



METHODS OF ACQUIRING NATIONALITY ACCORDING TO THE PERMANENT IRAQI CONSTITUTION OF 2005 AND NATIONALITY LAW NO. 26 OF 2006

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Abstract:

Nationality occupies a very important role in the lives of individuals in general at the present time, because of the vital importance of this issue in the life of the individual, to the extent that some have called it the term right (1) (to obtain rights, as logic requires that political rights be a privilege Limited to patriots, not foreigners, and the patriot's share of public rights is greater, so he/she may not be deported from the state's territory, and he/she has the right to enjoy the diplomatic protection granted by his state when he/she is outside it, in addition to many other rights. As for private rights, he/she often enjoys Patriots have a greater share, although there are countries that tend to equal treatment between foreigners and patriots.

Keywords:

INTRODUCTION

Nationality occupies a very important role in the lives of individuals in general at the present time, because of the vital importance of this issue in the life of the individual, to the extent that some have called it the term right (1) (to obtain rights, as logic requires that political rights be a privilege Limited to patriots, not foreigners, and the patriot's share of public rights is greater, so he/she may not be deported from the state's territory, and he/she has the right to enjoy the diplomatic protection granted by his state when he/she is outside it, in addition to many other rights. As for private rights, he/she often enjoys Patriots have a greater share, although there are countries that tend to equal treatment between foreigners and patriots.

The people's corner is the cornerstone of the establishment of any state. It is not possible to talk about a state without a people inhabiting it, and there is no authority without a people ruling it. Hence the importance of setting clear criteria for distributing individuals among different states, and defining the people of each state. Nationality is the actual legal criterion that defines the people of the state, and the importance of Nationality does not stop at determining the people's corner. Rather, it is an effective means and tool for identifying and distinguishing the holder of national citizenship from the foreign person, enabling them to enjoy broader rights than foreigners, but in return they bear heavier burdens.

Based on the foregoing, Nationality can be defined as (a legal and political bond between the individual and the state that attributes and returns each individual to the state to which he/she belongs, gives him the status of a citizen in it, and gives rise to mutual rights and duties (2)) In view of the many rights that the granting of Nationality entails, as it gives its holder many privileges that are deprived of the foreigner, the process of defining its legal frameworks and ways of acquiring them in a way that distances them from ambiguity has become a necessary matter, which we will address successively.

The research division

The research was divided into two main chapters. In the first chapter, we will discuss the general foundations for acquiring Nationality, and then the methods of acquiring nationality in Iraqi legislation in the second chapter:

The first Chapter

General basis for acquiring a nationality

The individual obtains the nationality of the state, but in an original form, that is, it is proven to him immediately after his birth, and it is called nationality in (3) (in this case the "original nationality" or "birth nationality" or "imposed nationality (4)) because the individual's will has no role in establishing it, but rather it is imposed. by the state, or the nationality is acquired after birth and during life, and the nationality in this case is called "acquired nationality" or "selected nationality" (5) because it is the individual who chooses it of his own free will, or "secondary nationality" as opposed to the original nationality. 6) Based on that, we will discuss the general foundations for gaining the original nationality in the first section and the general foundations for gaining the original nationality in the second section:

The first section

General basis for gaining the original nationality

Original nationality can be defined as the nationality that is imposed on a person immediately after birth, Because of his national origin, and this is what is called the criterion (right of blood-Jus sanguinis-) or because of his place of birth and it is called the criterion of (the right of territory) or on the basis of both rights, and one of its advantages is that it is proven to a person by virtue of the law without the need to submit an application or obtain approval and does not change its proven nature At a later date of birth, because its proof is retroactive, extending to (7) the date of birth. Accordingly, we will discuss the first criterion, which is the right to blood, and the second criterion, which is the right of territory.

blood right criterion

The right of blood is considered the main criterion on which the original nationality is based, and it means "the right of an individual to acquire the nationality of the country to which his parents belong as soon as he/she is born," regardless of his place of birth. (8)

Some people call the nationality that proves this right "the nationality of descent" or "the nationality of blood." (9) The granting of the individual's original nationality based on the right of blood is explained by the idea of family dependence, where the person is linked in his belonging to his family, where the family inculcates in him the feelings and thoughts of his parents, and the feeling is considered Loyalty towards the country to which an individual's parents belong is among the most important feelings that a child receives about his family, and therefore it was natural to prove to the individual the nationality of his father. (10) The right of blood is considered an exemplary basis for building native nationality in countries that do not wish to multiply its population, Where it grants its nationality to those born to national fathers and withholds it from others who are born within its territory, as well as the population-exporting countries from which a large number of people migrate to other countries - where the state maintains (11) the relationship between it and its residents immigrating abroad. Based on the foregoing, the Granting the original nationality based on the right of blood is done regardless of the place of his birth inside or outside the territory of the state, and the reliable time for granting the nationality is the time of the child's birth, as it is required that the father enjoy the nationality of the state at the time of the child's birth until the child joins the same nationality as the father and in the event of the father's death His nationality is considered at the time of his death (12).

Most of the legislations in the countries of the world adopt the right of blood as a basis for granting the original nationality, but they differ in the scope of application of this right and the determination of the origin on which to build the original nationality. Either nationality is granted based on the nationality of the father only, and this is called (the right of blood descended from the father) (13) or nationality is granted based on the nationality of the mother only without regard to the nationality of the father or the place of birth, and it is called (the right of blood descended from the mother) in what was approved Other legislations are based on the principle of full equality between men (father) and women (mother), as in the England Nationality Law issued on October 30, 1981, which grants England nationality to a newborn as long as one of his parents is England (14) and without distinction between father and mother in this field. This was confirmed by the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, where it indicated that "States Parties shall grant women a right equal to that of men with regard to the nationality of their children."15

First: Granting nationality on the basis of the right of blood descended from the father:

It is intended to grant nationality to children based on the proof of their lineage from the father's side with a major degree and from the mother with a secondary degree (16). Most Arab legislations have taken this direction (17), as was the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 42 of 1924 (18) and this position continued in the Nationality Law No. 43 of 1963, which indicated, "Anyone born to an Iraqi father inside or outside Iraq is considered Iraqi." (19) . As well as the Egyptian Nationality Law No. 26 of 1975, where it indicated, "Be Egyptian: 1. Whoever is born to an Egyptian father (20) As well as the Lebanese Nationality Law No. 15 of 1925, where it indicated, "Every person born of a (21 (Lebanese father) is considered Lebanese. This was confirmed in the decision of the Mount Lebanon Appeals Court, where it decided "under Article 1, the first paragraph of Resolution No. 15 of 1925, that blood ties win The child is dependent on his father on the date of birth, meaning that the child acquires the nationality of his father by virtue of filiation at birth(22).

Second - Granting nationality on the basis of the right of blood descended from the mother's side:

According to this basis, nationality is granted to an individual based on the mother's nationality. However, legal systems differed in determining the mother's role in granting nationality. There are two directions in this regard:

The first direction has been adopted by most countries, as countries in the modern era have tended to equality between men (father) and women (mother) in all rights in general, as well as in the field of transferring nationality to children in particular (23) and this was confirmed by the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women of 1979, where it indicated that "States Parties grant women a right equal to that of men with regard to the nationality of their children." (24) The Italian legislator took this direction by responding to the decision of the Supreme Constitutional Court issued on February 9, 1983, which ruled that the Italian nationality law No. 555 of 1912, where he/she did not equalize between the father and the mother in the field of transferring nationality to the sons, as he/she took the right of blood from the father's side in a basic form, so the son would be given Italian nationality if he/she was born to an Italian father, regardless of the son's place of birth, and regardless of the nationality of the mother. However, the son does not enjoy Italian nationality if his mother is Italian, unless the father has no or

unknown nationality. Likewise, the Dutch Nationality Law of 1985 indicated in Article Three / First: "A child whose father or mother is Dutch at the moment of birth (30) ... shall be Dutch." Among the American legislation that equalizes the father and mother in the field of transferring nationality to children is the American Nationality Act of 2000, whereby this law gives every child born to an American father or an American mother the nationality of the United States of America, regardless of the nationality of the other parent or the place of birth. 31

The second direction: It gives the mother an exceptional role in transferring the nationality to the children. The mother's blood does not move in the transfer of nationality, except in the case if the father is unknown or stateless (32). As in the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 43 of 1963, amended by Law No. 206 of 1964, where it indicated, "A person who is born in or outside Iraq to a father enjoying Iraqi nationality is considered an Iraqi. 2- A person who was born in Iraq to an Iraqi mother and father of unknown nationality or without nationality." (33)

The UAE Nationality Law No. 17 of 1972, as amended by Law No. 10 of 1975, went in the same direction. Article two states, "A citizen is considered a citizen by law: who is born in the state or abroad to the father of a citizen of the state by law. In addition, there are countries that have not given the mother any role In the transfer of nationality, as in the Qatari Nationality Law No. (38) of 2005, where it did not make the mother able to transfer her nationality to her children, even in the case if the father is unknown or stateless).

The second subsection is the criterion of the right of territory

The right of the territory means that the state grants its nationality to everyone who is born in its territory, without regard to the origin from which it descends, whether it is a national or foreign origin, so what matters is the land of birth (36) and not by lineage. The state's adoption of this basis differs between two groups: the first group adopts it absolutely and is called the (absolute) right of the abstract region, and the second group adopts it in a relative way, and it is called the (relative) restricted territorial right.

First - The right of the abstract (absolute) territory According to this right, the right of the region is sufficient to obtain the nationality of the state, since the occurrence of the birth incident on the territory of the state is completely sufficient to obtain its nationality without there being other conditions (37). This criterion is adopted by a group of countries that It desires to increase the number of its population, so it grants its nationality to everyone born on its lands, even if it is of foreign parents or countries that lack the population component, and this criterion was adopted by the British Nationality Law issued on October 30, 1982 (38) as well as the American Nationality Law for the year 1952. (39)

Second - the restricted (relative) territorial right: In this case, the laws stipulate a set of criteria that must be met by the person in addition to the fact of birth in the territory of the state, such as the principle of (double birth), which means the requirement that the parents were also born in that state. With this principle the French Nationality Law of 1945 (40) (which decided that a person born in France from a father who was also born in France is considered French.

Or the requirement that the newborn be of unknown parents, and this country represents the last opportunity for the newborn and to prevent the newborn from falling into a state of lack of nationality. Among these legislations is the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 43 of 1963, which indicated that "A person born in Iraq of unknown parents is considered a foundling who is a foundling. If he/she is found in Iraq, he/she is considered to have been born there, unless there is evidence to the contrary (42).

The absolute adoption of any one of the previous two criteria (right of blood) and (right of territory) in absolute will lead to the emergence of many problems, the most prominent of which is the problem of conflict of nationalities, a person may acquire the nationality of the state in which he/she was born as it adopts the criterion of the right of territory and at the same time has the nationality of the state The one with which he/she is linked by lineage or blood, while a person may not enjoy any nationality because of his birth in the territory of a state that takes the right of blood to parents belonging to a state that takes the right of the territory, and therefore it is rare for the state to take one of the two bases for its release without the other, which prompted a group of countries to adopt a special standard To grant the original nationality is based on both criteria together in order to ensure the realization of an effective link between the individual and the country that grants him its nationality. (44) Like the Canadian law, where it takes the criterion of the province in addition to the criterion of blood, where every person born in Canada is considered a Canadian citizen, and a child captured in Canada before the age of seven is assumed to have been born there. The same law also indicated that "a person born outside Canada is a Canadian citizen if his father or mother at the time of his birth were Canadian citizens" (45).

The second section

General basis for acquiring a nationality

Emergency nationality means the "nationality that an individual acquires after birth, even if it is based on a cause that goes back to the time of birth" (46).

The acquisition of the nationality of a state by an individual at a date later than his birth occurs by various means that depend mainly on the necessity of a sufficient bond between the individual and the state that qualifies him to become a member of its people, and there are many reasons and varying criteria that states adopt in granting the acquired or emergency nationality. The most common bases and criteria are naturalization, mixed marriage, and birth in the territory supported by residency.

The first basis: naturalization

It is the granting of nationality to a foreign person at his request and the approval of the competent authorities after fulfilling the required legal conditions therein (47) and naturalization is of two types.

First- Ordinary Naturalization: This type of naturalization is the normal path open to every foreigner who wants to acquire the nationality of the state.

The state suspends granting its nationality to a foreigner who seeks naturalization on the fulfillment of certain conditions for him to ensure the spiritual and social integration of the naturalization applicant with the state's society and his desire to become a member of its people (48), where a set of conditions must be met, the most important of which is:

1. Residency: The nationality legislation of the various countries requires the residence of the naturalization applicant in the country's territory for a specific period of time as a prerequisite for granting its nationality, as residency reveals the person's behavior and eligibility to integrate with its people and shows the extent of his connection and loyalty to the state granting the nationality (49)

2 Eligibility: The naturalization applicant must have the necessary capacity to express his will. Naturalization is considered a voluntary act that requires the availability of expression eligibility, in addition to other conditions that differ from one country to another.

Second - Special Naturalization: Private naturalization is the state granting its nationality to an individual or group of individuals outside the traditional conditions for naturalization. (51) This type of naturalization is similar to ordinary naturalization in that it is one of the reasons for gaining a nationality that cannot be gained at birth, but it differs from it. As it requires special conditions on the basis of which the acquired nationality is granted without the need to apply for it, while giving the individual the right to return it or suspend obtaining it on the condition that he/she declares his will to do so (52).

The second basis of mixed marriage

Mixed marriage means the marriage contracted between two persons of different nationalities, and this type of marriage is one of the reasons for gaining the nationality (53). The effect of marriage on the wife's nationality varies according to the different legal and legislative direction (54). The first direction sees that marriage has a complete impact on the wife's nationality, as she automatically attaches to her husband's nationality by virtue of the law once marriage. There is no role for the will of the wife in acquiring the husband's nationality. Unity and stability within the family, this tendency supports the unity of nationality (55). Among the legislation that took this direction is the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 42 of 1924, which was repealed (56), as well as the Bahraini Nationality Law of 1963 (57), and the Austrian judiciary has settled on adopting this principle a long time ago. (59) As for the second direction, it supports the idea of a foreign woman's independence of her nationality despite marrying a national, because the previous direction is inconsistent with the idea of equality between men and women and what this idea requires of the necessity that marriage in itself does not have an impact on the wife's nationality, as well as contradicting the direction of international law in The necessity of taking into account the will of the individual and not imposing nationality on him (61). This view was adopted by a number of international conventions and treaties, such as the Hague Convention of 1930 regarding the nationality of a married woman, which emphasized that the naturalization of the husband during marriage does not affect the change of the wife's nationality unless she accepts joining the new nationality of her husband. (62) The Convention on the Elimination of All forms of discrimination against women until the states parties to the convention grant women equal rights to men to acquire or retain their nationality or otherwise and ensure that marriage to a foreigner or the husband's change of his nationality during marriage does not result in the wife's nationality changing automatically or her becoming stateless; or to impose on her the nationality of the husband (63) There is a third trend that has tried to reconcile the two direction within the family, such as the French Nationality Law of 1945, where it depends on the woman's will to acquire the nationality of her husband, without neglecting the principle of unity of nationality, where the woman is granted the nationality of the husband with the possibility of returning it at her own will, provided that her national law preserves her current nationality to avoid being caught. In the case of lack of nationality (64), and this principle has been taken into account by the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 46 of 1990 (65) As for the husband, the effect of mixed marriage on his nationality is usually less than the impact of a mixed marriage on the wife, as the husband does not acquire the nationality of his wife by force of law, but he/she must resort to the normal naturalization path open to all foreigners, or put him in a better position by reducing the conditions for naturalization, for example. The period of residence is from five years to three years or two years, as per the Lebanese Nationality Law (66).

The second chapter

Methods of acquiring nationality in Iraqi legislation

As we have previously mentioned, the process of gaining a nationality is divided into two main bases: the original nationality and the acquired nationality. Therefore, we will try in this chapter to identify what was stated in the Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006 with regard to those foundations and how Iraqi legislation deals with them, and this will be in accordance with two basic sections:

The first section

The original nationality and the cases of its imposition in Iraqi legislation

According to Iraqi legislation, obtaining the original nationality is based either on the right of blood or on the right of the territory. The permanent Iraqi constitution of 2005 referred to the right of blood as a basis for granting nationality. It indicated that anyone born to an Iraqi father or an Iraqi mother is considered an Iraqi, and this is

regulated by law, (69) According to the amended Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, it referred to the right of blood on the part of the father or the mother equally, where it decided that "any person born to an Iraqi father or an Iraqi mother is considered an Iraqi" (70). Therefore, we can say that the Iraqi legislator has adopted the basis of the right to blood in absolute terms. The law did not mention the place of birth, but it did not specify the time for the father or mother to obtain Iraqi nationality, and it would have been better to add specifying the time of the person's birth.

The Iraqi legislator did not differentiate the ruling between the occurrence of birth inside Iraq from outside Iraq, where the nationality of the newborn to an Iraqi mother inside or outside Iraq is original and imposed upon him immediately upon birth, and whether the Iraqi mother's nationality was original or acquired, fixed to her by birth or acquired at a later time, and whether Was this Iraqi mother holding one nationality, or had more than one nationality (71)

The Iraqi legislative texts came to keep pace with the modern international trends in the equality between the father and the mother in the transfer of nationality to the children, but they were subjected to many criticisms, the most important of which is that this criterion came absolutely without specifying any conditions or controls, and this issue contains great risks, as the Iraqi legislator had to submit This case is subject to certain controls, similar to the rest of the countries that have adopted this basis, such as the requirement that the birth take place inside Iraq or that the mother hold the original Iraqi nationality.

On the other hand, the Iraqi legislator took the right of the region as a means to grant the newborn in the Iraqi region the Iraqi nationality in the event that the person was born in Iraq from unknown parents or was a foundling, and the foundling found in Iraq is considered to be born in Iraq unless there is evidence to the contrary (73).

The position of the Iraqi legislation is in harmony with the modern international trends that stress that a person must enjoy certain nationality rights immediately upon birth, which is consistent with the orientation of the International Convention on Civil and Political Rights, where it indicated that "every child has the right to have a nationality" (74) as well as (Convention The Hague) of 1930, when it confirmed that a child of unknown parents should have the nationality of the country of birth (75).

This text makes a foundling, such as one found in Iraq, born there by law if there is no evidence to the contrary, regardless of age.

The second section

The acquired nationality and the cases of its imposition in Iraqi legislation

The Iraqi legislator has taken the principle of acquired nationality as a means of obtaining Iraqi nationality according to various bases and criteria, including the criterion of double birth or the criterion of birth in the region supported by residency. The Iraqi legislator gave the Minister of Interior the right to grant Iraqi citizenship in accordance with the principle of the right of the region, according to specific conditions:

First: birth in Iraq.

Second: Reaching the age of majority in it.

Third: The non-Iraqi father was also born in Iraq and was a habitual resident there when his son was born.

Fourth: Submitting an application for granting the Iraqi nationality. (76).

Likewise, the Iraqi legislator took mixed marriage as a means of gaining Iraqi nationality for a non-Iraqi woman married to an Iraqi, with the following conditions:

First: Submit an application to the Minister of Interior.

Second: Five years have passed since her marriage and residence in Iraq.

Third: The continuation of the marital bond until the date of submitting the application, with the exception of the divorced woman or the deceased husband, who had a child from her ex-husband or deceased husband. (77)

The Iraqi legislator viewed the divorced woman or her husband from a human and social view, as he/she exempted her from the condition that the marital relationship with the Iraqi husband should continue for five years and her residence in Iraq for the same period if her husband died or divorced her and she had a male child from her dead husband or divorced woman, whether or not she was a mother female, (78)

The wisdom of this exception is to educate him within Iraqi society. However, it would have been more appropriate for the Iraqi legislator to set a time limit through which the foreign woman can adhere to her right to submit an application for gaining Iraqi nationality, so that it would not be a door to procrastination by the foreigner in her desire to submit the application.

On the other hand, Iraqi law established the principle of dependency due to young age as one of the foundations for acquiring Iraqi nationality, as the Iraqi legislator stipulated that "if a non-Iraqi acquires Iraqi nationality, his children who are not of majority age shall become Iraqis, provided that they are residing with him in Iraq."(79)

Article 6 of the amended Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006 is considered one of the most important ways to obtain nationality, which refers to the authority of the Minister of Interior to accept the naturalization of a non-Iraqi when the following conditions are following:

First: he/she must be of majority age

Second: he/she entered Iraq legally and resided there when submitting an application for naturalization, with the exception of those born and residing in Iraq and those who obtained the civil status book and did not obtain a nationality certificate

Third: he/she resided in Iraq legally for a period of no less than ten consecutive years before submitting the application

Fourth: he/she must be of good conduct and reputation and has not been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor involving moral turpitude.

Fifth: That he/she has a clear means of subsistence.

Sixth: To be safe from communicable diseases

The Second: The Iraqi nationality may not be granted to Palestinians in order to guarantee their right to return to their homeland.

The Third: Iraqi nationality is not granted for the purposes of the demographic settlement policy that violates the demographic structure in Iraq.

The Fourth: All decisions granting Iraqi nationality issued by the previous regime to achieve its objectives shall be reviewed.

In addition, the Iraqi legislator has taken a step ahead of the rest of the Arab legislation by stipulating the prohibition of special naturalization (80), where the Iraqi legislator referred to "...Iraqi nationality is not granted for the purposes of the population settlement policy that disturbs the demographic structure in Iraq...." (81)

As for the last case of obtaining Iraqi nationality, it is the case of the Iraqi recovering his Iraqi nationality, which he/she gave up voluntarily after acquiring another nationality, according to the following conditions:

First: To return to Iraq in a legal way.

Second: Residing there for at least one year.

Third: The Minister of Interior may issue his decision to restore the Iraqi nationality after completing the annual residency, and he/she is considered to have acquired the Iraqi nationality from the date of his return. (82)

THE RESULTS

Based on the foregoing, the research reached a set of results, which are listed below:

First: The Iraqi legislator was distinguished in the issue of women guaranteeing their constitutional rights, in line with international treaties to curb types of racial discrimination, such as the 1979 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, which explicitly referred to the obligation of states parties to grant women a right equal to the right The man regarding the nationality of her children, and this was supported by the Iraqi legislator in Article (3/A) of the amended Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006.

Second: It is taken from the text of Article 3 / A of the amended Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006 that it did not specify the time for the father or mother to obtain Iraqi nationality to grant the newborn to them Iraqi nationality, and it was better to specify the time of the person's birth to the text of the said article. Because the text, although it keeps pace with modern international direction in approving the principle of equality between the father and the mother in the transfer of nationality to the children, but it is still not subject to any controls or conditions, but the text came absolutely.

Third - The Iraqi legislator is held to have made a founding found in Iraq to be born in it if there is no evidence to the contrary, regardless of his age, as it was more appropriate in Iraqi legislation to set a specific age that the child should be picked up before him in order to be covered by the provision of this text. The override is outside the scope of the validity of the previous text.

Fourth: The Iraqi legislator did not require the naturalization applicant to have sufficient knowledge and extensive knowledge of the language and culture of the country, as the French legislator did. The Iraqi legislator was supposed to set an additional condition for the naturalization conditions represented in the knowledge of Arabic or the Kurdish language, as this The condition is important in achieving spiritual and social integration in Iraqi society.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Based on the aforementioned results, a set of recommendations can be mentioned, which are summarized below:

First: Adding the phrase (the time of a person's birth) to the text of Article (3/A) of the amended Iraqi Nationality Law No. (26) for the year 2006.

The text should be as follows: (He is considered an Iraqi: A. Whoever was born to an Iraqi father or to an Iraqi mother at the time of the person's birth)

Second: We recommend that the Iraqi legislator subject the state of granting nationality on the basis of the right of blood descended from the mother's side to certain controls, such as the requirement that the birth take place inside Iraq or that the mother hold the original Iraqi nationality.

Third: Determining a specific age, before which a founding should be picked up in order to be covered by the provision of Article 3 / b of the amended Iraqi Nationality Law No. 26 of 2006, The transgression is outside the scope of the validity of the aforementioned text.

Fourth: - To suggest that the Iraqi legislator set an additional condition for the naturalization conditions, represented in the naturalization applicant's familiarity with Arabic or the Kurdish language, similar to the French law, because the condition has a psychological impact that works to strengthen the spiritual bonds between the individual and society.

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