

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Firas Abdalkareem Mohamed Ali</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>political system of Benelux States(Belgium - Netherlands- Luxembourg) since 1945 Political analytical study</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The experiments of the Benelux democratic states, show (clarifies). The idealist types of the humans effort to provide some solution in the economic, social, political fields.</p> <p>These Monarchical states, has unique interesting because they a chivied equality justice between there people, and they created origin political institutions under the concosicutionl democratic states.</p> <p>These countries shaped with the language, races diversity, the depend upon the representative democratic Regime, the proportional representation election, which aiming represent the minorities, in order to reach the pure and correct process of the political process.</p> <p>The peaceful competition for democracy create some realizing and unique political culture in these countries Belgium show us very interesting example in the way of alternatives of changing from union simple state to federal states.</p> <p>Netherlands show us the real pattern of independence and decentralization administration.</p> <p>While the final example (laxmborg) the smallest one but the most important in financing centre in the world.</p> <p>All the three states persuade the doctrine of welfare social planning and open the opportunity to all NGO to participate in decision making, and then there decision are rational and considering the importance of the modernization, development to realize the political, social economic programs.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Noorah Gitaf Hedaan</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Political Thoughts of Sheikh Mohammed Al-Hussein Kashif Al-Gitaa</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>This thesis is entitled (the Political Thoughts of Sheikh Mohammed Al-Hussien Kashif Al-Gitaa). It is .divided to four chapters, in addition to an introduction and a conclusion</p> <p>The first chapter tackles the biography of Sheikh Kashif Al-Gitaa and his intellectual environment throughout two inquiries. The first inquiry deals with the familial life and the scientific life of sheikh in terms of growing up, learning, his tutors and disciples, whereas the second inquiry tackles the political .and intellectual environment life of sheikh</p> <p>While the second chapter tackles the authority and the society in the thinking of Sheikh Kashif Al-Gitaa. The chapter was subdivided into two inquiries. The first inquiry sheds light on the nature of the political system in the ideology of sheikh; and the second was devoted to studying the society in the thinking of sheikh through confrontation the ideological, economical. Social ideas that trespassed the .Islamic societies</p> <p>The third chapter tackles the Islamic union as far as Sheikh Kashif Al-Gitaa is concerned. The first inquiry tackled the most important Islamic elements of the Islamic union, whereas the second inquiry .was devoted to the study of the most important elements in the thinking of Sheikh Kashif Al-Gitaa</p> <p>While the fourth chapter the researcher tackled the attitudes of Sheikh Kashif Al-Gitaa towards the evens that Iraq and the other Arab and Islamic countries passed through. In the first inquiry, his attitudes towards the Iraqi events were tackled, while in the second inquiry we displayed the most .important events that took place in the Islamic world</p> <p>The thesis was concluded with a conclusion that includes the most important results, followed by a list of resources which the researcher used, and an abstract in English.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Tariq Abdalhafod Adnan</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Islam and secularism</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>Secularism is considered one of the political issues which gained the interest of contemporary Islamic intellectuals and researchers for it is the most prominent thing reflecting the relationship between religion and the State and it will carry a lot of meanings, indications and effects if applied on the Islamic .society</p> <p>The study started with a conceptual frame dealt with in chapter one through its first section in addition to tracing the historical root of this term and its indications and what accompanied its meanings of development, change and the historical circumstances it raised in which the second .section addressed</p> <p>Chapter two entitled (Secularism and the Islamic Political -Thought) came through two sections. The first section covered the nature of relationship between religion and politics in the Islamic political thought and the initials of secularism emergence in it which were shown through two levels, the thought level and the practice level. The second section dealt with the internal and external factors of secularism transfer to the Islamic political thought. Whereas chapter three manifested the situations of the contemporary Islamic political thought towards secularism which were crystallized in three main situations; a situation refusing it, another supporting and a third in between trying to .reconcile between both attitudes</p> <p>Then came the conclusion saying that the Islamic political thought does not accept secularism in all its details and elements, but accepts some parts and rejects others. It accepts the call for science and the usage of mind, and rejects priesthood, the call for an Islamic civil authority, the denial of the absence (the invisible world), the revelation reference, lifting the holiness from the Prophet (God bless and grant him and his family salvation) and his Holy Qur'an, it also rejects the complete separation between religion and politics and the elimination of religion from interfering in organizing the political, .social, economical and cultural life of man</p> <p>At the end, the study arrived at a group of conclusions promoting the hypothesis and proving the probability of making use of some secular contents which are considered essential one in the Islamic religion and leaving what touches the Islamic belief essence.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Ahmed AbdalKarem AbdalWahab</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The position of the Arab-Islamic political thought of modernity	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>These study analytical reading and knowledge of the political thought the Arab-Muslim modern and contemporary art, as exemplified study of the concept of modernity and its impact on the intellectual production Arab and Islamic modern and contemporary art, which may intersect, or in line with the thought of modernity newcomer trying to prove the hypothesis adopted by the study and that the ability of political thought Arab-Muslim world to adopt a pairing between the assets and the rules on the one hand and its response to modernity on the other hand. We were allocated the first chapter of our study of the conceptual framework, where we dealt with in the first section, the concept of the Arab-Muslim political thought, while the second section has dealt with the concept of modernity, trying to highlight what each of them. The second chapter of our study has been allocated to highlight the attributes and characteristics of political thought Arab-Muslim world, and through the three sections, the first dealt with the feature world and inclusiveness, while the second section has dealt with the characteristic originality and flexibility, while the third section has dealt with the characteristic property of the interrelationship between political thought Arab and Islamic society movement and its values. The third chapter of our study has been allocated to highlight the intellectual</p>	

developments of modern expatriate as an act of modernity, and to clarify the position of political thought the Arab-Muslim ones, has included a section first the phenomenon of power, conquest and domination of intellectual Bank, while the second section has included nationalist thought and the nation-state, while the third section has dealt with the idea of a national state and the conditions of its inception. As for the fourth quarter of our study has been allocated to highlight the ideas and political movements Arab Islamic modern building of the Islamic nation, Maadin these ideas and movements reaction towards Western modernity and respond to them regardless of the type of response, whether negatively or so, and it was dedicated section first highlight the political ideology of Islamic reformist talk, either the second and third section was devoted to highlighting the political ideology of Islamic fundamentalism in both its representative thought the Muslim Brotherhood movement on the one hand, and the theory of "velayat-e faqih" of the Imam (Khomeini) on the other

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	EMAD JASIM MOHAMMED	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Russian-Turkish relations after 1991 and future prospects	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>After ending the cold war and filing the Soviet Union U.S.S.R , that was resulted some changes which effected on the Turkish- Russian relationships , those relations were very hot between the two nations , there was a struggle between them which based on several elements such as geographical , religious , and nationality purposes.</p> <p>As experience to explain the relationships between Turkey and Russia , and to do it be scientific style in studying , I used the analysis program in my studying those relations and the historical method or oriental</p> <p>Whereas ,</p> <p>I divided the thesis for preface then introduction and three chapters then I ended the thesis by conclusion</p> <p>The introduction included historical ideas for majority relationships between Russia and Turkey</p> <p>While the first chapter I talked about the effected elements in these relations , whereas the second chapter studies the problems between them</p> <p>But the third chapter talked about the Future aspects between them</p> <p>while , the conclusion talked about the changes in those relations and how these relations effect by the environmental and regional or international elements</p> <p>and also the situation in AL BULQAN or QUQAZ , Asia which means not affect on the Russia - Turkey relationships and may not bring the stress in these relations it may bring the cooperation between them .</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	Political system	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Hesham az al dden</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Canadian political system Analytical study</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>In the 1931s, the dominion of Canada achieved greater independence from Britain, notably in the statute of Westminster .It remained part to the larger Commonwealth but played an independent role in the league of nations.</p> <p>As Canada become increasingly independent and sovereign, its primary foreign relationship and point of reference gradually moved to the United States.</p> <p>The superpower with whom it shared along border and major economic, social and cultural relationships.</p> <p>Canadian government type is federation, parliamentary democracy, and constitutional monarchy with strong democratic traditions.</p> <p>The 1982 charter of rights and freedoms guarantees basic rights in many areas. Queen Elizabeth 11, as Queen of Canada, service as a symbol of the nations unity .She appoints a governor general who serves as her representative in Canada, on the advice of prime minister of Canada, usually for a 5- years term. The prime minister is the leader of the political party in power and is the head of the cabinet. The cabinet remains in office as long as it retains majority support in the house of commons on major issues.</p> <p>The election in April 2003 of premier Jean Charest and the liberal party of Quebec to govern Canada s second most populous province was a significant victory for the federal government and national unity, which over the years has struggled, under the threat of secession ,to accommodate the aspirations of the French- speaking province ,thought for now most Quebec voters seem to appreciate the economic benefits of remaining in the confederation and prefer seeking to advance their separate Francophone identity within that confederation.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	Political system	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Firas Georgis Aziz</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Democratic choice in Iraq between the American and National Visions</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>After the absence and being absent of Democracy in Iraq since 1968 until 2003, the opportunity was opened to speak of the democratic choice among Iraqis in general and the political and factional powers in particular</p> <p>Speaking of Democratic choice was brought in as a result of the fall of tyrannical political regime by the United States of America, whom soon ensured its justified plan and anticipations about democracy in Iraq and its claims of great insistence to let democracy succeed in Iraq after long decades of ruthless and inhumane tyranny. Hence, this entitled thesis (Democratic Choice in Iraq between the American :and National Visions) starts off the following hypothesis</p> <p>Despite Iraq need for democracy in constructing his future, however, the American democratic choice raises many queries and reactions, which lead to misdoubting its validity or suitability for Iraq</p> <p>In order to succeed, Democracy in Iraq must necessarily adopt an Iraqi vision in a form which would not exceed or trespass particularity and privacies and must not miss the international experiments</p> <p>Accordingly, the present study was divided into three chapters, whereby the first one is devoted for studying the theoretical and conceptual framework of democracy, and discussing the most common definitions of democracy, democratic system and its accomplishments conditions. The chapter was divided into two substantial themes; the first theme displays the study of American democracy concept, which tackles the circumstances, emergence and development. Through various eras of the American history, furthermore, the study of the most important ideas of American vision for democracy. The second theme discusses the concept and the Iraqi's vision of democracy. Since the formation of the Iraq state 1921 until this day, and through three substantial decades of the Iraqi history, whereby democracy were (democracy in the monarchy regime, democracy in the Republic regime, and democracy after 2003). The second chapter concentrated upon the study of (the American and the Iraqi) two visions in their application or foundation frames. The second chapter is divided into</p>	



( ) الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة ( اخر شهادة )

two essential themes. The first one particularizes speaking about the American vision definitions towards democracy in Iraq. The second theme is allocated for studying the political, constitutional, and economical definitions. Finally, the third chapter discusses the evaluation and the track of (American and Iraqi) visions towards democracy. The chapter is divided into two themes, whereby the first one is assigned for the seriousness of the American democratic choice for Iraq, moreover the democracy type most wanted by the United States for Iraq. As for the second theme, it is allocated to tackle the range of Iraq eligibility and qualification for the democratic choice, outreaching the most important obstructionists, which form an obstacle towards achieving and democratic contraction in Iraq.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Dhafer Abed Mutter AL _ Tamimi	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The project of the Greater Middle East and its Arabian, regional effects on Egypt and the kingdom of Saudi Arabia</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>Needless to say, that the project of the greater Middle East is one of the most important projects in the present time, it is the new political material that keeps on working in the mind of the thinkers and .politicians, like the importance of the cold war in the last century</p> <p>So, what is the reason that makes the great powers in the world like the United States of America to choose this project, we can answer that by saying, it is the project which make the world peaceful for the next time, and this peace is very important for the United States of America, and its alliances in the .region with Israel, it should also ends the conflict between the Arabs and Israel</p> <p>We can say that the project is old and new in the same time, the only difference, that it had been work through different steps of time according to the strategy in the region, and one of the plans for the greater middle east is the plans of reformations, and there are two steps of these reformations: - the first which put in order to change the anti- political regime, and the second which is put in order to .help these regimes to stand as possible as they could</p> <p>And the second type is found in two Arabs countries like Egypt and Arabia Saudi, the formula of the project serve the world peace, and clear up the way for the United States of America to keep on its</p>	

( ) الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة ( اخر شهادة )

interests, and help the other countries through the democracy, human rights, and regulation institutions.

However, the results of this project is still unclear and it is either positive or negative, the reformations and changes are the first block, and it's practically the second side of the project after the first one which is usually the military side, like making bases. And if the Arabian states in the Middle East are the heart of this project, then it should move towards the parties and that means a new political map.

There is a similarity between this project and the military process in along war, where the wars are consists of small battles, everyone had its plan, also the project had its plans, and it should

not be complete under the responsibility of one American president, or one session of elections.

There is more than one player, and that mean more truth, flexibility, and ability for the people of the region to accept the final result of the project.

## University of Baghdad

College Name

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Full Name as written in Passport

**Qais Ismael Jabbar AL-Kilabi**

( ) Master

( ) PhD

Thesis Title

**Political Culture for Baghdad University Students "field study"**

Year

2008-2009

Abstract

Every society has a specific characteristic reflected on its widespread culture between its individuals. This culture is developed by many traditions, concepts and acknowledge which are acquired through the society's historical, cultural and geographical history and the social structure, in addition to the political and economic system, as well as the outside influences which shaped its experiences.

Due to the importance of the young in the society and because Iraqi youth live a transformational phase from a negative sup missive political culture to a positive participant one. Thus this study tried to uncover the political cultural level of Baghdad university students after the transformation in 2003,

( ) الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة ( اخر شهادة )

.through a field research fulfilling all baies and conditions of the survey researches

Sample of the research was selected from the first and fourth grade of Baghdad university students, both male and female and in equal proportion from scientific and human specializations.

In the first chapter, the study tackled the conceptual frameworks of the political culture. Second chapter tackled the subject of political culture in Iraq. Third chapter specified to study methods of research and its procedures through accurate description to all the procedures that the researcher followed in his field research. Fourth chapter explains the results of the study and explains them according to the scientific theories reaching to the kind of political culture of Baghdad university students, which is the participant one.

The study indicates that Baghdad university students enjoy a medium level of political acknowledge and a positive level in the political Attitudes towards democratic multiple culture, also a positive inclination towards traditions, and democratic political beliefs like: political freedom, political equality and good value of Citizenship.

The researcher gives a conclusion with many suggestions related to the subject.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Dhameer Abdul-Razzaq Mahmmood</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Evolution of Israeli Strategy in Period (1990-2004)</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	The Israeli strategy is based on political and religious beliefs that are also based on an intense net of mythologies and symbols which the Zionists cited from the Jewish religious culture. Among these mythologies are (the Land of Time) and (the Chosen nation). These mythologies included the call for racism and expansion through the military power, violence and terrorizing the Arabs to force them to leave their lands so that Israel can achieve it's dream of expansion. Zionism worked on turning the religious beliefs into a political theory that demand a historical right that is based on a heavenly promise. The Jewish religion was the base of the Israeli ideology to call to occupying Palestine. The	

( ) الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة ( اخر شهادة )

Israeli strategy had many bases, among which were making settlements and controlling the land through the Israeli terrorist organizations before and after the foundation of Israel. Also, terror means were used in addition to annihilation and mass killing and displacement. Israel used informational and psychological means to obtain the support of the international community and the Jewish people in and out Israel. Israel paid great attention to science and technology to achieve qualitative military superiority against the Arabs. Israel gained international support from different parties during different time periods. After the foundation of Israel, many goals were tried to be achieved among which were securing the foundation of the state and its continuity and also facilitating the task of immigration of the world Jews to Israel. Israel tried to force Arab countries into conflicts with other non-Arab countries. It also tried to divide the Arab countries and to deepen the conflicts among the Arab themselves through supporting the minorities depending on sectarian, religious and racist bases. Israel was linked with the United States by a unique relationship. The United States always supported Israel and provided it with a cover to make illegal aggression against the Palestinians and Arabs. The stand of the American presidents was always against the rights of the Palestinians and on the side of the American Congress that was very much supporting Israel. After everyone was subjected to the Zionist Lobby through its influence on the presidential elections and the Congress elections, the Israeli strategy in the last decade of the last century witnessed a tangible advance on the level of the purposes and goals in addition to the level of the means, making use of international and territorial changes, especially after the end of the cold war and the collapse of the Soviet Union. They also made use of destroying the Iraqi scientific and military powers. Therefore, a great change in balance of power happened for the benefit of Israel. That led the Arabs to choose the option of compromise that is based on the American and Israeli point of view without taking into consideration the Arab subtractions. In spite of that, many agreements were signed with Arab countries, and the Arab boycott with Israel was over especially the economic boycott. Israel made many meetings with Arab officials especially the officials of the Arab Gulf and the countries of the West of the Arab Homeland. That enabled Israel to break the chain of the Arab boycott and hence to expand more and more. Israel developed its relations with China, India, Russia, Turkey, Ethiopia and other countries. After the cold war, Israel could develop its economical and financial powers, and to use the economical factor to achieve the strategic goals. Israel tried to use its alliance with the United States, especially after September 11th event to market its ideology that it can stand against the Islamic radicalism in the Arab Homeland. That situation enabled Israel to gain the most developed weapons and to gain American financial support for its military industry with the excuse of fighting terrorism. The beginning was against the Palestinians, where Israel used the worst methods of terrorism against them, and that came with American blessing.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>BASIEM YASEEN MAJEED</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Contemporary political role Iraqi Turkmen</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>((Iraqi Turkmen)), this statement was part of the title of the message in the forefront we mentioned we will focus on the use in the Metn, and justify in more than one place, and to emphasize the idea and defend it again; began Conclusion. Fterkman Iraq Iraqi First, take pride in patriotism, and increase the national pride of their own, and Turkmen Second, take pride in their blood Turkish and is proud of the components of the nation are coexistence and harmony and Altsahir and harmony with each other, without having to different races, religions and creeds any conflict social or damage, and if there were disagreements and conflicts and fighting , competing the community diversity is not interested in them, That political conflicts and compete for power, wealth and influence, and the descriptions of ethnic, religious and sectarian declared it not only covers and means mislead to Ahakikh for the existence and Aasedkha even promoters.</p> <p>The largest share in determining the identity of the individual back to the vicinity of the social, culture gained and the land in which they live by and the people who get contact with, not races that are no longer pure as they were by the hundreds and thousands of years, and on that basis we consider that the Iraqi Turkmens, Iraqi first.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Ahmed Ghanim Abdul Jabbar Ali</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Problem of Absence of The Constitution In The Israeli Political System</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The question of writing a constitution to the Israeli political system was of the most issues that the .options of many parties inside the Israeli political process have differed and still differ at</p> <p>And thus it could not be looked at in the frame of the struggle between the secular and the religious .only</p> <p>As there is a historic roots to this difference inside the Zionist movement before the establishment of the state, where there was no consensus inside it about writing down a constitution to the desired .state</p> <p>The leaders of the Zionist movement wanted to charging a committee made of law men to formulate the best and most modern constitution possible to the state, on condition that it would be of fair and flexible nature and when the general assembly of the united nation introduce the project of dividing Palestine including a democratic constitution that preserve protection of the holy places and the rights .of the minorities and the religious rights and human rights</p> <p>As came in the declaration of establishing the state of Israeli that the national council will work as a temporary canal to the state and its executive committee will be, the national administration, is the temporary government of the state until the rise of constitutional bodies orderly elected to practice its work according to a constitution laid down by a founding society before the first of October, 1948 so the Jewish agency was asked in 30th of November, 1947, that is the next day to the issues of the dividing decision, a special committee made of law men presided by "Leocohen" who was one of the great law leaders in Ireland, and had then worked as a consultant in the Israeli foreign ministry after .his emigration to Israeli</p> <p>The committee had finished its work in formulating a constitution to the newborn Hebrew state and this project was presented to the political leaders in the newly born state, but it was faced with strong opposition from some of the powers and political organizations influential in the authority and .particularly the religious parties</p> <p>Accordingly the elected founding society issued the law of transition or in between the little constitution which consist of a collection of laws of constitutional nature and the nature of this law is</p>	

brevity and flexibility for the purpose of the ability to legislate some of the other basic laws and according to internal and external environments circumstances to the state of Israeli and the number .of these basic laws for the time being is fifteen laws

Where as some of the academic and political centers presented serious attempts and constitution formulation to the state of Israeli some of which, the attempts of the Israeli institute for democracy who gave the law committee and the constitution in the keenest for discussion and approval, but .looking into this project was postponed and never dealt with

Based on that and after search and investigation in this subject we have put in our study to the so called "The problem of the absence of the constitution in the Israeli political system" about the most important problems and dilemmas that stand against formulating a constitution to the state of Israeli and according to that, we have organized our study in three chapters in addition to the preliminary chapter, the introduction and the conclusion depending in that on four different procedures, the .descriptive - the analytic - the historic and the functional

The preliminary chapter was specialized for the study of the theoretical frames about the constitution .subject generally

As for the first chapter it was specialized for the study of the serious attempts to put up a constitution to the Israeli political system and in three topics, where as the second chapter was dedicated to explain .the legal constitutional frame to the Israeli political system institutions and was made in two topics

As for the third chapter it was dedicated to study organizing the political life in the Israeli political system and its constitutional conditioning and it was divided in four topics and finally came the conclusion to handle the most important basic conclusions to this study.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>HAZHAR SABIR AMEEN</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>THE PROBLAMTIC OF STATE AND IDENTITY IRAQI STATE AND THE KURDISH ETHNIC IDENTITY AS A CASE STUDY</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The issue of national and ethnic identity was of no influence to societies within great empires and political entities prior to the emergence of modern state, but once the modern state emerged, the problematic issue of national and ethnic identity floated into the surface as opposite to other previously known traditional concepts of identity. Since modern state is a social, political and legal phenomenon serves as a legal, political and cultural accommodation of a group of mankind, it links strongly to the collective identity of this incorporated group of people. The modern state, both as a product and producer of modernity and modernization, has considerably put traditional societies under changes in terms of their formation, structures and patterns. Hereby, identity is the essence of interactions produced through bringing and synthesizing the components of the state together in the .crucible of total civilization in which all internal components of the modern state are blended</p> <p>National interests are derived from the national identity; hence, we should know who we are before we can know what our interests are. Thus, there is a close relationship linking self-realization and identification of interests; therefore, if identity is identified with a certain set of principles, then the conducts are expected to be based on these principles in pursuit to the identified interests.</p> <p>Consequently, certain definitions of national identity are stemmed out from different realizations of national interests and policy priorities, and conflicts that we are engaged with from outside are to be rooted in internal conflicts about what we are at home. For this given reason, identity is of significant role in consolidating national unity. Although there is a great deal of controversy about the essence of identity and its intellectual, cultural and political dimensions, the prevailing fact is that identity can be used as a strategic political slogan by one political party or another or could be tailored out to the ideological visions of this party or another. the question of constructing a collective identity through nation-building processes is closely linked to very sensitive and important political issues concerning the genesis of the modern state, including the issue of legitimacy of political power of the state and .other associated issues of citizenship, political participation, sources of power and democracy</p> <p>Given the political history of modern states, I believe that states adapt different methods to achieve national integration and construct a national identity. Mostly, the usual outcome is that certain majority of (ethnic, sectarian or religious) population within the state manages to control other components and subjugate them, but still the nature of state treatment with minorities differs according to the treatment strategy of the state. There are three strategies for states regarding their</p>	



treatment with diverse and multiethnic minorities, namely

- The strategy of dissolution or exclusion and elimination (extermination)
- The Strategy of domination and subjugation
- The strategy of recognition and participation in governance and power

The processes of national unification and homogeneity within the state and processes of nation-building have not yet ended and integrated into full completion, but it is still consistent and continuous for all states in the world without exception. This whole process is a twofold process in which integration and disintegration are sought simultaneously in our world. It is the era of having nation-states that face the challenges of the New World System of globalization and multi-national corporations. There are two trends evolving around the existence of nation-states; on the one hand, there is a tendency that upholds the demands of ethnicities and mankind groups that recognize themselves with different identity within nation-state and demand for Secession and independency which eventually promotes disintegration, on the other hand, the other trend unifies recognized political entities (sovereign states) and brings them together. Obviously, both trends bring the problematic of national and ethnic identity to the front and emphasize its role once again. Thus, Globalization has a twofold influence on nation-state and ethnic and cultural identities; in one way, it creates and promotes a global comprehensive identity for all mankind, but at the same time, through bypassing national sovereignties and breaking down cultural, political and economic national boarders of societies, it produces factors and causes for the rise of other identities and privacies which consequently irrigates motives of smaller local identities and cultures to come out. While our world under globalization is experiencing a tendency from the part of some states and mankind groups towards integration and homogeneity to establish international and regional structures above nation-state and ethnicity, cases of nation-state disintegration and break down on the bases of ethnicity and sectarianism are also visible in a reverse direction to the global homogeneity

Kurds and Arabs have been introduced to the era of nationalism together at the same period of time. Arabs like Kurds were part of the subjects of Ottoman Empire which encompassed a multi ethnic, religious and sectarian population. Nevertheless, Arabs managed with the help of others to establish a number of regional states which Kurds failed to establish. The major part of Kurds failure to establish a nation-state was the success of their neighbors (Turks, Persians and Arabs particularly those of Iraq) in establishing their nation-state

Kurds contend that they are the biggest nation in the contemporary world without a nation-state and they believe that they are not integrated to the societies of these states that they are living in now, including Iraq in which Kurds feel that they are not Iraqis. The clearest indication of Kurds feeling that their homeland is occupied is the fact that in spite of taking different forms and nominations, Kurdish political movements all around the divided Kurdistan come together under the umbrella of Kurdish National Liberation Movement. They consider the political regimes of these states as occupiers; consequently, resisting the denial of Kurdish ethnic identity and imposed national identities was the main reason of Kurdish revolutions and rebels in Kurdistan and Iraq. Hence, the Kurdish nationalist tendency is the tendency of assertion of Kurdish ethnic identity and is a product of

modernity which is closely related to the project of modern nation-state and the political principles incorporated in the right of nations in self-determination

Considering all these issues related to the problematic of state and identity, I take the Iraqi nation-state and the problematic of Kurdish ethnic identity as a case study of this thesis. It is concluded that no matter if the case of Iraqi nation-state and identity is unique of its kind; Iraq is not a unique case because it has the problematic of identity and this problematic traces back to the beginning of Iraqi state establishment. Iraq is one of the newly established states founded on the remnants of the Ottoman Empire by and according to the interests of British colonialization. As any other newly established state, throughout its processes of state and nation building Iraq faced difficulties and impediments of smaller identities like tribal, local, and group identities on the one hand, and of other wider identities than the identity of Iraq, like religious identity (Islamic), sectarian identity (Sunni and Shiite) and ethnic identity (Arabic, Kurdish and Turkmen). Iraq could not manage to transcend and address these impediments and construct an identity that encompasses all these subsidiary identities; therefore, Iraqi nationalism as a project is still suffering the above mentioned difficulties and under the circumstances of the current world an Iraqi national identity can not be constructed through adapting the same traditional methods of modern state and nation building

Thus, the perseverance of the current Iraq, with its recognized borders and its geographic and demographic construction, as a sovereign, independent, stable, and secure state is totally dependant on the extent to which both the rulers and ruled are able to work out a flexible integration and homogeneity and construct a national Iraqi identity that absorbs all the differences and diversities in Iraq; i.e., developing a unified Iraqi identity based on cultural, linguistic, ethnic, and religious diversities and pluralism without resorting to strategies of dissolution of these identities but through the strategy of accommodating them. In pursuit to this final goal, a serious review of past experiments and policies adopted for creating an Iraqi identity that put the culture of one component in the center and fused, marginalized, eliminated and exterminated other identities is needed through creating a real opportunity of political participation based on a social, political and constitutional pact for the new Iraq.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	MOHAMED IBRAHIM FELFEL ALMOUSSAWI	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Political thought when Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The Islamic Political Ideology is distinguished from other kinds of political ideologies by number of : distinguishes , some of them are Assuming Islam as a supreme authority (The Quran and Sunna of the prophet) and its rising from Islamic realism ,and from environment which the ideologist raised from . The Islam is not a frozen molds but it is always developed and renewed . Political ideology represents whole of basics , principles , systems , philosophies , ideas , political beliefs , theories which the ideologist form to draw the image of the country and authority from the aspect of development and arising , obligation and permission and from establishments raised from and jobs practicing , in addition to searching for the way of organizing relations between politicians one with another and between the authority and the citizens and between the country and other countries . From the source authority we mentioned , the ideologist gives his vision about western ideas that entered the Arabic and Islamic world like secularity , Democracy , civilization and Culture</p> <p>To specify the Characteristics of the contemporary Political Islamic ideology vision of these ideological themes through searching about them in the thesis presented by Al-Sheikh Mohammed Mahdee Shamsiddeen . We made a search about the subject of the thesis under the name of ( Political : Ideology of Al-Sheikh Mohammed Mahdee Shamsiddeen ) by dividing it into the following sections Prelude section (Introduction) : Introduced entrances of the studying of political ideology of Al-Sheikh Mohammed Mahdee Shamsiddeen ; it includes a study of the environment and political , social and . renewal side</p> <p>First Section : Nation with Al-Shaikh Mohammed Mahdee Shamsiddeen : It is a study specialized with .his doctrine vision of the nation and its distinguished specifications , characterization and aims</p> <p>Second Section : Authority with Al-Sheikh Mohammed Mahdee Shamsiddeen ; We searched in this subject his political vision of the authority and his attitude towards the jurisprudent rule , also we . searched his political theories</p> <p>Third Section : Vision of Al-Sheikh Mohammed Mahdee Shamsiddeen about western ideological cases ; . We studied his vision from secularity , democracy . civilization and culture</p> <p>We ended our study by a conclusion included several of results and abstracts and then appendixes and list of resources which the searcher depend on completing his research and at last the abstract in English language .</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>HASAN AAWDA ABU AL HAELL</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Bourgeoisie ( Middle Class) &amp; the Class Straggle In the Western Contemporary in Political Thought</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The conception of social class is very important , which is consider as studying in the Political thought in the old and middle or modern , also for differences between the levels of those classes</p> <p>The divisions of classes of society have known by the Greek Civilization</p> <p>which divided to three classes according tote wealth , the wealth is category for the giving level or name of the class ,each class has its people who like-alike each other there are same in every thing .living ,education , habits, residence .. etc</p> <p>But the lower class ( proletariat ) has expressed their stragglng or poorness this stragglng situation may take several shapes to express such as interaction or competence also became phenomena which limited the society</p> <p>The conception of the class may be understood as group , sector , sectarian ....etc</p> <p>The group may refers to part included the sector and the sector may refers to direction the distinguish . he class more wide than the group or sector or any other thing</p> <p>revolution in Europe the Middle class who named Bourgeoisie has got big role in that revaluation - : several fields these roles I can mention them as following</p> <p>in the Economic scope , as a result to rising the industry and refresh the markets all that lead this - situation to economic new life</p> <p>on the political scope this class (Bourgeoisie ) had lead most of the revaluations like the bourgeoisie - . revaluation in France and in America and established the liberally Regime</p>	

( ) الخاص برسائل الماجستير و اطاريح الدكتوراة ( اخر شهادة )

on the social scope , whereas , the nature of the new life led to rise bourgeoisie -

This class is the proletariat who means the class of workers

on the cultural scope , this class had founded the universities like SORBON University , and European - Universities also this class took the philosophers and writers like Karl Markus who gave explanations for the Bourgeoisie and Proletariat and established the Markus's Theory which recommended four laws

Overflowing law , Accumulation law , Economic Law , Conjunctures law , and the Markus's theory sees .that proletariat the class who will break the capitalism and replacing the caste and to casteless

If the category of capitalism is the income of the people while the category of Markus's theory is talking about limitation the divisions the work and labors

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	ABDALRAHMAN KARIM DARWISH	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Political Thought of Kurdish political parties in Iraq	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>This thesis which complete title "The political thought of Kurdistan political parties in Iraq research on the nearest ideological political points between patriotic union of Kurdistan (P.U.K) and Kurdistan . "(Democratic Party (K.D.P</p> <p>In order to reach to the scientific results accurately, we thought it is suitable to do our study according to a plan which concentrates on dividing the research into two main parts. Part one: is about general from or glance for study entitled general from for reality of Kurdish society-in Iraq this part consists of two chapters and each chapter consists of four sections. Chapter one: We talked about the social and economical origin and really of Kurdistan region in Iraq. This is distributed on sections like this; first section: It is about the history of developing and social origin in Kurdistan region. So as to pursuit the historical background of political thought in IKR . Second section: It is about the sources of values and beliefs in Kurdistan so as to be able to understand social ideology in Kurdistan and back ground of that developed it, Third section: It is specified for social organizations in IKR so as to know their political roles and ideological effects. Fourth section: It is specialized to the study the economical reality in region. Returns to reactions on ideological policy in IKR . Chapter two: It is specialized to the study of political and thought reality in IKR. First section: it is about the study of political and thought reality in IKR, Second section: It is about the study of freedom national movement in IKR, Third section: It is about the study of the background of political thought of the most important parties in IKR, which are PUK and PDK. Fourth section: This section is about the concept of political power in Kurdistan. Part two: It is the special from of political contemporary parties in IKR and consists of: Chapter three: It is about the study of democracy and socialism in the directions ideological policy of contemporary political parties in IKR and it is divided into two sections: First section: It is about the study of democracy in the ideological policy of contemporary political parties in IKR. Second section: It is about the study of socialism in the ideological policy of contemporary political parties in IKR. Chapter Four: It is about the study nationalism and federalism in the ideological directions of contemporary IKR political parties. And it is divided into two sections which are: First section: It studies the nationalism in the ideological policy of contemporary political parties in IKR. Second section: It is about the study of federalism in the .ideological policy of contemporary political parties in IKR</p> <p>During the study the solution of nearest political thought point between both parties (P.U.K)&amp;(K.D.P) happens and study's the roots of the concept which were studied in Kurdistan and their position in the .concentrating of ideological policy in IKR</p> <p>As we collected that we researched with the conclusion and result of the research and the most important advices that we thought they are suitable to be expressed and we mentioned the most .important resources and references that we got benefit from them study</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>ABDUL AMEER ABDUL HASSAN IBRAHIM</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>THE IMPACT OF REALISM APPROACH ON THE AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>No other theory has given as much form and structure to international politics as realism. Realism has been credited as the guiding light in US foreign policy for more than fifty years. The theory of realism emerged through a system of ideas that built upon earlier philosophical foundations. This is evident as much in the intellectual history of the theory as in the history of the decision-making in US foreign policy. One of realism's great strengths is in its ability to find continuity from one generation to the .next</p> <p>In order for realism to maintain its dominance in the policy-making process, individuals who subscribe to the explanatory power of the theory continue to find their way into foreign policy establishment. In other words, realism the theory needs realists the practitioners.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Aliya Abdul-Ameer Abdul-Majeed Al-Tamimi</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Political Thought of Abdul-Fattah Ibrahim</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>This message , titled ( political thought when Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) , assume that ( Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) of Iraqi political intellectual figures , which produced rich narratives , especially those related to patriotism , nationalism , democracy and socialism.</p> <p>Comes ( Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) on the list of thought leaders regenerative in the history of modern Iraq , since the twenties of the last century, and to this day he did not depart the man for the values that secure them one iota only towards the development and deepening on the basis of follow-up and analysis , combining theory and application in the context of fixed yearn to address the most important problems of society .</p> <p>We have examined the issue of the letter through divided into the following chapters:</p> <p>Starting with the dismissal of the preliminary divided into two sections : The first section / ( Abdel Fattah Ibrahim: origination, and intellectual assets ) , eating life (Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) since its birth, and until his death, and his studies, and the factors that have influenced his character, and his production intellectual , while the second section has came under the title : ( Abdel Fattah Ibrahim : practical activities , and intellectual productions ) , since eating his political activities , social, and cultural rights, and intellectual Nteghath .</p> <p>The first quarter included : ( national and pan at the thought of Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) Mbgesin : first came under the title : ( at the thought of national Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) , while the second section , he carried under the title ( at the thought of nationalism Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) .</p> <p>The second chapter was devoted to the study of (democracy at the thought of Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) , has been divided into two sections : eat first topic: (essence of democracy, Mrtkzadtha at the thought of Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) , while The second section deals with ( the practical applications of the idea of democracy when Abdel Fattah Abraham) .</p> <p>And devoted Chapter III study ( socialism at the thought of Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) , has included this chapter two sections : the first devoted to the study of ( what socialism, and Mrtkzadtha at the thought of Abdel Fattah Ibrahim ) , and the other eating ( practical applications of the idea of socialism when Abdel Fattah Ibrahim). The study concluded conclusion , adopted a set of conclusions , and then a list of sources that have adopted them , a researcher at the completion of the study .</p>	



## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	YASSMIN NOORI ALI	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	Employing Democracy in the American Foreign policy toward the arab east After the cold war	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The desire to spread the American democracy is not new in any way, but the American administration through out the years of the cold war, it remained more interested to containing .communism which was an objective preceded all other objectives</p> <p>When the cold war ended and the soviet union collapsed ,the American administration has become .loss restricted in focusing on spreading all their values concerning democracy, justice and freedom</p> <p>The Middle East have occupied great importance to American administration since the end of the .second world war for many factors such as geographic, strategic and economic</p> <p>The American have had so many important interest in the area such as, oil, security of Israel and protecting some of the Arabs conservative regimes They have worked hard to achieve these interests . and spreading American values</p> <p>The bombing of the trade centers in new york been used by the American administration in interfering affairs of other states, especially these who were accused of being terrorists or assisting terrorist organizations, such as Afghanistan, Iraq, Iran and North korea . They invaded Afghanistan and Iraq to .impose their own values and principles</p> <p>The American war in Iraq after 2003, has proved that, the United states does not truly believe in spreading democratic values as an international moral message. On the contrary, it has used it to serve its interest and achieving its foreign policy goal. In Iraq it is concentrating on achieving security and .services at the present and thinking that, they would achieve their goals in the near future</p> <p>I believe that, spreading democratic values is not one of the top priorities of the American foreign policy in the middle east at this stage, They are focusing on rebuilding the institutions through reforms .and through military acts. The achieving their interest rough the right means is their major goal</p> <p>In conclusion, Arabs should work truly on making the right reforms to their institutions, rough pressuring their government and not give the American the justification to act military and change their political regimes.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	UDAY ASAAD KHAMAS	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Iraqi African relations South Africa as model 1961-2008	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>Iraqi relations have been the south - Africa since the beginning of the nineties of the last century, major developments such as the relationship became more pronounced, which comes as part of relations between Iraq and African rooted historical visible to the sixties of the last century, South Africa has emerged as the central task in the countries on the African continent and especially after independence in 1994</p> <p>Several of the relationship and strengthen those elements of the Rphiha added, perhaps the most important means of political, economic and cultural, as well as the means by which considered common bonds between the two sides, both countries are united by common bonds, they belonged to the wider world is the developing world, that both fought against colonialism to independence and the members of the Non-Aligned Movement and the UN General Assembly. In addition to the many international bodies and organizations that combine the two sides and this is what can the prospects of cooperation between the two sides</p> <p>Politically opened embassies in both Alan, as well as the two sides exchanged a number of officials, and expand economic and trade exchange between the two sides held a number of trade agreements that have strengthened the relationship of alcohol, but from the cultural point of the conference has been marked, which was held in South Africa Balallmip large. In general, the relations between Iraq and South Africa was characterized by a kind of consistency, stability and respect for the rights of the two sides to each other.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	Luay Saad Ubaid	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Applications of Exceptional in Arab Political system Arab Republic of Egypt as a case study	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>Undoubtedly, the constitutional and legislation are made to face the normal circumstance. When emergence abnormal circumstance emerges, or crises that threaten the entity of the state, the government has the right to breach the legislations and laws that restrict its authority and power. Therefore, the exceptional circumstances generate problems that might request urgent solutions and that can never realize through the normal measures. Since the executive authority is required before everyone to take the necessary measures to keep order and security. Therefore, the legal ideology devised which content is to add a legal touch to the measures during abnormal circumstance. Hence, all the Constitutions recognize to the governments the right to take exceptional measures during the .abnormal circumstances to face the danger</p> <p>In the Arab states, the legislator adopted many application of the theory of abnormal circumstances, and organized them within preset rules which would enable the government to face the abnormal circumstances within limits stipulated by the Constitution and the legal rules. However, at the same time, the Arab legislator in general and the Egyptian in particular, has permitted the executive authority to take to the announcement of state of emergency in an exaggerated way. That would result in take away all the guarantees of people's freedom and rights. Although state of emergency as a legislative weapon that Constitutions allow to deal up with the abnormal circumstance that threaten the state, yet in many Arab countries this began to exceed the limits and thus, exception has become .the rule</p> <p>On the above basis, the study tries to shed light on the application of the Applications of Exceptional in Arab Political Regimes in three chapters in addition to an introduction and a conclusion depending on three approaches; the analytical of the political regimes, the legal approach of the Constitutional texts and the legal rules, and the historical approach to trace the development of the theme related to the .study</p> <p>The first chapter was devoted to the study of the abnormal circumstance in three inquiries. The second chapter studied the application of The Applications of Exceptional in Arab Political Regimes while the third was devoted to the Arab Republic of Egypt as a case study. Finally, the conclusion sums up the most important findings of the study.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>ALI TARIQ JASIM MOHAMMAD JAWED</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>THE U.S POLICY TOWARD THE EUROPEAN TROIKA AFTER THE INCIDENTS OF LLTH SEPTEMBER, 2001</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>The European Troika countries are considered an indispensable associate to the United States in post cold war world. Just as case were during it. As the United States is in need of international matured associate, a partner, the partnership of which is concerned about the historical trend and cultural and civilized relationship, So that the United States would be able to exclusively look forward to a trued partner in dealing with matters relations to the issue of the international terrorism. And this associate is Europe, which is moving progressively toward becoming orderly within the European federation which is associated with the united states in military thrush the Atlantic treaty organization (NATO) and possess the capabilities potentials in the political, military and the economic fields to move alongside the united states in dealing with different countries and on flexible and distinct ground in the sphere of spreading the regional stability and expanding the fields of the international cooperation. Form the other hand it could be perceived that entry of the united states the war against the Islamic world will generate breakdowns in the relations with the Europeans troika which is suffering from the decline of its international role and its military capabilities which include among its geographic and demographic sides, A rapidly growing minority of Muslim population and increasing Islamic movement faced by decline in maturity and births and the unitary change toward A community lacking young competencies ..... So Europe would waver be able to fight a cultural battle with Islam Because of its effects on the political climate basics of its countries particularly farce and Germany. And it is expected, on the next decades, it would be the most disturbed and dangerous area in the world and the most creator of the international crisis is the range extending between Europe and the east, which is full of Muslim populations and it could be called the universal Balkan. Here the united will enter the struggle with the Islamic world, and the differences between it and Europe will lead to the deformity of the (NATO). Both gumptions will put the single pole position of the united states in the range of menace, and it is worth to say that Iraq's war the changing point, even though interim, in the relation with the European troika countries. In the middle east there HAS been A shift in the European foreign policy unprecedented since the sues war in 1956, As this policy became to define and show it self on the basis of opposing the united and as many of the thinkers had viewed that reaction of the American side with the European troika is considered A necessity to world stability and protection to the united states interests and then setting it under Enormous pressure. In addition to the ague definition of terrorism which might unit the Islamic world against the united states and the European troika countries, and the German and French opposition to the U.S. invasion of Iraq is the most prominent evidence that the united states has perfected the Issue very badly, and certainly criticizing alone, ends nothing and there is no alternative but to offer substitute choices if the troika countries really wanted to influence the</p>	

united states, it should then fully cooperate in the field of applying an affection plan to solve the .Afghanistan and Iraq crisis

This is on the level of the historical and geopolitical impressions on the relations across the Atlantic. As to the balance of power between the two sides and its consequences this is something else, As the structural problem is hidden in the relation between the two banks of the north Atlantic the European ambition toward unity, AS Ambition touches the American obsessions toward inter integration in .leading the world and dominate it in views of the new conservatives

There is historic vagueness dreaming of uniting Europe, The feel the continental size of the united states and its position in the world, and their utmost moments of enthusiasm they imagine Europe as a world power equivalent to the united states. From the other hand when the Americans sometimes suspiciously welcome the union of Europe in future, they rreconsinser their view by there historic experience, such vision that disturb some of the American foreign policy makers as they conclude in a way that is irrefutable, that wine Europe is united it will turn to h counterpart to the u. s. if not becoming opponent to it and the solution is hidden in the balance of relation with Europe, so the U. S. could not desire in buildings strategic partnership with Europe that world help it in facing the Eurasian strategy gad and the strike that it proved without keeping the balance and the mitral respect. Europe is still evaluating it self as a continent and as Arabic potential to the world geopolitics and geo-economics, therefore, the European cooperation will not take place in case it is done on the basis of subjection to the united states. The war on terrorism could be the key of cooperation in many cases. The Europeans were obviously influenced by the llth of September, , incidents, therefore they are more capable to .comprehend

and understand for this reason any pass-over cooper tion to the Atlantic it must as built on the basis ( ) of strategic unanimity looking to the issues in its distant rinse for the sake of reaching to similar strategic agreement confirming states and Europe is in need of a united states of Atlantic vision and respect to Europe and know its need to consul and support it, and is inner\ d of governed Europe realizes that its universal responsibility this could not be restricted to two fields, the social and the economical. And that the world is in need of a Europe witch possess political and military capabilities .to move alone the United States

the united states must try hard to cooperate with Europe because deveins it into two parts, the modern enrapt and the old Europe is risky, and it must also admit that the Europeans hand in some fields more experience and battier knowledge that owned by the united state and they have important interests as the Americans have.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Ali Abdul Aziz Marzah Al-Yasery</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Ideological, Political Dimensions Of National Security Strategy in Iraq</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>It is based on a hypothesis says that national security strategy does not depend only on procedural, practical dimensions but it contains ideological, political dimensions, and to research this subject a research plan has been adopted included an introduction, conclusion and four chapters to personalize features and dimensions of pivots of ideological, political strategy, where the first chapter talk about conceptual frameworks of ideological, political dimensions of national security strategy and its three researches solved essence and concept of political ideology, essence, kinds and boundaries of strategy, features of strategic planning, future studies and its effect on building national culture, crystallizing political ideology in the State in addition to what was talked about in the third research of this chapter of studying essence, kinds and dimensions of security and national security and research its meanings linguistically and terminologically and be acquainted with its levels and characteristics, and then we have the second chapter to research ideological, political dimensions of an environment and stages of preparing and achieving National Security Strategy in Iraq through two researches the first one contained ideological, political features for a strategic environment of Iraq in order to research features of prevalent political culture in Iraq, also the security culture and entanglement of internal and external influences in it and features of influent natural environment on Iraqi national security. The second research referred to ideological, political dimensions of preparing and achieving National Security Strategy in Iraq to research the theoretical sides of the objective dimension, the modernity of the Iraqi experience, and the panoptic dimension of national vision to describe challenges and national interests. The third chapter solved ideological, political dimensions of threats to national security in Iraq where its three researches talked about ideological, political dimensions of most prominent threats to national security (tyranny and its accumulated effects from the ideological respect and ideological dimensions and the theoretical justifications that created and reinforced militarization of society in Iraq and the accumulated risks on militarization from ideological, cultural respect, and the third research solved ideological, political dimensions of weakness of citizenship and absence of national identity in order to research the accumulated effects on national security as a result weakness of citizenship. The fourth chapter talked about ideological, political dimensions of national interests and building strong civil State in Iraq, and the first research contained essence of national interests and ideological, political dimensions of concepts and proofs of national interests, and the second quest studied how and mechanisms of building strong civil State from the ideological respect, theories of building the State, ideological pillars of strategically power of State, and the third research contained ideological, political dimensions of building the State of law, protecting parties diversity and peaceful coexistence in it.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Jawad Kadhim Mehsin</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>THE ISLAMIC GOVERNMENT IN THOUGHT HASSAN AL-BANA AND MOHAMMED JAWAD MAGHNEYA COMPERATIVE - ANALYSIS STUDY</b>	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>1- The jurisdiction of Islamic government in the contemporary Islamic thought ; is regarded as histriecal extention in knowlage espect related with political Islamic jurisdiction , this case cause prevent to political Islamic though to leave terms as Al-Showra, Al-beyaa, Al-nass, Al-esteklaf, which mean political means to give the Islamic rule the ligitemate, and this reason lead to failure with build a political theory clear in its element in inherent the Structure of Islamic government and it direction.</p> <p>2- The crisis of Islamic government is a part from crisis of whole political Islamic though , and any development in its concept and theory concern with the issues of political Islamic thought may be reflect on rise of term of Islamic government , that theability of the Islamic political thought in limitation the shape and important and deep things of administration and social and political system in Islam, all that given deep dimension to analysis the concept of Islamic government, and to rule the society and progress the General political aspect.</p> <p>3- In the final analysis the Quation of rule in Islam a part of thought system must be treatment as the multi poltical direction and insurance the fundamental liberties and rights of and the political pratica pation of women. And the Islamic view to constitution and constitution establishment , with determind the fixid and variables in the concept of democracy.</p> <p>4- We can said that two political direction in establish of Islamic</p>	

government in the political Islamic thought, first invite to establishment the Islamic government based on the historical experiment and holy text in Quran and the prophet Mohammed action in "Madina" and as the expression of cultural identity.

The second school refuse to put the Islamic government in practice argue that this may lead to dictatorship and despotism and to monopoly of authority and the Islam not have any political theory in the rule of societies.

5- in despite of this , majority of Islamic thought scholar agree with the important of political authority and order and impose law in countries, they are also agree that growing needs of societies make the political rule is very necessary.

6- The principles as the feature of who ruling in Islamic government and relation ship between ruling and who ruled and methods of isolation the ruling consider as political problems in concept of Islamic government.

Finally we discuss the roots of concept and terms of Islamic government in contemporary political thought in many direction , and scholars. We also research in this study the contribution of sheikh Hassan Al-banna in Islamic government field and his political thought to establish it and the means of achieve Islamic government [we also discuss and try to read the political theory of Sheikh Mohammed Jawad Maghneya in Islamic government and his view of all element and his opinions in the relation ship between the society and Islamic government and condition of who rule and rebirth and renew in Islamic thought that Shaikh Maghneya offer to Islamic Culture in Many Fields, and we comparative between sheikh Al-banna and Shaikh Maghneya in their political thought in question of Islamic government and which related it.



## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ruqaiya Ali Abod AlWakeel	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Foreign policy of India after cold war Research in role of opposition	
Year	2008-2009	
Abstract	<p>India is the most important country in South Asia, the Indian subcontinent known .. It is also the largest democratic country in the world in terms of area and many of the population and diversity. The strange irony that this country had since independence to the present day in the vicinity of a regional does not believe in democratic values and ideals, but they are still sticking out. Perhaps this explains because of its success in some important areas, such as economics, science and technology.</p> <p>Long live India after independence political anxiety, I tried to retreat toward solving its internal problems left behind by the British colonial, Social Kalmchklat (sectarian, and class, and ignorance) as well as economic problems, and border problems with neighboring countries.</p> <p>In the sixties of the twentieth century India tried to find itself and its place in the world, especially after the entry of the Non-Aligned Movement, which was and still is there.</p> <p>In the nineties of the twentieth century opened up India to the world of wider doors, especially after the direction of the eyes of Indian leaders to the United States and Israel.</p> <p>The strength of India comes from the belief in itself as a great nation, has not yet achieved international location, which is in line with regional greatness historical, cultural, and human resources.</p>	

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