating before their eyes. As Germanic sociologist Habermas believes what which took place on 11 September, was the first historic event for camera eyes and television screens, because before that date there in no any shown terrorist act like that. The demolition of towers slowly, big explosions, slow dead was not directed by Hollywood but it was a real event, and it remains in the memory of Americans like films (Bakhawan, 2007, 46).

Some of the IKF, one of their members have captured by the terrorists then their videos in the internet network have been shown, like ISIL have used this way to horrify people. Those depictions that ISIL published have included slaughtering of hostages scene, preparation of prisoners to kill, showing a criminal person with black mask and cloth and knife or sword when he threaten everyone by different language, then he kill

that captive who has lay down under his hand. Depiction of some Kurdish people had shown in the internet sites, when their families saw that, they swooned as result of cruel tragic scenes. The thing that increased their sufferings more is they haven't got their funeral to bury them in tombs; this has increased the impacts upon them.

On 1 October 2015, ISIL in their Internet site released a video of slaughtering seven Kurdish people in so touching act, one of the slaughtered was son of one participant who participated in our interviews. After that painful incident, the afflictions of that family began that as a result of this; they affected very bad psychological impacts, when she indicated such as:

When we heard about that video we didn't believe, because there is not such this thing before that human be slaughtered in front of camera normally and apathetically, but appeared later that it was true my boy among sacrifices; I'm thinking every time about that thing ,does human cruelty has reached this level? Sometimes I can't believe that it is a true thing and I think it is a scenario because it was very astonishing catastrophe! But it is a reality of terrorism and their animosity against Kurds. We didn't feel a relief after that; also I couldn't to see it because I don't bear. As a result of that catastrophe, I have caught heart disease with hypochondriac ill that cannot relax psychologically. Every night the painful moments go in front of my eyes and I cannot sleep unless not think about this incident. I don't had any illness and tensions before, but after terrorism our life was fell to the tragic situation (Parween, 47, House Woman, 2017).

The most tragic case that we saw among IKF was a painful case of family disintegration due to terrorism. On that break of day when some gunmen of ISIL attacked Kirkuk on October 2016, the son of other participant who his resident place was close to that location where they came thorough into Kirkuk. He had existed in his house to go to his job, but had fallen in an ISIL gunman fire and lost his life, after that his wife did not bear the loss of her husband, so one day after, she shot herself and committed suicide. These parents left three children together who they are living with their grandfather. Because this incident was very harmful some of internal and foreign media reported it, particularly to talk about children's state in case of absence parents. Father of the victim narrated some of the story as below:

After this painful event that came upon us, the family of my son was disintegrated because after he was killed his wife did not bear losing him so one day after she'd committed suicide herself because it had a promise between them if any of them died, the other one shall die after him too. After them, we were very shocked and live with tears, furthermore due to the impact of this shock we left the former house so that can forget part of the grieves, but some time I return to the old house because of lost my memory and walk to the wrong way. My son has left three children at the age of six, four and two years old; they demand their parents every day because except the big ones, other two do not understand death and terrorism, it is increased our sorrow always. Some time we tell that the parents travelled

after they return to convince them while it is so difficult. They are afraid at night because the big ones tell them terrorists take us so the little doesn't sleep if he doesn't hug his father's picture. If anyone breaks their hearts, they tell and complain to the father's picture. These children live in psychological tension because they cannot understand what happened to them, especially the great one who saw his mother's funeral and he realizes that he killed himself, so he miss his father more than mother because he feel that mother left them intentionally. To agree them that their parents are from in a place, I bring them to the graveyard to see their tombs (Habib, 55, Farmer, 2017).

At present, there are no explosions inside Kirkuk, but the terrorist danger is existence so far, because many times some of the ISIL militants attack from the border areas to enter Kirkuk for terrorist acts, so IKF has fear that their city may fall under the control of them, because as was indicated before it is because of Kirkuk's proximity from the terrorist zones, this case has repeated many times before which the most danger was the sneak attack on 21-10-2016 when some buildings inside Kirkuk was took over under the control of ISIL. They shot fire randomly that according to the police reports more than hundred of policemen and civil people were killed after anyone of ISIL militants didn't rescue safely when all of them had been murdered.

In this regard, another one the Kurdish victim of terrorism who has injured in the terrorist act on 15-11-2005 thickly, he expressed his concern like below:

Many of the morning where we wake up and watch the news we hear that repeated news that security forces or the border guards of Kirkuk failed an attempt of terrorist attack of a group of terrorists where they tried to enter Kirkuk, or have arrested some of their loyalists inside Kirkuk, which are called the (sleeper cells) where they wanted to do the terrorist and disrupt the security situation, this is a daily life of population of Kirkuk during post 2003 that are living in that lasting anxiety and hesitation. The prior action of terrorism were carried out by explosions inside the city with improvised explosive devices and by car explosion, but after the emergence ISIL role 2014 around Kirkuk, their activities have shifted to the terrorist attacks to take it under their hegemony, because they alleged it as a shire of their state (Kawa, 38, Handicapped, 2017).

From the prior, it is explained that terrorism has been badly reflected on the affected families where they still live in the tired psychological situations that deprive them of the joy of life. Also, the psychological impacts have more erupted on those families whose members are still under the terrorists' hands and have a mysterious fate, because they are living in a state of waiting all their times. Also, it is very sorrowful to those families who know the death of their members, but they didn't get their remains so far and their graves were missed. Despite of having the bad psychological states and even psychological and physical diseases which were made upon them as a result of last

thinking, tension, anxiety and fear of explosions. So if anyone sees them he feels those impacts which tired their life.

Table 11: Impacts of Terrorism on the Psychology of the Participants.

Series	Types of Psychological impacts	Number	Percentage
1	Fear of Explosions	5	33.3
2	Anxiety	4	26.6
3	Nervousness	1	6.6
4	Tension	2	13.3
5	Insomnia	1	6.6
6	Sleep Problems	2	13.3
Total		15	%100

As demonstrated in this table that fear of explosion was most reflected them as psychological impacts which their number is five participants and percentage is %33.3, after that anxiety which four person, percentage is %26.6, also nervousness is one person, percentage is %6.6, tension is two, percentage is %13.3, insomnia is one, percentage is %6.6, sleep problems is two, percentage is %13.3.

5.5.2. Social Impacts

Terrorism, in social terms, affects both inside the family and the outside of the family, where it faces a form of terrorism. The social impacts inside the family it is represented in the social relations or harmony between family members that will be weakened or missed as a result of the absence one of them, especially the head of the family. The family unit plays a prominent role in the social development of family

members, and it is the important place which the child is grows up and interacted with members, which contribute to the greater extent of his personality and direction.

Within the family, human virtues are developed and the individual learns the meanings of compassion, love, sacrifice, altruism, and is the basic system from which the individual derives his social roles. These can only be achieved under the shadow of parents, because those studies and researches which conducted in this area has indicated that generation who lost their father in a terrorist acts, then were grew up in private institutions (non-family), they were suffered lack of physical and social development, and disturbance in psychological development too (Nabil, 2013, 175). Especially if the father of the family be missed, because in the patriarchy society father has a first role in family in all respects in terms of social life, where a great vacuum breaks out and roles diminish in society.

Social impacts of terrorism outside the family see itself in creation bad relationship and losing confidence in society, particular in those societies which have consisted of multinational and heterogeneous ethnic groups, because terrorism has been made to lead human security to danger and can dismantle the social environment and destroy the culture of the society, also can remove the trust that has built the society (Hoffman, 2005, 54). The terrorism in Kirkuk surely has done same thing which it be noted at all IKF, who their attitudes were changed about other ethnic groups especially Kurdish mistrust with Arabs after terrorist processes. Therefore here in terms of social impacts this research is focused on that scope. How dose terrorism affect relations between various ethnic groups?

The Kurdish families in Kirkuk had narrated lack social relations with vulnerable confidence among the components of the city, where it was not prior even the violence and terrorism acts were emerged. The process of marriage had been done between the Arabs and the Kurds before; acquaintance visitation was warm among them. But after those Arabic areas and neighborhoods shifted to the conflict areas and main shelter of terrorism, any Kurdish person cannot dare to visit, because may be killed or arrested then liberate by much money, as it was a lot in the erstwhile.

One of the participants in this research, root of the bad relationship between Kurd and Arab returns to that time was the state of Iraq established, because many Arabs were

brought to the Kirkuk and occupied Kurdish properties, while terrorism after 2003 had great role to increase that mistrust more too:

The absence or lack trusts between the Kurds and the Arabs has a long history that can be returned to the time of establishment of Iraqi state which it is lasting now, because Kirkuk which was a part of Kurdish land had been linked to the Arabic Iraq forcedly without consent by them. Also because of the Arabization policies that have carried out by successive governments of Iraq against Kurds, many Arabs took over the Kurdish lands and agricultural places after Issuing of agrarian reform law which was issued by prior BG in 1970. Some of those lands were not returned to the Kurdish owners yet, so Kurds are distrustful with Arabs meanwhile terrorism has been increased it in post 2003, because it is seen that identity of most terrorist groups in Kirkuk belongs to the Arabs (Hussein, 60, Retired, 2017).

Previously some Kurdish family were living from the Arabic towns like Hawija and its dub-districts, but after 2003 later, all of them fled from there to Kurdistan or Kurdish areas in Kirkuk due to fear of killing. So it can to say that there is no even one Kurdish in Hawija and their around, while according to the Kurd's claim it is a Kurdish land too. Also, most Kurdish families who were living in the Arabic quarter in Kirkuk fled from thereabout due to threading by terrorist groups and Arabian inhabitants. Unfortunately, we didn't get any official data and information to show the rates of fugitive Kurds, because it is not available even at concerned office. So which we state it is the facts of IKF who they are living in those conditions.

The other interviewee expressed his point of view about this case which has in Kirkuk, he was forced to leave that resident place which had settled there before by Arabian people, so he is living in a Kurdish quarter for the safety of his life, he stated like:

We were living in (Hey Nasr) quarter previously where it was a mixed place of Kurds and Arabs, but during 2007, we left our resident place due to annoyance by Arabian people, besides my previous job was missed because of threat message. So I think there is not have any Kurdish from there, because they don't have any trust with Arabian inhabitants. These neighborhoods were made by BG for those Aras whom were settled deliberately in order to BG hegemony be strengthened, so their residents are loyalists of BP. After raising terrorism in Kirkuk, those Arabian residents have every loyalty for the terrorists and facilitate them to break into Kirkuk for the terrorist purpose, as some of them confessed it in the Medias after they were arrested by security forces. So we had some Arabian friends before, but we cut off the relationship with them because they have no confidence (Ali, 38, Teacher, 2017).

Also one of the participants had the same case when he has changed his resident place because of his expulsion by the Arabian and terrorist threats, he narrated why he left his former places as below:

From the era of Saddam Hussein's rule, the Kurds were expelled by the government or forcing them to change their national identity to the Arab in the case of their rest in Kirkuk, this policy has not changed since it can be found that his followers and those Arabs who are involved with terrorism are expelling the Kurds in their areas. It has a main role to weaken the social relationship between these two national components; they initiated this conflict, where no Kurdish person deserved to live in their region, but faced the expulsion fearing them. We were occupant of a (Qadsia) before, which most of its potatoes had been included of Arabs who were brought by BG to the Kirkuk, with a few Kurds, but one day they shot a fire to kill me just due to we were Kurdish. One day later we left there and onward I don't trust them ever because even Arabian friend betrayed me. Otherwise, they can live from the Kurdish areas as they are existent near of Kurds but anybody doesn't disturb or expel them (Nawzad, 43, Money Exchanger, 2017).

It is appeared that terrorism could ruin social confidence among various ethnic groups in Kirkuk. According to the field Report of Borri which prepared in Kirkuk in 2015 on the security situation, it has confirmed the strained relationships between Kurds and Arabs, when she has indicated that from the bazaar weapons "not formally allowed" everyone can buy one weapon for self- defense, but Kurdish sellers don't sell weapons to the Arabs in the city, because they believed Arabs have kinship ties with tribes in Mosul and Hawija, whom are very closely linked to ISIL, so they cannot be trusted, while it is not the same thing for Kurds when they can buy it (Borri, 2015).

Furthermore, from the political terms after 2003, there are many political conflicts were happened among the political parties about Kirkuk condition and its political future, also about sharing power and other different issues that in some cases a kind of ethnic chaos has occurred, but fortunately it didn't reach to the civil war between them officially. But at the populations' level, the relations were sabotaged. When we asked many of IKF about their readiness for getting married with the Arabic family, or for creations kinship ties, friendship, and to work from Arabic region, their responses was nil, while they hadn't the same idea and sensitivity about Turkmen and other ethnics such Assyrians, because they haven't entangled in terrorism according to the Kurd's belief.

One result of the Arab's persecution against Kurds was many Kurds people in Kirkuk were have killed by them, now those Kurds who have affected by Arabs are living with the memory of their loses so they can't to live with them because they are afraid that the same situation will repeat as during the former era of BR. According to the one of our participant who his brother was killed in the terrorist shooting, the main responsible for

this killing is Arab gunmen who lives together in one neighborhood, so he has not any interaction with them, about this he said:

I cannot forget that moment when we were randomly thrown to kill each of us, it remains in our memory forever, and we are sure that the executor of this act against us is those Arabs who live in our area, because we do not have any enmity or social problem with anyone, the aims for this was to we leave our resident place, so after the event our vision changed about them and it obstructed our tolerance with them. We can't participate with them for social life because we have tasted their perfidy before, and we don't want to experience it again (Azad, 33, Shopper, 2017).

It can be said that the severing of relations and no interaction space between ethics cannot easily return to normal because of the bloodshed among them. Cautions and existence of the Kurdish sensitivity regarding Arabs in Kirkuk have reached a level that is reference able. After sabotaging security situations of those zones which conquered by ISIS since 2004, many Arab Internal Displacement Person (AIDP) fled their areas to other safe places, Kirkuk was one of the province which received some of them. According to the statistics in 2014, Iraq had the highest internal displacement worldwide, which it has reached 2.2 million people, and in June 2015, this rate reached to four million Iraqi as estimate. Kirkuk sub- district alone has held 255432 IDP (Riordan, 2016, 7). Some of those IDP were come from Hawija and other TZ, haven't come back to their places currently, because of having current conflict, so they were increased the Kurd's anxiety from the Kirkuk, because they believe a number of ISIL member have sneaked with them for terrorist actions.

Kurdish hesitation is reasonable because according to the police reports, some of IDP is executor of some terrorist acts. Therefore Kurdish residents in Kirkuk either not receive any Arabic family to live in their alleys or to satisfy with a series of strict security procedures by the police department, but if they don't have security problem, are let them for that. So the other participant explained his idea about that subject as below:

After the terrorist actions, the social relations between the Kurds and Arabs are at their worst, because who was behind the implementation of terrorism was in the chauvinist and Baathist Arabs, so Kurds are cautioning in Arabs generally. Who implemented that explosion which caused to kill my brother was an Arabian, when he left his car bomb then exploded suddenly. The Kirkuk local government as humanitarian work receives displaced people who escape due to having battle and violence from Hawija, but ISIL takes advantage of this to send some of his members for rioting purpose, so Kurds are taking care of them. In a Kurdish alley a displaced Arabian family when left his rent home, he exploded it, and then had shown that was an ISIL member (Hiwa, 27, Shopper, 2017).

Therefore, Kurdish people believed that some of the Arabian residents in Kirkuk have involved into terrorist operations, but it doesn't mean that every Arabian person in Kirkuk are terrorist rather most of terrorists are from Arabs particularly loyalists of BP and chauvinists, so the both expression is different, because there are many Arabian people live in the Kurdish areas in Kirkuk whom were not participant with terrorism. But because of the identity of the terrorists belongs to the Arabic, so every Kurdish person is banned from the Arabs and cannot trust him easily especially with the immigrant Arabs whom were brought to the Kirkuk in the Arabization process. On the other hand, the Kurds in the past and so far were suffered betraying the Arabs in exchange for them, so it is not allowed to mix with them from the social life. But the views of the Kurds on other nationalities such as Turkmen and Assyrians are not so, the reason is that they have not fallen enmity with them and are not involved in terrorism.

It can be said that a bad relationship between ethnic groups cannot constitute social capital because terrorism has eliminated the former cultural, social and historical relationship. However, all Arabs not agree with Kurds in this view, because not all of them are belonged to the BR, but Kurds in some time treat with them equally, the main reason is the terrorism. On the other hand, another reason for the absence of heterogeneous inter-ethnic interactive spaces in Kirkuk is due to differences in language and norms against interaction. Before the 1970s, most groups could communicate in most other languages and language was not a barrier to interethnic integration.

However, this situation changed during the course of the Arabization process, because Arab settlers couldn't speak by other languages such Kurdish. Since 2003, moreover, the situation has become even more complex as the new generation of returning Kurds can speak only Kurdish. Needless to say, such language barriers impede interethnic integration. Largely because of residential separation, many other kinds of interaction spaces are ethnically homogeneous in Kirkuk as well. The various ethnic groups want to have their own schools, mosques, coffee houses, marketplaces and other institutions. This means that ethnic homogeneity tends to penetrate deeply into the substructures of the city, which is a major obstacle to interethnic brokerage and the creation of interethnic social capital.

5.5.3. Economic Impacts

Terrorism in both countries and family's level affect negative impact on the economic aspects, because the terrorist operations result killing, injuring, explosion, destroying buildings, markets and bridges, targeting natural resources and energy and also other impacts, at country level, affects the economy of countries that are called infrastructure. Stability and social and political security are among the most important elements of economic development, without security, there can be no development, without which countries will collapse. Terrorism causes increasing in unemployment and leads to the economic and social disruption also creates a state of anxiety among investors and this leads to poor productivity and low production. Also has great role to escape investors abroad, and in conclusion, all the sabotage requires considerable money to rebuild and reconstruct, and needs to allocation economic costs to counter it, which is to buy weapons and other countermeasures.

At family level, causes to loss head of family or breadwinner or other person who gains livelihood for them which this case decrease family income and leads them to poverty, or involve person to injuring who want to get treating in hospitals that it has high costs. Terrorism often occurs in the markets that cause the loss property of people when the buildings are demolished and damaged. Also commercial goods are burn and at some time the explosions damaged people's homes. In the case of violence and terrorism within the country, economic change which represents in both inflation and deflation, affects economy of families, either inflates prices, or raises the value of goods and increase expenditures, or lead to stagnation of markets that produce unemployment, in both cases the economic life of the family is weighed.

The post 2003 terrorism in Iraq reflected in the infra structure very negatively, where the majority of Iraq's budget was allocated to the war on terrorism and other conflicts. According to a statistic, the costs of the Iraq war in billions of dollars from 2003 to 2015 amounted to 306 billion (Wallsten & Kosec, 2015, 3). Violence and terrorism are linked in a direct relationship with the allocations made by the Iraqi government to provide security services, as witnessed by the stage passed by Iraq. In other words, when terrorist operations and incidents escalate and increase violence with instability, the government increased financial allocations in public budget in order to provide security services significantly to prevent further terrorist acts, in turn, other social

expenditures were reduced. It is notable that the allocation of Iraq to provide security services of security and defense, almost threefold more than what is dedicated to the provision of health services and education services.

For instance, the financial allocations from the state budget for the year 2006 to provide health services has reached 1588.3 billion Iraqi dinars which representing %3.1 of the total budget, allocations for education services have also reached to 2176.3, that is it %4.3. As for what is allocated to security and defense, it is almost double what was allocated for education, reached 4042.4 for the same year, that it is %15.8 of total budget. For the years following 2006 showed in this table below:

Table 12: Financial Allocations for Some Government Services from the Public Budget since 2006- 2010.

Years	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Health	3.1	4.4	3.1	6.0	6.8
Education	4.3	6.5	4.6	9.9	9.6
Security, Defense	15.8	17.9	15.5	16.7	15.6

Source: (Alzubaidi& Fakhri, 2010, 250)

This table explained the influence of terrorism on the economy of Iraq that wasted much of their financial ability, instead of providing social services; Iraqi government paid more attention to the security because terrorism had threatened intensely. Furthermore, from the years later, huge financial allocation to security was lasted; for example, in 2011 defense and security expenses was 14,072,645,224 Iraqi Dinar (ID), but education expenses was 9,407,420,610 ID. In 2016, the expenses of the ministry of interior and defense were 17,837,782,687ID, but the education ministry's allocation reached to the 7,752,504,541 ID.¹

At the city's level, because of having terrorism Kirkuk has earned a bad reputation in terms of security, where another sign of the problematic situation is the lack of

¹ Iraqi official newspaper, Federal Budget Law of the Republic of Iraq, 2011, 2016, No: 4180, 4394.

foreign investment comparing with other regions for example with the capital of Iraqi Kurdistan region Erbil. Between 2006- 2008, the foreign investment in Kirkuk had reached to the eleven billion US\$ from the various projects, and many of the great countries like Britain, France and Russia have opened their consulates or chamber of commerce in Erbil, while in Kirkuk there was no happening such this investment, the main reason return that Kirkuk has not good security (Rydgren& Sofi, 2011, 30).

Also, terrorism in Kirkuk has reflected on those families who affect a kind of terrorist actions. Some of IKF have lost breadwinner of family that it has a negative role to come down living level, or they have lost the person whom the family depended him economically, like the biggest son. Or the breadwinner suffered heavy injuries that became handicapped and unemployed who cannot work or gain revenues for his family, meanwhile he needs to high cost for his health treating continuously. In some case, the terrorist explosion have occurred inside alleys near of resident units that it was caused to lost their properties like destruction of markets, streets, homes, cafes, burning of cars and commercial goods within shops. Or some of IKF in Kirkuk have lost their functions or jobs as a result of threading by terrorist groups, or they were forced to pay them in return of their life safety.

One of the participants are living with three children without the head of family because he is a captive at ISIL yet, after arresting her husband there is no anyone to earn for this family, because her children are in the small age, she explained their economic impacts as:

Despite that big gap which was made psychologically over our family due to absence of children's father, the providing family's income is other gap too, because any family is not managing without financial resources. When the head of family was among us he was working to get family's income, but now who is absent there is no one to do this because a small child cannot provide livelihoods of family while nowadays it is so difficult. There is the big difference with previous in term of economy which was dependent on the father mainly. On the other hand, in the Kurdish community the mother is not able to supersede the father's place economically because culture does not allow some work for women except men so going of father in the family leads it to the poverty. Despite the outlays of us are provided by children's uncle, but it hardened his functions because management of tow family in the same time is so difficult (Shler, 31, House Woman, 2017).

Every family has been faced this problem in the Kurdish society in case of death or missing the head of the family. If the father dies, the eldest son supplants the father's duty to earn a living or run the family financially, but if the generations are not in the age of employment, the economic duty will put upon the mother. Other interviewee woman has the same problem, despite an explosion disserved them a big economic damages, also her husband had died, after that, there was no had any big son to supersede his father:

The big terrorist explosion took place in front of our home which it located in the public market, so it was caused to destroy big parts of our house which needed the high cost for reconstruction, also my husband died and my daughter was injured. When he had died a big impacts was made us because the financial resource of the family had ended, and my big son was in the seven years old who had not able to work, as well as the dominant culture in the society is not allowed women for work every job if they have eligibility, so the family's dependence economically just depended on the small pension of the mother-in-law who is living with us, while it is so few but it cans to help us in a normal life. The life of family will be progressed more if the children's father is alive in the family (Fatima, 45, House woman, 2017).

The former cases was the death of the family's head, but in another state this subject is reversed, because the eldest son who has gained the family's livelihood has lost, then the father replaced him for this purpose. When the big son of other participant lost his life, his father superseded in his shopper while he was from the seventy two year old, he explained his condition like below:

My big son who was only boy child from the family, he was working in a grocery shop and gaining sustenance of for two family because he was married and we were living in one house, but when he was died in the huge explosion which targeted a public market, his place was rest blank, so I got the duty of shopping in order to the family sustenance be lasting, because there is one any one for this, while I'm at a big age and it is a hard for me but we have to work to continue the life also bread of the two family replaced upon me that is just depend on that grocery shop. Our damages in that terrorist explosion were not only losing of the boy, rather many other damages affected us because the shop was burnt and every other goods were lost after that we started again. Also as a result of that explosion more than twenty shops and houses had got damages because the place was a crowded market in a Kurdish quarter (Tofiq, 72, Shopper, 2017).

Other economic impacts on the affected families are the wounded that were injured in a terrorist operation that has become them handicapped or incapable of working. This impact can be more effective if the injured person is head of the family. This interviewee is one of the injured in person, who has married with four children. He injured in a car explosion, he had many suffering during 2005, because despite he is

deprived joys, also many of his income expends to the treatment in addition to who cannot work to improve the lives of his family, he narrated some of his story as:

As a result of my injuring I lost one of my eyes and other is so weak, and lost my one leg which has been sheared and put industrial instead of it that they were caused to be handicapped and stable at home. In addition, I have caught some other psychological and physical disease like nervous disease, and unbearable to stay in both cold and hot weather because my wounds is harming; besides I cannot to share in crowd meetings while my stomach has suffered with chronic disease. My work missed and I cannot gain my family livelihood. Since 12 years ago, most of my expenditure was expended to buying medical treatment that I cannot account because it is so much and using of medicines is not be finished (Kawa, 38, Handicapped, 2017).

For those who are injured, they are considered as a dead walker and their sufferings are continuous because they can't to enjoy the life, furthermore their wounds is repeating every day, as well as the treating expenditure depends on their personal income because there is no charitable organization to help them while their recovery has no deadline. During 2013, one of the participants in this research has injured with his brother in very great car explosion, as a result of this he lost his eyes who cannot to see without his special glass, to take a treating he has spent to his injury most of family's income while he cannot work and stayed at home always:

Before the explosion, I was working in the ceilings construction of houses, a day when we was going to work a car blew up close of us, as a result of that explosion me with my brother were injured, when we had woke up were seeing ourselves in hospital. During 2013 till now, we are suffering with our afflictions because of lost our seeing that I cannot to see or even walk or carry more than seven kilogram so now became handicapped, while one eye of my brother blinded completely that he cannot work too. Without those medical supports which gave us from internal hospitals inside Iraq and Turkey state, we have expended about 70000 US\$ in private hospital for treating. We went many times to abroad Iraq to Iran and India state, but unfortunately ultimate eyes didn't recover, now our suffering and economic costs for our health are lasting. Feelings of pessimism disturbed my life because I spend many time at home, also due to the injuring I doesn't like to travel or enjoying much of the entertainments of life. I like to work and participate in the structure of my family's economy but it cannot be (Muhammed, 25, Handicapped, 2017).

In fact, the economic effects of terrorism include everyone, not just infected families, because the first damage caused by the explosion of the terrorist starts from that place where the incident occurs and is damaged in the economy of the state because it costs the expenses for reconstruction. After that, it is the cause of a huge collapse of the state economy because prices are ballooning, international trade stops, the unemployment rate is rising, the tourism sector is disrupted and many other material damage is being caused by terrorism, because all economic activities can only take place in a climate of

security and stability. And then the damage comes worse on the families and people who are afflicted by terrorism because above all a large gap in the family appears that cannot be filled easily. Despite all the other physical damage that causes their low living expenses and distractions to remove the effects of this danger which is called terrorism.

Table 13: General Consequences of Terrorism on Participants.

Series	Item	Number	Percentage
1	Physical illness	4	26.6
2	Bad mental state	3	%20
3	Psychological illness	2	%13.3
4	Handicapped	2	%13.3
5	Loss the job	1	%6.6
6	Material damage due to threat of terrorism	1	%6.6
7	Changing the resident place	2	%13.3
Total		15	%100

This table showed that physical illness has most reflected on the participants which are four person, and percentage %26.6, after that bad mental state ranked the second which are three state, percentages %20, psychological illness are two, percentage %12.3, but if the bad mental state and psychological illness are related to the psychology of human, they are the most because each of them are five state, handicapped are two, percentage %13.3, loss the job is one percentage %6.6, material damage due to threat of terrorism is one, percentage is %6.6, and changing the resident place is two state, percentage %23.3.

CONCLUSION

Terrorism hit Iraq strongly; also Kirkuk is one of the Iraqi cities that has got many of that terrorism caused thousands of killing with other bad reflections. The bad impacts can be seen in psychology, social and economy on the population of the city particularly on those Kurdish families whom have affected a kind of that terrorism. Terrorism disturbed the psychology of the effected families with badly damages in the mistrust between various ethnic groups in social life, also damages of the city economy and those who have lost one from terrorist acts. It is concluded that this problem is threading this city, so policy maker and government must address this problem properly.

At conclusion, I reached those consequences that after the establishment of Iraq state till now, this country have seen less stable condition because of those many political changes which occurred from there. Devolution of power always by the military coup, using of violence and terrorism were done instead of election boxes, so Iraq can be called the country of coups. Also, inside this country, Kirkuk city because of having some special characteristics which consist of multinational population, existence of great petrol wealth and geographic location with other factors, passed through instability and non quiet environment many times, the successive Iraqi governments and territorial countries always have gazed it importantly.

Therefore along the history of Iraq, the life in Kirkuk was hardened particularly for non-Arab nationalities, because either expelled in the city forcibly or must they changed their nationalities to the Arabian in the case of remaining in Kirkuk. When the Baath Party came to the power in the mid 1960 of the last century, the dark history of Kirkuk started, because the expulsion of Kurds passed to the dangerous stage that had not seen any Kurdish family in Kirkuk except a small number, therewith the heaviest stages of Anfal process located from there where ten thousands of Kurdish families were disappeared.

During 2003 till now, Iraq hasn't become that country which was expected, despite the dictatorship of Baath rule was ended, but Iraq was not turned to the stability condition, rather has become the refuge of global and internal terrorism. As a result of these conflicts, sectarian and national differences, the most dangerous terrorist organization in

the world grew up in Iraq and occupied many of its land where so far it is a continuing threat to the security of Iraq, after years of fighting and displacement of people from their place, it couldn't to end their presence in this country. The name of Iraq in international reports is mentioned in the list of those countries that have no security or safety of life. Also from the Iraq, Kirkuk is considered as a region for terrorism clashes while these clashes have not finished yet.

So now explosion, suicidal activities and terrorist attacks have become Iraq to the blood country which caused by deaths of hundred thousands of civilian Iraqi people and security forces with the killing also in the rows of foreign coalition forces. In addition, they have hit Iraq into a serious sectarian war that has created enmity between sectarian components; meanwhile, they reduced the social confidence among them to the point of zero, with large economic damage caused the collapse of the infrastructure intention and the allocation of a large part of the public budget to counter terrorism and security concerns instead of social services. So after 2003, terrorism had increased in Iraq enormously, Kirkuk because of having some special factors that it can say the main of them is existence of Kurdish control, subjected it densely and terrorist groups carried out great their activities from there.

As a result of those terrorist activities, the security condition in Kirkuk was distorted and had not any grantee for life along time which its influences is have currently and that danger didn't not disappear. In the damage of casualties, thousands of civilian people and security forces were killed with numerous of injuring. Psychologically, it left many bad impacts over each persons of the city, when it created the condition of fear, tension, anxiety with explosion and falling down the city under the control of terrorism groups. Especially over those families whom affected a kind of terrorism, some of affected family members have caught some psychological and physical illness because of lasting thinking of terrorist incidents. The social relationship disconnected and social confidence was missed among the various components particularly Kurdish trust with Arabs, because it seems the identity of the many terrorist groups belongs to the Sunni Arabs, so Kurds are caring in every Arabian person which terrorism has great role for this.

Economically, it damaged petrol resources such explosion pipelines which caused to stop export productions to abroad, because oil fields faced terrorist attacks may time which has increased economy of Kirkuk. At families' level, it hit those families whom were affected, in case of death the family breadwinner the livelihood of them hardened significantly, because the source of their income had lost, with other damages in destruction of their homes and shops with loss of cars, goods and other thing. Also who injured as a result of a terrorist acts, some of them are suffering with their wounds and expend many their revenue in the treating, on the other hand, there are many Kurdish people who lost their jobs because of threats by terrorist groups, and other have forced to pay money them in return of safety their life otherwise they were killed.

Terrorist activities were carried out in all Kirkuk's area and every nationality has victims regarding this, but Kurdish quarters have got lion's share, the main factors return to the racist thought of terrorists and Kurdish dominance in the city, also Baathist groups see Kurds as their historical enemy, in addition Kurdish supporting for USA forces in invading Iraq in 2003 is another factor, while some other Islamic groups consider them as atheists. After Kurds had emphasized to implement article 140 from the Iraqi constitution and doing referendum to join Kirkuk with Kurdistan region, Kurds in Kirkuk had faced great waves of explosion and suicide bombs particularly after 2006 and later.

The causes of terrorism in Kirkuk are the same causes of terrorism in Iraq too, but there are extra causes that specialized to Kirkuk which does not have from other areas in Iraq. The special causes of terrorism in Kirkuk return to the various causes such as political which see itself to the dominance of Kurds that is not acceptable by Sunni Arabian and reminder of Baathists, economic cause that it has many natural resources like petrol which now terrorism looking for it to obtain economic outlays. Also anarchist causes that terrorists want to ignite civil war among different ethnic groups because Kirkuk consists of multi- national populations; while the geographical location has a significant because Kirkuk was surrounded by terrorism from the south and west that currently Hawija is a main place of ISIL.

It can be said that police and security forces in Kirkuk were able to control terrorism to a certain extent, so if they are not being, Kirkuk may be faced more than which

occurred in terrorist activities, but comparing with having many terrorist acts, their attempts in this extend are appreciable, with having terrorism in Kirkuk, but they could fails to the hundred of terrorist attempts by arresting them and discover danger steps. After fleeing of the Iraqi forces due to fear of ISIL from the border areas in the south of Kirkuk which are close with terrorist zones, Kurdish Peshmarga forces could take over there instead of them, after that time, the rate of the terrorist activities decreased significantly, because the main Kirkuk- Hawija road was closed and they protect every nationalities equally. Terrorist groups could plant their cells in the row of the Iraqi forces before, because in some cases was appeared that have been facilitated for the terrorist groups to pass from checkpoints to enter Kirkuk through that road.

For ending or decreasing terrorist activities in Kirkuk, and providing safety of life for its residents, we propose some recommendation below:

_Tightening of the border areas, especially south of Kirkuk with the other areas so-called terrorist zone by digging trenches and surveillance cameras or other means of control, because a large part of the car bombs or suicidal bombers are entered Kirkuk through these areas to use them in terrorist acts.

_Controlling of Hawija district and other its sub- districts as soon as possible where those regions are currently main base and headquarters of terrorist ISIL, and there are the last dangers for Kirkuk's security, because from there terrorists are infiltrating to Kirkuk for terrorist attacking and making horror on the populations.

_ Participation of all the original nationalities of the Kirkuk in administration of the city, and distribution of all degrees of the employment and official appointments between them equally and depending on the size of each of them in terms of population, because a big difference has in this field. For this purpose, the population census must be conducted in the city under the supervision of non- aligned direction so as to show a real percentage of all nationalities.

_ Kirkuk provincial council elections must be held once again until every citizen of Kirkuk deserves to nominate himself and participates in the administration of his city, because since 2005 so far, this election was done just for the one time, while in other provinces it is being conducted for every four years.

_ Implementation of article 140 of the Iraqi permanent constitution, which got more than %70 of the Iraqi population's vote and %63of Kirkuk's resident, which consist of three elements; normalization of Kirkuk condition, implementation of population census and referendum to decide Kirkuk's population about their future.

_ Facilitating to all those Kurdish families, Turkmen and Assyrians, who were expelled at Baath's era rule in the city forcibly to return to Kirkuk with returning all properties and agricultural earths to them which were occupied by the Arabs.

_ Returning all immigrated Arabs to their former regions that were brought by Baath government before through Arabization processes, because many conflicts among populations were made by them because they increased unnatural residents for Arab benefits.

_ Announcement of national and social rapprochement among all original components of the city to live peacefully without any disorders, growing feelings of acceptance of each nation, also avoidance of canceling others and preferring a particular nationality above other.

REFERENCES

- Abas**, F, Sabri. (2012): Analytical study of factors associated with familial disintegration of the Iraqi family after the events of 9\ 4\2003. Alfath Magazine volume: 51, University of Diyala, Faculty of Basic Education.
- Abdul Baqi**, Zaidan. (1978): Professional Sociology, Dar Al Nahza Arabic, Cairo.
- Abdulhamid**, Ahmed Y. (1998): Family and Environment, Modern university office.
- Abdulla**, Adalat. (2008): Terrorism and Current World". Karo Printing, Suleimaniyah.
- Abdualq**, Mohamed Abdel Moneim. (1999): Religious and legal perspective of Terrorist Crimes. Arabic Dar Alnahza, Cairo.
- Abrash**, Ibrahim. (2013): The Scientific Method and its Practicing in the Social Sciences, Translated to Kurdish by: Didar Abuzed, Rozhalat Printing, Erbil.
- Affi**, Abdalkhaq Mohammed. (2000): Contemporary Social Service in the Area of Family and Childhood. Ain Shams Library, Cairo.
- Al Amoush**, A, Falah. (2006): The Future of Terrorism in this Century, Naif Arab University for Security Sciences. Riyadh.
- Al Dlemi**, Abdul Razzaq M. (2010): Propaganda and Terrorism, Gerir House for Printing and Publishing, Amman
- Al Ezbi**, Z Ibrahim. (2005): Sociology of Family, Program of Society Study, First Level, Banha University, Unpublished.
- Al Malki**, Abdulhafeez A. (2010): Towards an Intellectual Security Society: An Empirical Study and a Proposed National Strategy for Achieving Intellectual Security, Al-Humaysi Press. Riyadh.
- Al Qasas**, Mahdi Mohammed. (2008): Sociology of Family, Mansoura University Publications, Egypt.
- AL Rashdan**, Abdullah. (2008): Sociology of Education, Dar Al Sharq Publishing and Distribution, Oman, Jordan.

- Alhaidari**, Ibrahim (2015): Sociology of Violence and Terrorism, Dar Alsaqi for Publishing, Beirut.
- Aljahmani**, T Ibrahim. (2002): The Concept of Terrorism in International law, Critic Legal Study, Arabic book house, Algeria.
- Alzubaidi**, H, Latif& Fakhri, S Jabr. (2010): Terrorism Impacts on the human development in Iraq. Alkhura Magazine for Economic and Administrative Sciences, volume: 29, NinthYear, University of Kufa- Administration and Economics Faculty.
- Amedian**, Faxradin. (2013): Dictionary Analytical Terms of Sociology, Tehran.
- Ameen**, Nawshirwan Mustafa. (2015): Picking Flowers Along the way: Some Sociological Subjects, First Book, Arab Scientific Publishers, Inc. Beirut.
- Anderson**, Liam D., Gareth R. V. Stansfield. (2013): Crisis in Kirkuk: the Ethno politics of Conflict and Compromise, Translated to Kurdish by: Omed Othman. Mukriani Printing, Erbil.
- Attalah**, Imam H Xalil. (2004): Terrorism and the legal architecture of the crime, House of University Publications, Egypt.
- Azaddin**, Ahmad J. (1986): Terrorism and Political Violence, Hurria House for Publishing and Printing. Cairo.
- Azawi**, Abbas. (1949): Kaka'is in History, Trading & Printing Co., Ltd. Baghdad.
- Bahroz**, Smko. (2005): Administration History of Kirkuk Province, Azad Hawrami Printing. Kirkuk.
- Bakhawan**, Adil. (2015): Sociology of Violence, Tehran Printing, and Book no: 92. Xazalrus Center for Publishing, Suleimaniyah,
- Bayo**, Ogunrotifa Ayodeji. (2012): Research on Terrorism: An Overview of Theoretical Perspectives. Journal of Asian Research Consortium, Volume 2, Issue 9 September.
- Beumi**, Mehhemed Ahmed. (1992): The Phenomenon of Extremism, Knowledge House of University, Alexandria.

- Darwesh**, Burhan Ali M. (2012): Deportation and Arabization in the Time of the Baath Oovernment. Azad Hawrami Printing, Kirkuk.
- Ender**, Walter& Sandler, Todd. (2002): Patterns of Transnational Terrorism, 1970-1990, Alternative Time Series Estimates. International Studies Quarterly 46.
- Faraj**, Latif. F (2013): Kurds and Kirkuk. Azad Hawrami Printing, 2nd Edition, Kirkuk.
- Faraj**, Latif. F (2016): Kirkuk in Stalemate. Sharstan Printing. Suleimaniyah.
- FBI**. (1983): Analysis of Terrorist incidents in the U.S. by Terrorism Research and Analytical Center, terrorism section, criminal investigative, as quoted in U.S. congress.
- Goodwin**, Jeff. (2006): A Theory of Categorical Terrorism. Social Forces, Volume 84, Number 4, June 2006, University of North Carolina Press.
- Goran**, Yousif. (2007): The Crime of Terrorism and Responsibility Arising from them in the Internal and International Criminal Law, Kurdistan Center for Strategic Studies. Suleimaniyah.
- Hahsimi**, Ahmed. (2004): Family and Childhood, Cordoba House for Publishing and Distribution, Algeria.
- Hamza**, Mohamad F& Khithy, Mohamad T. (2013): The impact of terrorism on the psychology of the child in Iraq. Magazine of Basic Education College, volume: 12, University of Babil.
- Hasan**, Ihsan M. (2012): Encyclopedia of Sociology, Translated to Kurdish: Dana Mala Hasan, Sardam publication, Suleimaniyah.
- Hasan**, Mahmood. (1973): Social Service, 2nd Edition, Series Publications, Kuwait.
- Hashmi**, Hisham. (2015): The World of ISIL. Translated to kurdish: Hemn Mahmud. Chwarchra Printing, Suleimaniyah.
- Heacock**, Ashley. (2010): Conflict in Kirkuk- Understanding Ethnicity, the George Washington University, International Affairs and Economics.

- Hilmi**, Nabil Ahmed. (1988): International terrorism in accordance with the rules of General International Law. Arabic Dar Alnahza, Cairo.
- Hiriz**, Abdulnasr. (1997): Political System and Israeli Terrorism, A comparative Study, Global political encyclopedia, Dar Aljail, Beirut.
- Hoffman**, B. (1998): Inside Terrorism, London: St. Andrew's University Press.
- Hoffman**, Bruce (2005): Terrorism. Translated to kurdish by: Awat Ahmed, Sardam for Publishing and Printing, Suleimaniyah.
- HRW**. (1995): Iraq's Crime of Genocide: The Anfal campaigns Against the Kurds. New Haven and London: 8.
- HRW**. (2003): Iraq: Forcible Expulsion Of Ethnic Minorities. Washington, DC, volume: 15, No. 2 (E).
- HRW**. (2004): Claims in Conflict- Reversing Ethnic Cleansing in Northern Iraq, August 2004 Vol. 16, No. 4(E).
- Hudson**, Rex A. (1999): The Sociology and Psychology of Terrorism: Who Become Terrorist and Why, Federal Research Division Library of Congress Washington, D.C. September.
- Husni**, Abdul Razzaq. (1956): Iraq in Ancient and Recent. Adnan Printing, Baghdad.
- Ismail**, Khalil. (2002): Studies in the National Composition of the Population, Aras Printing, Erbil.
- Jawad**, Dunya. (2011): Terrorism in Iraq Study in Real Reasons: An Analytical Study of the Causes of Terrorism in Iraq and the Social and Political Variables. Political Science Magazine, volume: 43, University of Baghdad.
- Jenkins**, Brian M. (1974): International Terrorism: A New Kind of Warfare, The Rand Corporation, And Santa Monica, California.
- Kirkuk, NCCI Governorate Profile**, NGO Coordination Committee for Iraq, without publication year.
- Knights**, Michael& Ali, Ahmed. (2010): Kirkuk in Transition, Confidence Building in Northern Iraq, Washington Institute for Near East Policy.

- Marr**, Phebe. (2013): Iraq after 2003- The Modern History. Translated to Arabic: Mustafa Nu'man Ahmed, Dar Amal Al Jadida Printing. Damascus.
- Merton**, Robert K. (1949): Social theory and social structure. New York: Free Press, Columbia University, New York, NY.
- Mhamad**, Hmdan R. (2011): International Terrorism and its Implications for Global Peace and Security, Research Magazine of Faculty of Basic Education, volume: 1. University of Mosul.
- Mirza**, Hawraman K& Ahmad, Tariq R. (2008): Areas of Conflict Between Kurds and Iraqi Governments, Hamdi Firm for Printing and Publishing, Publication of Intellectual and Awareness Office of PUK, Suleimaniyah.
- Mohseni**, Manouchehr. (2007): Introductions of Sociology, Translated to Kurdish by Rebwar Siwayli and others, 3rd Edition, Aras Printing, Erbil.
- Morris**, Samuel & Khogir Wirya & Dlawer Ala' Aldeen. (2015): The Future of Kirkuk: A Roadmap for Resolving the Status of the Governorate, The Middle East Research Institute (MERI) Policy Report.
- Mubarek**, Bushra A. (2013): Fanaticism and its Relationship to Social Identity and Social Status among the Unemployed. Alfath Magazine volume: 53, Faculty of Basic Education, University of Diyala.
- Muhammed**, Karzan. (2009): Terror and Terrorism- Analytical, Historical and Political Research. Chwarchra Printing and Publishing, 2nd Edition. Suleimaniyah.
- Namiq**, Tahseen. (2009): Kirkuk, View of the Past and Vision of the Future, Hamdi for Printing and Publishing, Suleimaniyah.
- Othman**, Ahmad O. (2015): Terrorism and its impacts on the economic development in Egypt, Egyptian Counterterrorism Center.
- Pape**, Robert. (2003): The strategic logic of suicide terrorism. American Political Science Review, volume 97.
- Pendroee**, Muhemmed Saleh. (2012): The function of family and school in interdiction of violence. Rozhalat Printing, Erbil.

- Qandil**, Abdeen Abdul Hamid. (2013): Analytical Study of the Anti-Terrorism Law in Iraq. Cairo University - Faculty of Economics and Political Science.
- Rasheed**, Jamal. (2002): Kirkuk in Ancient Century. Aras Printing, Erbil.
- Riordan**, Nancy. (2016): Internal Displacement In Iraq: Internally Displaced Person and Disputed Territory. New England Journal of Public Policy, Volume 28, Issue 2, Article 10.
- Saeed**, Nahwi. (2016): Governance in Post- 2003 Kirkuk: Power Sharing in a Divided Society and Prospects for Consociation Democracy. Thesis Submitted for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy, Newcastle University, And Unpublished Thesis.
- Salae**, Mutasim. (2014): In the Kirkuk. Azad Hawrami Printing, Kirkuk.
- Schmidt**, Alex P& Albert J, Jongman ET. (1988): Political Terrorism: A New Guide to Actors, Authors, Concepts, Data Bases, Theories and Literature, New Brunswick, Transaction Books.
- Schmidt**, Alex P. (2012): The Revised Academic Consensus Definition of Terrorism. Perspectives on Terrorism, Volume 6, Issue 2.
- Shahata**, Abdel Moneim. (2006): Applied Social Psychology, ITRAK Publishing & Distribution. Cairo.
- Shrukh**, Salahaddin. (2004): Sociology of Education, Darul Uloom for Publishing and Distribution, Annaba, Algeria.
- Shrukh**, Salahaddin. (2010): Social Psychology and Islam, Darul Uloom for Publishing and Distribution, Annaba, Algeria.
- Stewart**, E.W. (1988): Introduction to Sociology, 4th Edition. New York: Mc Graw-Hill.
- Taib**. Karwan. M (2009): The Genocide of Kurds in Iraq. Arar Journal Specialized for the Anfal Issue. Forth Year, volume: 4, Suleimaniyah.
- Tyler& Francis group**. (2014): Terrorism Studies Freebook, Rout Ledge Freebook, University of St Andrews.

Wahil, Sami J Abdul Rahman. (2003): State Terrorism within the Framework of Public International Law. Knowledge Center – Alexandria.

Wallsten, Scott & Kosec, Katrine. (2015): The Economy Cost of the War in Iraq, AEI- Brookings Joint Center for Regulatory Studies, Working paper, 5-19 September.

Yaziji, Amal& Shukri, Muhammad A. (2002): International Terrorism and Mortgagor World System, Fikir House, Damascus.

Web sites:

Abudawaba, Muhemmed Mahmud. (2012): The trend toward extremism and its relations with psychological needs, Mater Thesis, Al-Azhar University – Gaza.
<file:///C:/Users/salah/Downloads/pdf>.

Al Marhoon, Abdul Jalil Zeid. (2007): Terrorism from a sociological perspective. Al-Riyadh Newspaper, volume: 14284, 3 August.
<http://www.alriyadh.com/270012>.

Albaqmi, Saud. (2008): The Impact of the Phenomenon of Terrorism on the Social, Economic and Psychological Aspects of the Jordanian and the Saudi Societies, Social comparative study, Thesis University of Mutah, Jordan.

Alfaqih, Jamil Hizam Y. (2012): The Concept of Terrorism in Public International Law, Studies and Research Center –Yemen,
http://ycsr.org/derasat_yemenia/issue_93/mafهوم.pdf on 24-10-2016.

Alhusein, Azzi. (2014): Family and its role in the development of the social values of the child in later childhood- Master Thesis. A field study in the city of Bou Saada, Algeria, http://www.ummtto.dz/IMG/pdf/AZI_Elhoucine-pdf.pdf. on 12\10\2016.

Altahrawi, Jamil H. (2005): Trends of fanaticism and its relationship to some psychological variables, PhD thesis, Ain Shams University- Faculty of Education. <http://site.iugaza.edu.ps/jtahrawi/files/2010/02/new.pdf>.

- Bandyopadhyay**, Subhayu& Younas. Javed. (2011): Poverty, Political Freedom, and the Roots of Terrorism in Developing Countries: An Empirical Assessment, Economic Letters, And Journal Homepage, [www. Elsevier. Com/locate/ ecolet](http://www.Elsevier.Com/locate/ecolet).
- Bassil**, Youssef. (2012): The Iraq 2003 War: Operations, and Consequences. IOSR Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences (JHSS), ISSN: 2279- 0837, ISBN: 2279- 0845, volume 4, Issue 5 (Nov. – Des.) on www.Iosrjournals.Org.
- Borri**, F. (2015): The Gun Market of Kirkuk, Middle East Eye. From <http://www.middleeasteye.net/news/gun-market-kirkuk-119774809>, last update, Thursday 20 August
- Chachar**, Ayaz Ahmed& Mangi, Aftab Ahmed& Abbasi, Zareen Chachar& Zubair Ahmed. (2013): Impacts of Terrorism on the Psychology of Working Women in Pakistan: A Case Study of Sindh. Pakistan. International Journal of Science and Research (IJSR), India Online ISSN: 2319- 7064. <http://www.ijsr.net/archive/v2i2/IJSROFF2013017P.pdf>.
- Clare**, Richardson. (2011): Relative Deprivation Theory in Terrorism: A Study of Higher Education and Unemployment as Predictors of Terrorism, Senior Honors Thesis, 1 April, New York University. On http://politics.as.nyu.edu/docs/IO/4600/Clare_Richardson_terrorism.pdf.
- Cordesman**, Anthony H & Sam Khazai. (2013): Violence in Iraq: The Growing Risk of Serious Civil Conflict. CSIS (Center for Strategic & International Studies) 9 September. https://csis-prod.s3.amazonaws.com/s3fs-public/legacy_files/files/publication/130909_Violence_in_Iraq_Growing_Risks.pdf.
- <http://e-thesis.mutah.edu.jo/index.php/faculty-of-social-sciences/department-of-political-science-/689-2012-05-06-10-31-17.html>.
- Landinfo**. (2015): Report Iraq: Security Situation and Internally displaced People in Kirkuk Province, Country of Origin Information Center, Norway. http://www.landinfo.no/asset/3243/1/3243_1.pdf.
- Majid**, Sawsan S. (2012): Psychological and social impacts of terrorism and violence on women and children, Field Study in Iraq. Alhiwar Almutamadn

Magazine, volume: 3677.

<http://www.ahewar.org/debat/show.art.asp?aid=300479>.

Nabil, Halilo. (2013): Reflections of Terrorism on Family. Psychological and Educational Studies, volume: 11. University of Kasdi Merbah Quargla, Algeria. <http://dspace.univ-ouargla.dz/jspui/bitstream/123456789/6902/1/P11110.pdf>

Rydgren, Jens& Dana Sofi. (2011): Interethnic Relations in Northern Iraq, Brokerage, Social Capital and the Potential for Reconciliation, International Sociology, January 2011, vol: 26, www.sagepub.co.uk.

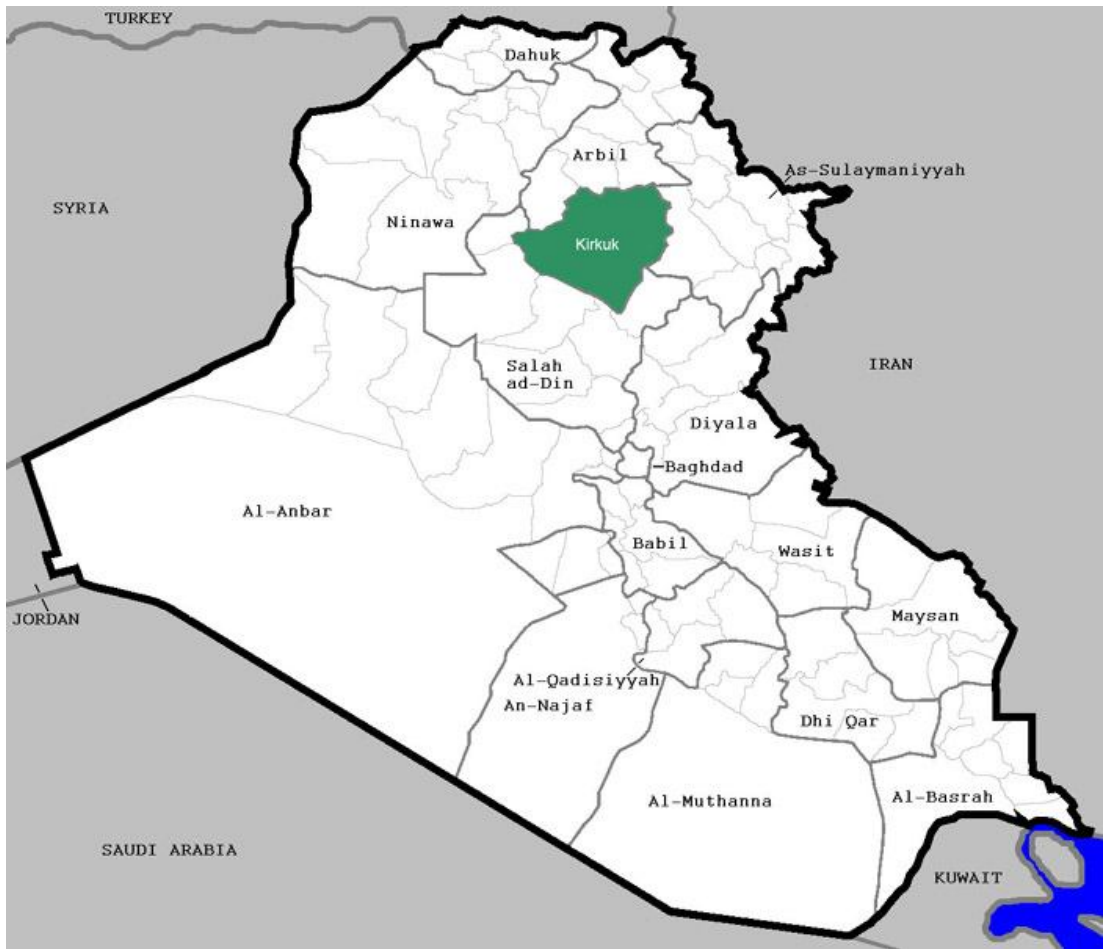
APPENDIXES

Appendix 1: Interview Form

- 1- Has the phenomenon of terrorism in the Kirkuk city increased after the falling of Iraqi former regime, after year of 2003?
- 2- In your opinion, who are carrying out terrorist operations in the city of Kirkuk?
- 3- Why Kirkuk city is targeted by terrorist groups in general? What are the causes of terrorism in the city of Kirkuk?
- 4- Is terrorism in the city of Kirkuk, more has happened in the Kurdish residence areas? Or all areas and are equal in terrorist operations?
- 5- Are Kurdish families were targeted in terrorist operations in the city of Kirkuk? Or other families from ethnic groups are victim of terrorism equally?
- 6- If Kurdish were targeted more, what are the causes?
- 7- In your family how many persons were terrorized and lost their life?
- 8- What are the most important impacts that terrorism created on your family and the Kurdish families in general?
- 9- Did terrorism put a negative impact on your family from the psychological point of view?
- 10- If it put impacts, what are they?
- 11- Do you feel fear and anxiety in the city of Kirkuk because of terrorism?
- 12- Are you injured by any mental illness due to terrorism and the existence of sacrifice?
- 13- Because of the loss of one of your family from terrorism do you feel emptiness psychologically?
- 14- Do the moments of terrorist operations come in front of your eyes especially before going to sleep?
- 15- Do you feel the fear of explosion or any terrorist acts while you go to the market or public places?
- 16- Do you think the city of Kirkuk; has the threat of terrorism so far?
- 17- Did terrorism make feelings of fear in other non Kurdish ethnic groups in Kirkuk?

- 18- Have you thought to leave Kirkuk because of having the threat of terrorism?
- 19- Has terrorism put its impacts on the Kurdish families in social terms?
- 20- If it has put, what are the social impacts?
- 21- Did terrorism could to remove the social peace among the different ethnic components in Kirkuk?
- 22- This house that you live in it, it is the same house already or you have left your house and areas because of terrorism?
- 23- Can you live in an area where no Kurds and its inhabitants included of other nationalities?
- 24- Do you have any confidence in the other non-Kurdish nationalities if they come to live in your area?
- 25- Can you ready to go to work in the non Kurdish areas or markets?
- 26- Did you married with other non-Kurdish ethnic groups?
- 27- Can you create a kinship and friendship with other non-Kurdish ethnic groups?
- 28- Are you ready to marry from a family of non-Kurdish ethnic groups to your boys? Or give your girls to them for marriage?
- 29- Has terrorism put economic impacts of your family? If has put what are the economic damages?
- 30- What left your terrorized person emptiness in economic side from your family?
- 31- Did any of you have lost their job because of terrorism threats?
- 32- Did you lose your interests because of terrorism? Such destruction of home and shop or other places?
- 33- What must to do to prevent or reduce terrorism rate in Kirkuk?

Appendix 2: Geographical Location of Kirkuk from the Iraq State.



Source: <http://www.payvand.com/news/08/aug/1198.html>.

Appendix 3: Anfal Campaigns



Source: www.RightsMaps.com

ÖZGEÇMİŞ



KİŞİSEL BİLGİLER

Adı Soyadı	SALAH ESA MAJID
Doğum Yeri	KERKÜK/ IRAK
Doğum Tarihi	1.7.1981

LİSANS EĞİTİM BİLGİLERİ

Üniversite	SALAHADDİN ÜNİVERSİTESİ
Fakülte	SOSYAL FAKÜLTESİ
Bölüm	SOSOLOJİ BİLİM BÖLÜMÜ

İLETİŞİM

Adres	SÜLAİMANYAH- ÇEMÇEMAL/ IRAK
E-mail	SALAH.MAJID@YAHOO.COM
TELEFON	+9647701571677