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إلى

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من متطلبات نيل شهادة الماجستير في التاريخ المعاصر

بإشراف

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ABSTRACT

Occupies study historical figures a place prominent, so it has received considerable attention by researchers in the field of history, from the premise that a person is a historic event maker and understanding of the circumstances and the nature of his intellectual and principles which security by an order of the utmost importance in the understanding of historical events that contributed to the manufacture, This interest shows clearly in academic studies in Iraqi universities, due to the characteristic of the modern history of Iraq and the presence of a large number of characters, which resulted in different roles, according to the circumstances of the personal privacy of the length of time lived.

It is these characters Nadim Pachachi, who is Onmozja¹ was able to combine economic and political spheres to serve the country, especially that of economic minds that have contributed to the founding of the pillars of the Iraqi economy and have seen progress in the period after World War II until the end of the monarchy in Iraq in 1958 .

The objective of the study to know the social roots of Nadim Pachachi and to clarify the economic and political activity, and to answer the questions that inspire students and those interested in ideas on contemporary Iraq, such as knowledge of the nature of the role of Nadeem Pachachi in shaping Iraq's economic policy, and his efforts in holding economic agreements with Arab countries such as Syria and Lebanon , and foreign countries such as Italy, as well as to identify the nature of the reconstruction policy adopted in that era, and his role in the Iraqi parliament, and what are the main

achievements of his ministry that emulated and what his philosophy in oil policy presented by the Arab countries in his capacity as adviser to oil them, including Libya and Kuwait and Abu Dhabi, and its role in the Secretariat of OPEC after traveling outside of Iraq following the July 14 Revolution in 1958.

This study consisted of four chapters and a conclusion and a set of appendices, as well as provided material that illustrate the importance of the message and determine the most important contents.

The first chapter titled (birth and upbringing administrative and economic activity until 1952) was devoted to the study of Nadim Pachachi ratios, and the circumstances of the arrival of his family to Iraq until stability in Mosul, and then travels to Baghdad, social, economic and political role, as well as birth and upbringing, study, and Pena the administrative and economic activity early, passing through several economic positions he holds, and its role in contract agreements with Arab and foreign countries then held equally by oil profits agreement with foreign companies on February 3 1952.

The second chapter I studied it (his involvement in the Iraqi ministries and his mandate) Nadeem Pachachi has served as the Ministry of Economy in the ministries of Mustafa Omari (July 12, 1952 - November 1952 23) and the Ministry of Nur al-Din Mahmoud in (November 23, 1952 - January 29, 1953) and highlighted the achievements of his ministry in the oil and agriculture, industry and trade sector, as well as taking in the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of beautiful artillery seventh (7 May 1953-17 September 1953) and the most prominent achievements of his ministry Urban.

He dedicated the third quarter which was included under the title of (his contribution to the Ministries of Nuri Said twelfth and thirteenth 3 August 1954-20 June 1957) to study the causes of Astaizharh the post of Minister of Economy and ministerial achievements marked by the development of industry, trade and oil, and find out the ways in which in his ministry to address the deteriorating economic conditions in the country.

She studied in the fourth quarter (economic and political role June 20, 1957 - the end of July 1972) was devoted to know the helm of the Ministry of Economy and ages in the Ministry of the circumstances of Ali Jawdat Ayoubi (June 20, 1957 - December 14, 1957) and the achievements of his ministry, as well as finance minister in the ministries of Abdul Wahab Morgan and Ahmed Mukhtar Baban (15 December 1957-14 July 1958) and the achievements of his ministry, and then his experts and advisers oil to the governments of Arab countries, notably Kuwait, Libya and Abu Dhabi, and assuming the Secretariat of OPEC (1 December 1971 - January 1972) and the end of his activity and his death in 1976.

Conclusion The study included the most important findings of the researcher scientific results in light of its contents, and I sought through supplements publishing important documents on the subject of the study.

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