

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIOAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Abdalahdi Hussien Ali</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>U.S. foreign policy toward Iran, from a policy of containment to confrontation</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The search is about U.S. foreign policy and external perception behaviour and orientation as a superpower and the study of the nature of this policy direction regions vital to national security as the Arabian Gulf region which are considered the heart of the world , with the knowledge of the practices , economic and military strategy towards the countries of the region , specifically Iran . With the passage of time and the crystallization of the post- Cold War took doubt increase certainty about the dominance of univocal and go for the United States and serves as the world's policeman and control of the new cosmic with enhanced support its strategy international order. As it seeks to complete the loop task in for hegemony over the region, so I took looking for new justifications for excellence on its allies and control of the oil wells in the Gulf, prices and distribution of control , in addition to arms control and .prevent the entry of nuclear weapons and expanding markets for U.S. weapons in the region</p> <p>The victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran in 1979 have had a clear impact on changing the political map of the Middle East, and served as a cry against the injustice and domination particularly the United States until I took preparing to confront them , if variables important international increased the ability of American hegemony economically and diplomatically on the governments of many the world, with the rejection of the U.S. non unwilling to take Iran to its resolution of political without faced policy of limited economic and policy of containment after that I realized Washington that factor ideological independence, freedom and stand against the power Iranian rejection of submission and domination arrogant , describing the U.S. ( Great Satan ) , prompting foreign policy gone to continue the political and Washington , trying to weaken Iran as a and economic pressure on Iran as a confrontation options regional orientations conflict with influential regional interests of the United States . The American hegemony over the Gulf region and to all situations and circumstances and the political and economic transformations in the republics of Central Asia and the shifts in the Middle East and the process of settlement of the Israeli - Palestinian and Middle East project and all these shifts and trends of America .the land of Palestine, Peres is the founder of this project rejected by Iran as the Israeli enemy</p> <p>Formed the Iran-Iraq war an important period for the United States through its continued covert support not impaired powers Iraq, Iran and scalable Iranian role of extending his influence through a policy of dual containment , and the second Gulf War and the resulting them from the threat of U.S. interests to make the Americans put calm to push Iran to neutrality or support, and after the occupation of the United States of both Iraq and Afghanistan took a strategic U.S. to increase the pressure and the stakes for Iran to complement Ring them and thus weaken its political system</p>	

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through accused of developing weapons of mass destruction and state sponsor of terrorism in order to prevent it from developing its military , technological and considered the United States said Iran's policy armament pose a threat to national security and should escalate the confrontation and .. addressed by all means

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Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Fatin Muhammad Razak</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The Political thought of Abdul-Rahman Al-Bazzaz</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>This letter which is titled (The Political thought of Abdul-Rahman Al-Bazzaz) supposes that Al-Bazzaz is one of the Iraqi Political and Intellectual Personalities which have a distinguished positions and .political view that concern with nationalism, Pan Arabism and Islam, and Democracy and Socialism</p> <p>Based on this, the Study has been divided into: Three Chapters, in addition to the Introduction and the .conclusion</p> <p>The first chapter (Raising and intellectual Roots of Abdul-Rahman Al-Bazzaz) contains two section, the First, (Raising) is Abdul-Rahman Al-Bazzaz life since his birth until his death, and his most important political roles and positions. While the second section deals with (The intellectual roots) which affected .Al-Bazzaz personality and intellectual work</p> <p>The second section holds the title (Nationalism, Pan Arabism and Islam in Al-Bazzaz thought). It is . divided into</p> <p>Three section, the first one is about (the essence of nationalism) in general, and the second sections .(more specialized in the theme of the study, it talks about (Nationalism in Al-Bazzaz thought</p> <p>The third section (Arabism and Islam in Al-Bazzaz thought) tackles the relation ship between the Arab .Nationalism and Islam as Al-Bazzaz see it</p> <p>The Third Chapter is dedicated for studying (Democracy and Socialism in Al-Bazzaz thought), and this</p>	

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Chapter contains two section, the first is (the democracy in Al-Bazzaz thought), and the second is .((socialism in Al-Bazzaz thought

The study ended with an epilogue which contains number of conclusions and abstract in English, and a .list of the sources upon which the researcher depended in carrying out this study

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Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Abdalahman Hussien Mohammed</b>	
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Dissertation Title	<b>Political Participation OF The Gulf Cooperation Council ( GCC )</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The Gulf Cooperation Council ( GCC ) States have faced since the beginning of the 21st Century from the claims call for political reformation and increasing of the political participation of the social categories . and support the institutions of the civil society in the ( GCC ) States</p> <p>The political participation has become more important in the societies that have witnessed economic development , as the societies of the ( GCC ) States when these states started investing the huge oil revenues they received because of these economic and social changes led to emerge the new educated social categories have ambition to participate in the political life in these states , and attempt . to effect in the political situated in the ( GCC ) States</p> <p>On the other side , the ( GCC ) States have suffered from the lack of political institutions as a result of the family system which has become the core of the states , consequently, the state in the ( . GCC ) States tend to be totalitarian and authoritarian</p> <p>In spite of the ( GCC ) States have begun some political and constitutional reformations in order to achieve the political participation and response to the internal and foreign pressures toward these states but the political institutions in these states have failed to achieve all the demands of the new</p>	

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. social categories to came up there ambitions in political participation

Therefore the study is then an attempt to explore the nature of the political participation in the ( GCC )  
. States , which is divided in to preface chapter , four chapters and the conclusion

The preface chapter deals with the democracy , political participation and human rights with regard to  
. the theoretical framework and notions

The first chapter studies the political , economic , and social construction of the ( GCC ) States , whereas  
the second chapter discusses the attitude of the political and constitutional institutions toward the  
political participation in ( GCC ) States , it tries to clarify the attitude of the executive authority and the  
. legislative authority in these states toward the political participation

The third chapter is dedicated to study the political powers and trends in the ( GCC ) States , whereas  
the fourth chapter devoted to discuss the political participation in the ( GCC ) States under the  
international order , throws light on the claims of the democracy in these states and the influence of  
the Globalization on the political participation , It also discusses the human rights and the role of civil  
society in the ( GCC ) States , at the end of this chapter we have discussed the future of the political  
.. participation in these states , and followed by the conclusion of the study

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Abdul Rahman F. Al-Kazraji</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The Effect of Eleventh of September 2001 of the American Foreign Policy</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	The eleventh of September attacks represented a turning point in the American history .It has changed the American perception of international political Theatre. The American policy does not depend on continental, the balance of power and determine strategy .It also disregards the rules of international law that the international relations have been built around it since the end of the Second World War. The reason is the philosophical change of the American perception towards the future of international system. Thus the United States of America has begun to call for changing the rules of international relations management even if it uses the military forces and disrespect the principles of national sovereignty and non-interference in internal affairs of the other states. The United States of America has declared the (war on terrorism) especially after the eleventh of September. This indicates that the	

United States of America is beginning to apply a new strategy. Therefore, decided to engage the war that differs from all kinds of wars and in struggle means, the capabilities and the nature of the enemies. It is also a comprehensive war that involves all kinds of terrorism, which threatens the American interests all over the world .So that under the heading (Terrorism Fighting) the American foreign policy has used its military and economical means in order to fulfill its regional and international aims.  
:The study concludes the following

1-The eleventh of September events have affected on pride, dignity and prestige of the United States of America. So it reflects directly the American and international security .As a result these events gave the United States of America perception of the priorities changing .So that the international terrorism is considered as the first and the most dangerous threat, and the war against terrorism movements as (Al\_Qaeda Organization) that regarded it the most dangerous terrorist movements for the American national security, so it becomes the first target of American strategy, consequently it has .used its military intelligence and informational capabilities

2-It pursued a new strategy by changing the rules of traditional confrontations. Hence it regards terrorism as unknown and unlimited antagonist it is not connected to a specific state. As a result it uses a new strategy as(primitive strike strategy) which means the use of military forces .against any possible threat

3-The most vital interests of the United States of America in its occupation of Iraq are political, strategic, economic and religious. Through these aims the United States of America wanted to put up the map of the Middle East Region, politically, economically and cultural to correspond its .strategy in the region

4-The main aim's of the (Middle East Project) is to rebuild the political, economical and social systems of the middle east countries, through comprehensive reformations policies towards .democracy and respect of the human rights according to the American points of view

5-The United States of America foreign policy towards Iran has begun to pursue escalation in order to isolate the Iranian regime by accusing it of producing weapons of mass destruction. Imposing .sanctions against Iran through United Nations is expected

6-American foreign policy towards Syria will pursue its pressure means, especially accusing it of supporting (Terrorist Movements) and allowing for terrorists to enter Iraq. Besides, it has weapons of .mass destruction

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Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>REBWAR KARIM MAHMOOD</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>THE IRAQ-AMERICAN RELATIONS SINCE 1989</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>.This thesis falls into four chapters, in addition to the summary and conclusions</p> <p>The preliminary chapter presents a quick summary of the historical background of the Iraqi-American relations in three sections. The first section elaborates their relations from 1921 to 1958, and the second section deals with the relations from 1958 to 1968, whereas section three covers the period .from 1968 to 1989</p> <p>Chapter one is devoted to the Iraqi-American relations during senior George Bush's administration (1989-1993) in three sections. The first section deals with the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and its influence on the Iraqi-American relations. Section two discusses the policy of isolating Iraq regionally and internationally through America's utilization of the United Nations against Iraq. Section three goes into the military choice and the escalation to that direction, and then the breakout of the Gulf War II, as .well as the impact of all those on the Iraqi-American relations</p> <p>Chapter two is specified to the Iraqi-American relations during Bill Clinton administration (1993-2001), analyzing all the influential developments and events that have accompanied their relations. Like the preceding chapters, this one is also classified into three sections. Section one takes up the economical restrictions through reference to the economical embargo and its continuation. Section two, however, explains the (double containment) and (single containment) strategy, since it was the main strategic restriction for the Iraqi-American relations during that period. The last section of chapter three discusses the strategy of limited military strikes and the mode of Iraqi response, with .(concentration on (Operation: Desert Fox</p> <p>Chapter three is devoted to the Iraqi-American relations since 2001 and their prospective horizons, i.e. their relations during the first presidential term of junior George Bush. The chapter falls into four sections: section one deals with the activation of the economical sanctions. Section two deals with the effect of September 11, 2001 events on the Iraqi-American relations. Section three goes into the issue</p>	

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of the American war on Iraq, and the prioritization of the military choice, in addition to the discussion of the most important justifications of that war. The last section of the last chapter states a prospective view of the Iraqi-American relations by speculating the events and developments which took place .after the war on Iraq

Finally, the research is ended with summaries and conclusions, followed by a list of the books and .various resources that have been used in the preparation of this thesis

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
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Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Falah Khalaf Kadhum</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Attitudes of Political Arabic Regimes from Great Middle East Plan</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>-.Attitudes of political Arabic regimes From great middle east plan</p> <p>When the U.S.A started to preparations to war in Iraq in spring 2003, claimed about achievement democratic system and political reformation in region. Although the real objective of war in Iraq was disbarment Iraqi destructive weapons and make Iraqi model as example of democracy in .whole region</p> <p>Needless to say that real objective of united states of America from that war and submitted the Great Middle East plan was direct reaction of a September 11, which demonstrated that, even if income bent regimes are solidly in power and capable of resisting change, dissatisfaction breeds ever more violent opposition, which can well spill over beyond the borders of its country of origin, and hit at</p>	

the heart of the western world. Hence the conclusion that western democrats can not tolerate the endless perpetuation of illegitimate regimes-even when they are peaceful, rather than aggressive as Saddam's because in the end the democracies, not the authoritarian regimes, be come the more vulnerable targets. Regimes change and substantial progress toward greater democracy has come to be considered in the best interest of western democracy, even if incumbent power holders in the Arab countries are for from espousing this concept. In the past, stability has frequently been considered more important than democratic rule and accountability. But in recent days it in perhaps viewed as .less important

So, this thesis dealing with American project and it relation with political Arabic system and future of that's relation. Thesis divided in to preliminary chapter and three main chapters, beside the .forward and conclusion

The preliminary chapter dealing with de facto of political Arabic regimes, in first section dealing with main characters of modern Arabic systems, and second section dealing with Arabic and .external attempts to classified that systems

The first chapter study the Middle East plan, so they dealing with historical development of old plans, especially the Middle East plan and Mediterranean plan and what dimensions of that's plans and how can influenced upon whole region, while the second section, dealing with main structure and principles of Great Middle East plan while the third section dealing with main dimensions and .dangerous which can brought by that plan upon the future of Arabic state

The second chapter dealing with nature of attitudes of Arabic regimes from plan, these chapter classified into three section, first of them dealing with attitudes of states pro-Middle East plan like Jordan, Egypt, while the second section dealing with attitudes with regimes that oppose or anti-plan and nature of that opposition and it causes, while the third section dealing with estimation of that .attitudes and future of every attitude whether affinity or opposition

The last chapter, dealing with future in sight and prospects of plan, it include two sections; the first, dealing with chances of succeeding that plan, through study factors which can help it, while .the second section factors of disappointment of plan, and main results of plan's failure

.Thesis also contains main inferences and conclusion of subject



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Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Shukria Abass Qassim</b>	
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Dissertation Title	<b>Chinese-Iranian relations post-Cold War</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The Asian domain is the most prominent candidate in the international policy for many powers aspire to retain regional and global roles in the political, economic and security aspects. China, for example, with the great economic powers, population density and military forces it possesses, aspires to keep pace with the great powers in the world and to be an important pole in the international system. Iran, the Asian state that celebrates a distinctive geographical location and great petroleum capability, .aspires to have a regional remarkable role</p> <p>The Iranian-Chinese relations in the broadest sense, especially political and economical relations, have a distinction &amp; scope that go beyond the tactical onto strategic domains-Each country is need of the other; the Chinese economy complements the Iranian economy. Since there are many political, and strategic similarities and aims of interest to both countries, Iran is interested to develop relations with Asian states, specially china where there is a bilateral, regional and international cooperation between .Tehran and Piking-Both states work to bring the American project in Middle Asia states into failure</p> <p>It is noteworthy that oil has a pivotal role in the Iranian-Chinese relations. Iran, now, is the second .greatest exporter of oil to china, with a share of% of the Chinese imported oil</p> <p>China pays a great attention to the Iranian nuclear programmer against the Iranian oil significance. China advocates the Iranian legal right in the nuclear research and development for peaceful purposes, if this comes in conformity with Nuclear Non-diffusion pat. At the same time, china, protests any state that contributes in nuclear diffusion under the allegation of peaceful use. It firmly supports resolving the Iranian nuclear dispute through dialogues and negotiation under the umbrella of the International Agency of Atomic Energy. It refuses any military threat against Iran. It reaffirms its stance that calls for .resolving disputes within the framework of the International Agency of Atomic Energy</p> <p>There is a strategic alliance between Iran and China concerning middle Asia to stand up to American domination in that region. Monomer, there is a military cooperation between china and Iran to improve the Iranian abilities to trigger missiles to space. China and Iran have a similar insight that the American war against terrorism is no more than a cover to put into force strategic elements that ensue .American power supplies</p> <p>Since the Middle East Region is one of the oil producing regions in the world and comes on the top of</p>	

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American oil strategic interests and priorities, the relations between china and Iran are steadily increasing, and the economic co-operation might lead to flourishing the diplomatic and political ..relations in the near future

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Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Jabaar Ismaeel Abed</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Kuwait's political system</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>Kuwait "Al-Qurain", an Emirate at the north- western end of Arabian Gulf; area 17.818 sq.m. The .length of the coast is 213 Km, while there is a natural anchorage to anchor the coming ships</p> <p>The population of Kuwait, according to the final reports of the United Nation for Population in .2005 is nearly 2.457.257</p> <p>Sheikh Sabah, who belongs to the tribe "Bani Autub", has been in power since 1756 and since that .time to the present day as- Sabah dynasty has ruled Kuwait</p> <p>Kuwait is an independent state, under a treaty of 1899 {concluded by the Emir to obtain protection from Turkey}. The U.K. was responsible for foreign relations, but the treaty was terminated on 19 June .1961, when Kuwait established its own foreign service and declared as an independent state</p> <p>In 11 November 1962, Kuwait published its own constitution after the confirmation of the Emir. This constitution included 183 terms and they are divided into five chapters. These are: The country and Regime, The Basic Grounds of the Kuwait's Society, Rights and General Obligations, Authorities and .Permanent and Temporary Laws</p> <p>Kuwait's policy specialized as a controller to the Council of the Nation and this activity was the reason behind the falling of that Council for three times in 1976, 1986, and 1999, since the start of the</p>	

.parliamentary life in Kuwait in 1963

As a matter of fact, Kuwait's policy was not far from what happened in the world. There were even an .outside factors, whether they are tropical or international, influenced the interior affairs of Kuwait

Kuwait faced a lot of demands for rehabilitation asking from members of as- Sabah,s family or from Kuwait people themselves, or from foreign pressures because of Kuwait's struggle, especially in giving women their whole political rights and the distribution between authorities of Crown Prince and the .Prime Minister

AS mentioned previously, the present study tries to shed light upon (the Kuwait Political Regime) .and its various political evolutions

The present study is depended on three curricula. The first is the Historical curricula which is used to follow the historical events, political circumstances that made Kuwait as a State also it is used to go back to the roots of political regime in Kuwait. The second is the Analysis curriculum which is used to analyze and study the operation of the political regime. Finally, the Compassion curriculum is used to .compare the Kuwait's constitution with the European which is published in1952

.The preparatory chapter presents the historical study of the existence of Kuwait

Chapter One presents the social and economical study in Kuwait. Chapter one is divided into two .sections

Chapter Two deals with the political and constitutional authorities in Kuwait, and it is divided into .sections

Chapter Three studies the influential factors on the political regime and also it is divided into two .sections

.Chapter Four shows the futurity of the political regime in Kuwait and is subdivided into two sections

.Finally the conclusion comes to sum up the results of the study

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Nahed Hassan Jaber</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The concept of power in the thought of the Iraqi Kurdish political parties Contemporary</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>This study titled The Power Concept in the Present Iraqi Kurdish Political Parties Thinking . Its plan . consists of four chapters in addition to a preface and conclusion</p> <p>The first chapter handles the power aspect as a theoretical frame for the study through dividing it into three main sections. The first section deals with the linguistically and conventionally definition of power, the second one with its definition with adjacent concepts, and the third with the power concept .in some political thinking trends point of view</p> <p>The second chapter covers the Kurdish political, economical and societal actuality . It is divided into three sections. The first section shed lights on the Kurdish societal actuality. The second section deals with the Kurdish political actuality through different stages lasts from the sixteenth century till the present time. The third section studies the important bases thinking of the modern Iraqi Kurdish . political parties</p> <p>The third chapter deals with the thoughts and situations of some parties about legitimacy, source and origin of power . The first shows the situation of the parties about legitimacy and source of power. The .second turns around the vision of these parties for the mechanism and circulation of power</p> <p>The fourth chapter previews the situation of the above parties to the function and shape of power. It is of two main sections, the first section specifies the functional duty on power in the views of these .parties, while the second deals with the desired shape of power in their views</p> <p>The importance of our study comes out to illustrating, realizing polarities and differences of the .present Iraqi political thinking, for this has a great effect in coinage Iraq's future</p>	

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Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Muntasser Majeed Hameed</b>	
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Dissertation Title	<b>Democratization and the structure of contemporary Iraqi society</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>In this unprecedented moment, Iraqi society stands before a new cultural / political factor, that is a democracy, which rises under conditions following The war, and create in unsuitable environment .contains of occupation and many decades of dictatorship</p> <p>So the basic problem is not the definition of concept or to explain the theoretical aspects in a various patterns, systematically and practically, but the challenge is "How to be live the principle and deal with it in a daily life to be apart of behaviour manners" considering social and historical fact and the political .position</p> <p>This question motivates me to search this issue , because the new values never been apart of culture for only affectation or upper change, but it should naturally plant according to right condition that .connect with peculiarity of nation and era, not transplanted</p> <p>So the change should happen for two sides. Upper / politically and lower/ socio-economical, if it isn't .beg in from low base of society normally</p> <p>In that career the appearance of clearly difference in professional and division the work among social structures is the sign to transform to modernization, when create the open classes social structure that divide people horizontally, while the counter vertical social. Structure is meaning that we steal in term before modernization, between these two situations, there are many mixture temporarily stages .gathering many kinds of traditional and modern signs</p> <p>This Iraqi historical process which I try to discover to specify the stages we passed and where we are .standing now</p> <p>This thesis falls in three chapters, the first begin with upper structure of Iraqi state. Although that may .upset historical process of development which begin basically from the social – economic base</p> <p>As third world states generally and Iraq especially has gained counter development, while the .developed world has passed the traditional societies and produce a modern pattern in Europe</p>	

This what "Joerge tarabishi" realized and explained, regarding there are double entities in back world .countries first the back word reality, second the reality of other developed states at same time

The interaction between two realities will determine the ideal of the world states, thus I think the task .of political structure is to apply this ideal

The second chapter scans structure of modern Iraqi society through bilateral topic of democracy and socio/economical modernization, starting with general factors of developed societies progress that tends to liberalism democracy, as ideal follows by 0th man empire in reformation reign, then Iraqi states in kingdom age, in line with this, a new social (sectors/classes) rose besides the old others, the relation between these two polarities and inside every one was complex, its' admix of conflict, .bargaining and cooperation

The consequence was domination of traditional classes, as the interests of governor elites of both of news and old agreed someway, against the interests of wide population base of (labour, pupils, medal .(class, farmers

The objective contradiction resulted the revolution of July 1958, leaded by officers, sc it wasn't merely a coup of officers, revolution leadership set to build it own state enterprise depend on philosophy of (un capitalism development) it was a kind of flexible socialism reform and well fare, which is never happened during three main supposing stages from 1958 until 2003, except a few years especially .after petroleum crises in seventeenth of ex century

The thoroughly results was descent new classes, restyle society by restore distribution wealth and power in close groups from government, all that disfigure the modern directions and built an entire .structure, returning society to primitive relations

Third chapter deal with period since occupation until the end of interim government age in .31/1/2005, starting with introduce the social economical back ground

The roots of Iraqi individual behaviour that belong to conditions of wars and sanctions which had been .negative reflections in ethics style, this situation interacted with a new position of invasion

As well as political enterprise, by analyse its motives and aims also what applied under the authority of .coalition then the interim government reign

All that influence in social shaping on both modern and traditional organizations especially the role of every one to build a democracy and development in Iraq. This made a new terms to relationship between society and state. That matter divide into three parts, first the upper relations dealing with constitutional base which determine the horizontal relations among sovereign centres of state and vertical one among the federal government and the provinces especially the federalism to kurdstan Second concerns with legitimacy and conciliation through .also the local management to other districts .an ability of government to achieve social complement all over compositions of Iraqi population

Third argue the historical problem of Arabic state that is it a state of governor elite or of populace

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Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>MARWAN AWNI KAMEL</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The American Hegemony According to Mackinder Theory</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The study focuses upon the phenomena of hegemony over the world through the control of the earth .center of Euro-Asia by a non-Euro-Asian power which is the United States of America</p> <p>The phenomena of hegemony is as old as the creation of human societies. It has been practiced by many powers through history, such as the Romans, the chinies and many other powers. Despite this fact, the hegemony which has been practiced by the United States of America is considered very unique .for many reasons which would be discussed in detail through this study</p> <p>The collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991, led to the official declaration of the hegemony of the United States over world affairs. It has been considered a power which has been respected and feared by most Going through such along-run strategic project which has been planed and .of its friends and allies adepated by the united states of America since the beginning of the cold war, must be subjected to a strategic planning based on a sond military doctrine and a very clear theoretical farm work. I believe the theoretical farm wok which this strategy has been based upon is the theory of the British ."Geographist Halford J. Mackinder of "Land power" and "The heart of the world of Euro-Asia of 1904</p> <p>The Hypothesis of the study is that, in their strategic planning to control the world since the second half of the twentieth century up to the present time, the American Military leaders have depended on .the theory of Mackinder and they are working on applying it's different dimensions</p> <p>To prove this hypothesis, I have divided the study into three chapters and introduction and conclusion. The first chapter was divided into three sections: The first dealt with the theory it self and the amendment made on it in 1919 and in 1943. The second discussed the amendments made by Nicholase J. Spykman spy man and Zbigniew Brzezinski to the theory. The third dealt with the applications of this theory during the cold war. The second chapter searched in the practices of the theory after the end of the cold war. It was divided into three sections: The first dealt with the international variables which have been considered as a catalyst to the practices of the theory. The second treated the control of the Zone of the Heart-Land. The Third discussed the control of the Rim-Land Zone of Euro-Asia. The Third chapter discussed the constraining factors to the application of the theory. It was divided into three sections: The first dealt with political constrains. The second discussed the economic constrains. The .Third discussed the military constrains</p>	

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Full Name as written in Passport	<b>KHALED ABDALELAH ADBALSATAR</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Israel in right-wing thought of U.S.</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The Zionist movement had been supported since its establishment in nineteenth century , by United States administrations , people , religious , and public institutions , at legeslative , economic , and media .levels</p> <p>This distinctive relationship had its influence on Israel after the existance of the Hebrew state in 1948. The ties between the two sides promoted to an extent that give Israel American economic aids , and -commitment of military protection . We could attribute this attitude to the following factors</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.The agreement between United States aspirations , and the Zionist project.</li><li>2.The common fears and hostility towards Islamic rise.</li><li>3.The western feel of guilt towards Jews because , of oppression practiced by Christians against them . through long decades</li><li>4.Similarity of American , Zionist imperialism in forming their entity upon expulsion of original . inhabitants</li><li>5.The common religious legacy between Judaism , and Christianity according to protestant belief , .because both beliefs based on precepts of old Testament , as viewed by American right</li></ol> <p>The facts that the new international order witnessed the domination of the United States as a unique super power after the collapse of former Soviet Union and its allies, and the rise of American .political right</p> <p>The facts that the new international order witnessed the domination of the United States as a unique super power after the collapse of the former Soviet Union and its allies , and the rise of</p>	



American political right with its religious trends , and its coming to power has given our study more importance in the framework of studying American political conceive , and its objectives in the middle east , besides the majority of American Christians are following protestant belief , who linked the explanation of the old Testament texts about the promise land , preferred people , the reoccurrence of Messiah with the Jews return to Palestine , and building the third temple , so they support Zionist project under allegation of complying with God will , therefore they look upon keeping Israel , and support it as a religious Christian duty , in spite of the reality that American society is one of the most developed western one , with active civil society institutions , and the American democracy and way of life centralized on pragmatic principle , which indicate an extraordinary combination of religion and politics in United States , though its constitution confirm secularism , and complete separation between . politic and religion

-In our study we tried to find answers for questions such as

1. When where , and why did the American right exist?.
- 2.How it developed.
- 3.Is it a religious or political trend , or both?.
- 4.Why Israel embodied in it?
5. What role it played in establishing Israel.?
6. What are his institutions.?
7. What future had been drown for Israel.?
- 8.What do the American right think about Palestine in particular , and the Arabs , and Muslems in . general
- 9.What strategies had been formulated to achieve United States Objectives
- 10.Is the political thought of American right believe in forgiveness , or extreemizm.

In doing so we faced difficulties , because of limited resources concerning the theme , besides .the topic itself required a continuous efforts to trace it back to its roots

The present study comprises an introduction, three chapters, and a conclusion . The first chapter deals with historical roots of American right, his leaders, and institutions . The second chapter investigates the religious aspect of that trend towards Israel , while the third chapter puts under security the political aspect towards Israel , and its importance to the United States strategy under the

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rule of American right , and the plan to make Israel the major regional power in the Middle East at political , economic , and military levels to create so called "Great Israel" through fragmentizing the .Arabs and Muslims worlds , and exploit their natural resources

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Marwan Yousif Younis</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Democracy In Thought And Behavior Al-Muslimeen Community- Egypt as a sample -</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The Community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen (Muslim Brothers) in Egypt is an Islamic movement with a great influence in the Egyptian reality which appeared clearly in the Parliament elections in 2005, so .this movement has an extensions in the Islamic and Arabic worlds</p> <p>This study has been because of the importance of this community, so we search in the concept of Democracy in the thought and behaviour of Community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen with the assistance .of the Egyptian Sample of the community and the effect of Democracy of its future</p> <p>The Thesis is divided into an introduction which detects the subject importance and the reasons to choose it with the assumption of the study and the scientific methods used in this thesis. And four chapters, the first chapter is the introduction and a general definition to the Community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen, as the title of the chapter was the start circumstances and the formation of the Community of Al-Ikhwan</p> <p>Al-Muslimeen, which includes two essential topics : the general situation before the Community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen, the other is the beginning of Community</p> <p>The second chapter was titled as the theoretical form, which has three essential topics : the first was the general principles and the aims and the means of the community. The second topic was the essential concepts of the community, and the third topic studies the consultative and the Democracy in the thoughts of the community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen</p>	

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The Third chapter comes to explain the practical situations of the community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen, which divided into three topics: the first is about the choice of the leading and his faculties, the second is about the environment and reality and claimants of the community. The third topic was .the situations of the community in the international affairs as the terrorism and the Palestinian case

The fourth chapter opens horizons towards the future of Democracy in the thoughts of the community of Al-Ikhwan Al-Muslimeen, includes three topics or views : the first was the Democracy openness, the second was the exclusion of the community, and the third was the mid or float situation between two terms, the total openness and the total exclusion. The ending which assured that the Islamic .consultative is a wide and a comprehensive concept, and the Democracy is included into this concept

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Kamal Hussen Adham</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Australian Political Regime</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The Australian political regime has mixed between parliamentary system which inherited from British empire and federal system of United States of America.</p> <p>The results were distribution of executive legislature and judiciary powers on several aspects, and subjugation of this relation among three powers ,to kind of check and balance as in British parliamentary system which based on constitutional rules of country ,and the assumption of Australian states the constitutions which control its function.</p> <p>Regarding federal executive power,is represented in existing constitutional restraints supposed the British crown to be on the top of the government ,although this existence is informal ,but it created much critique, the governor general represents the British crown inside the government .inspite exercising vast powers constitutionally ,but practically he is obliged to consult all ministers and federal executive council ,and the real post is for Prime minister with co-operation of cabinet and all ministers.</p> <p>On federal level these posts similar to post of governor and states premiers as well as the ministers. Despite the presence of constitutional distribution between federal and states level , but the centralization is more obvious , benefited from emergency case during two world wars.</p> <p>While legislature power distributed between federal and states parliaments through federal constitutional way.</p> <p>The federal parliament though theoretically equivalence between two councils but the practical fact reflects the uniqueness of representatives council with exclusive legislature powers which defined by constitution ,the form of relation between two councils while states legislature based on two forms, the first is bicameral and the other unicameral council.</p> <p>Whatever ,the form of legislation system,but it is based in its function on the parliament method which responsible government comes from it.</p> <p>The judiciary power works on different aspects - three levels courts - the courts with federal jurisdiction , exercised the monitor role on government function ,moreover, some powers with legal form assists to reform parliament system in the country .</p> <p>The nature of party system ,took the flexible form of Bi-party system based on presence of small political parties ,beside two big parties which do not work on clear- cut ideological system ,on the</p>	

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

contrary the small parties expressed clear ideological commitment .

The Australian party scene become more instable after election .1996, moreover ,the role of pressure groups , especially the historical role of syndicates to form labor party and role of syndicates as pressure groups inside politics regime .

The fact indicates to the reaching of Australian syndicates represents like as: Bob Hock to the post of commonwealth Prime minister the main outcomes of this study are :

- 1- The British political systems effect was obvious in all stages of Australian political system , and there is a clear adoption of United States political system particularly in federal system.
- 2- The Australian society which lived in clear harmony with establishing of federal :1901 became during 4- decades multi-society, racial, cultural and religious .these new phenomena carries in it positive and negative indications, the positivism represented in multi culture which gives the Australian society economic welfare, while negativism represented in rising extremist- right which irated the public opinion against immigration and foreigners .
- 3- The judicial system was abled to play real role in supervising the function of federal government .moreover in establishing legal instrument functioning to reform legislature system in the country .
- 4- Although Australian labor party considered the strongest and oldness political parties , but the observer can note along time of establishment of commonwealth :1901 up to day that labor party couldn't form government more than time not exceeding (%25) along the century of establishing the commonwealth .
- 5- Accumulation of many crises which political regime faced ,and these crises where inherieted from colonial era, and begot of many new crises resulted from other in form of social formula in country , these crises turned to compound crises containg economic , social and political elements .
- 6- the colonial history left its effect in presence of not ideological integration and historical injustice which exposed to it the original population of country ,which had reflection in the country .
- 7- the system faces the problem of cultural identity, and dispite of all efforts which labor government started then liberal governments ,there was dual identity and sub-culture diversity which enhanced in existing extremist-rightist forces refusing and hate ding communities of non-anglo-saxson .background .which led to expand the ideological and cultural differences in the society .

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Imad Ahmad Mawlood</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The Problem of Ideology and Utopia in Modern and Contemporary Political Philosophy</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	tackles two overlapping topics within the political philosophy which are ideology and Utopia. These concepts have many complications in their different and paradoxical meanings and connotations. Sometimes this reaches to the extent of becoming synonyms or antonyms. The other complication is	

related to their characteristics and classifications which is overlapping and close as well in addition to . the complication related to their historical developments of each as concept or connotation

Ideology and Utopia are not restricted to the political aspects only, but they have political, social, epistemological and even economical dimensions as well. With that meaning, ideology and Utopia reflect the individual's and the group's outlook towards what is there and what should be there, whether the matter is related to the political, social, economical or other cases of the individual or the group. Here appears the comprehensive aspect of ideology and utopia. this comprehensiveness of the concepts of ideology and utopia and the multiplicity of their political , social , and psychological dimensions will prove that the recent speaking about the end of ideology and utopia is something .unrealistic and un scientific

To treat all the matters related to ideology and Utopia a methodical plan is adopted. In this research more than one approach had been taken scientifically and objectively to analyze and reach a conclusion about the phenomenon or concept. The research consists of four chapters and eight sections in addition to the introduction, conclusion and the sources and the references used in this research. Chapter One is entitled "The Essence of Ideology" deals with the essence of ideology in two sections. Section One treats ideology by focusing on the definitions of the ideology and then focusing on the approximate and overlapping concepts such as the concept of theory, philosophy, doctrine, culture, myth, religion, science and finally Utopia. Section Two studies the historical development of ideology. Chapter Two is entitled "The Characteristics, Functions, Elements and Classifications of Ideology". It is divided into two sections. Section One studies the characteristics and functions of ideology. Section Two treats the elements of Utopia and its classification. As for Utopia, its essence is studied in Chapter Three which is divided into two sections. Section One treats Utopia by focusing on the different definitions of the Utopia and then studying the approximate concepts such as Topia, New Society, anti-Utopia, futurlogy, Eschatology , and finally philosophy. Section Two studies the historical development of Utopia as connotation and concept. Chapter Four, which is entitled "The Characteristics and Classifications of Utopia and Its Relationship to Ideology", is divided into two sections. Section One consists of the characteristics and classifications of Utopia, while Section Two consists of the relationship of Utopia to Ideology and the destiny of Utopia and Ideology. The research ends with a conclusion focusing on the problem of Ideology and Utopia on three levels; the first is on the level of Ideology, the second is on the level of Utopia and the third is on the level of the relationship between Ideology and Utopia , with sign to the important conclusions which we reached in every section of the . eight sections

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Mahmood Azzo Hamdow Al-Hamdow</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The Problematic of Despotism In the Contemporary Arabic National Thought</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>Arab home land had submitted in its different eras to the despotism &amp; countered this deteriorated reality &amp; what accompanied that of despotism of rule in the name of nationalism &amp; national Thought. Accordingly there is an urgent need to study the problematic of despotism in the Contemporary Arabic .National Thought</p> <p>To surround this subject &amp; tackled it academic &amp; scientifically, so we preferred to manipulated this .subject by dividing it to four chapters &amp; conclusion</p> <p>And allocating the first chapter to tackle the conceptual &amp; theoretical frames of despotism &amp; what is the Contemporary Arabic National Thought, in two topics the first one, is tackled the meaning of the problematic &amp; the concept of despotism &amp; its theories, while the second one, tackled what is the Arabic .national Thought means, its develops &amp; its essential ideas</p> <p>The second chapter tackled the problematic of the authority &amp; state in the Contemporary Arabic National Thought &amp; their relation with despotism that we divided it to two topics, the first one is shed the light on the on the problematic of the authority of the Contemporary Arabic National Thought through out the search in the four question which disturbed the contemplation the human mind toward the matter of authority. In the second topic we clarified the problematic of the state in the in the Contemporary Arabic National Thought &amp; its vision to this subject, &amp; clarify its relation with .despotism</p> <p>While the third chapter tackled, how the Contemporary Arabic National Thought deal with democracy by dividing it in to two topics, the first one contained the problematic of democracy in the Contemporary Arabic National Thought &amp; clarified its relation of with the despotism. While the second topic is tackled the justification the despotism in the Contemporary Arabic National Thought through the justifications that submitted by Contemporary Arabic National Thought to the despotism in the matters of heroism &amp; glorify the hero &amp; the one party or the front of the party &amp; built the state &amp; the .security</p> <p>Finally, in the forth chapter we endeavored to present Arabic vision to solve the problematic of the despotism in the Contemporary Arabic National Thought, while we divided the chapter in to two</p>	

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topics, in the first one we tackled the capacity of renewal of the Contemporary Arabic National Thought through submitted the capacity of the internal & external renewal, while we submitted in the second topic, the futuristic vision to solve the problematic of the despotism of Contemporary Arabic National .Thought

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Wajeh Afdo Ali	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>The concept of democracy and human rights at the thought of the Iraqi Kurdish political parties Contemporary</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>This study which title "The Concept of Democracy and Human Rights in the thought of the Modern .Iraqi Kurdish political parties</p> <p>.The phases this consists of four chapters in addition to a preface and conclusion</p> <p>The first chapter handles the Concept of Democracy and Human Rights in modern political thought through two main sections, the first section deals with the concept of Democracy and its development and its circumstances and shapes, while the second one takes the concept of Human Rights in modern .political thought, and its development and the generations of this movement</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the The Concept of Democracy and Human Rights in the thought of the Iraqi Kurdish political parties of by dividing it into two sections, the first one concentrates on the concept of Democracy and Human Rights in the notion of the Kurdistan Democratic party and its ideas and its development, while the second section specialize in the study of the concept of Democracy and Human Rights in the thought of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, and the circumstances of the .establishment of this party</p> <p>The third chapter shows notion and the attitudes of the Kurdish Islamic parties about the Democracy and Human Rights by highlights on the historical background of these parties, also this chapter is divided into two parts, the first part deals with the concept of Democracy and Human Rights in the thought of the Kurdistan Islamic Union, while the second part specialize for study the Concept of .Democracy and Human Rights in the thought of the Kurdistan Islamic Komal / Iraq</p> <p>In the fourth chapter the research deals with the concept of the Democracy and Human Rights</p>	

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through out the Kurdistan socialist parties by taking two samples, the first sample is the Kurdistan Socialist Democratic party as a title of the first section, and the second sample is the Iraqi Kurdistan .communist party as a title of the second section

This phases has been ended by a termination that consists several inferences, and list of references .that the researcher depends on it to write this letter

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Shaker Mahmood Salman</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Political culture and political system In the Arab Gulf States United Arab Emirates as a model</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>Naturally that any political regime works within averment or surrounded framed it, which this averment contains political, cultural, social and economical givens.</p> <p>So, there's no any political regime works apart these givers, it will be form the valid political regimes properties, and when it escorts all variables and not ignores averment which works in it, As long as there's a balance between the regime and conditions surrounded it, it will be a successful and stable regime, in related to relation between political culture and political regimes.</p> <p>We find that in advanced countries political regimes (dominion the extensive political culture) in a figure we find that there is no schematizing between it and between formal country establishments in related to political and social forces in 3rd world countries, we find that there is a difficultly related either with nothingness the political culture for governmental formal frames or it's disability in wanted change for many causes the most important cause is the nature of prevailing culture nature being doesn't has the extensiveness epithet which is found in advanced countries, So if the gulf countries were within the 3rd country from progress and ignorance indications and it's political culture not extensive but it is " Pastoral" but in the same time it tries through political elites to achieve progress in life sphere such as pursue to modernize the political structure through "deliberation councils in Kuwait " As well as the orientation towards knowledge and technology and interesting to create a huge number of schools and universities multi specialties to present citizen to contribute in growing process, UAE although it's being from traditional regimes but it apparently presents to build a periodically extensive political culture, and convents community from tribes pastoral community prevailing the traditional culture to advanced community with extensive political couture and social, architecture, economical evaluation, but it's achievements in political culture fields were in beginning because of tribes social hurdles, in related to social conventions some of them were not allowed to participate the women in political work and even in some professions which have an overlap with men for instance.</p> <p>In political field, the democratic scheme we can describe it that democracy which</p>	



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doesn't work to alter the shape of political regime and not opposites with political authority whether in united country or emirates rather lying the ruled families on head of political authority works to present opportunities for civilians and give them rights and freedoms and is a natural fall-out for inherited ruled nature in region.

The study tries to achieve the following hypothesis:-

1. UAE stills building on extensive political culture.
2. Political culture properties in western concept don't match on UAE.
3. If UAE were succeeded to inquests economical and social achievements it stills establishing an extensive political culture.

The study organized in four chapters beside the introduction and conclusion, the 1st chapter has devoted to treat and build political culture and political regime and has 3 researches the list research generally introduction of culture concept and we treated in 2nd research the concept of political culture and educational alter whilst the 3rd research we have written about the contemporary political regime, while 2nd chapter has devoted 2 study the nature of cultural and political life in gulf countries and can be divided into 3 researches, in 1st research the government and authority in this government and in 2nd research we reached for the active forces in political life whilst 3rd research treated the cultural build and it's subdivisions.

Whilst the 3rd chapter has devoted to treat the political regime build and it's nature in UAE and in 3 researches we have treated in 1st research the political construction (GOVERNMENT and AUTHORITY), and in 2nd research we have reached for active forces in political life and civilians community has come in 3rd research, whilst the 4th chapter (last chapter) has researched in political cultural ingredients and it's relation with political regime in UAE has organized in 3 researches, 1st research to study formal political culture, 2nd research has treated informal political culture, while 3rd research has treated the scar of political culture in political regime performance, the conclusion which the study has reached for

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Ahmed Adnan Aziz</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>social justice of Imam Ali</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	This study set from the thesis which its significance is that ALImam Ali has applied the social justice with its wholly forms after the Messenger. This inclusive application came for different side of life social political, economical judicial and educational which is correct to call the feature of that inclusive .justice for that application in politics and judgment	

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This study is divided into Preface, Chapter conceptual and three main Chapters. We discuss in the Chapter conceptual study for justice by specifying these concepts in language and term and what is the social justice preceded by historical for social justice and how do ALIslam submit the concept of the .social justice in the social, economical and political field

The first Chapter the study went to search the character of the holly Imam Ali bin Abe Talib and his place in ALIslam to limit this charactor which ignore by its people with what it has of greatness and appreciation in the Islam history to show the features of his character and his place in the academic field there was a great connection between his character, his place and his deed on both social and .political level before and after his caliphate

In the second Chapter the research discussed the behavior and the practicable practice to AL imam Ali which harmonized fully with what he said in the social field and his view to establish a good community and the political field and what he submit in this field and the economical field and economical and financial policies and what he devised of theories and which illustrated the main .features of general social justice

The third Chapter it is specialized to search the concept of the social justice to AL Imam Ali in other field, like judicial field which is sticked by the name of AL Imam Ali and the educational side by submitting and generalization anew social education which differs of that preceded it questing the educational modification and the human field which he motivated and use with all even his personal enemies and his morals with them in the area of war and socially through his treatment with political objections by containing them in the field of the Islamic state and keeping their dignity as human and keeping his promises with them and before all that ordering them by doing good deed and forbidding them from doing bad deed

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Eathar Abdaljaleel Altahir</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Political Thought and behaviour of Khair Aldin Al- Tunisy</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	Khereddin Al-Tunisi is considered one of first pioneers in the reform Islamic movement; he called for hold on Islamic law (Sharia) in political and public life through new sciences and knowledge; and to follow the European renaissance and progress, especially in France, which is near his country Tunis. He	

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

analyzed the economic, political and social situations in Tunis and all European states in nineteenth century precisely

Khereddin is considered also pioneer in Tunisian renaissance, he was an intellectual, political reform and prime minister in Tunis, during the period of his politic work, and he was trying to apply the reforms he called for in his famous book: The Best Way to know the Manners of the States

I have chosen to study political thought and behavior for this intellectual, for his brave subjects, his reform thoughts and his political conscious for the danger of western thought against Arabic-Islamic society

The most important references for this study are the two books of Khereddin Al-Tunisi, first his famous book: The best ways to know the Manners of the States, The second his personnel Biography. However, what is written about him in Tunis and western-Arabic countries are few and not obtainable in a country like Iraq, but what find out are books about Tunis's history, where we can find some pages about Kherredin Al-Tunisi as a minister and political reform. In this research I will deal with his biography and social, economic and political circumstances which influnced on him and then I will speak about his intellectual principles and his political thought. I wish that this research will be the first step for another studies and researches present after me to give a complete picture about this great Islamic intellectual

## University of Baghdad

College Name

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES

Full Name as written in Passport

**AYAD TARIQ**

( ) Master

( ) PhD

Dissertation Title

**Nuclear proliferation**

Year

**2006-2007**

Abstract

The study deals with the problem of nuclear proliferation and the nuclear options of the minor strategic power, (Case study region of South Asia). This study is based on a strategic vision to the phenomena of the nuclear proliferation and it's impact on international relations. Due to the salient and hidden causes of conflicts in the region which is accompanied by high tension and not highly cooperative and friendly relations among the member states of the region, this phenomena would be dangerous and would have critical consequences act only on the region, but on the international system.

The theoretical structure of the study is based on the hypothesy which has focused on the followings:-

The phenomena of nuclear proliferation among the minor powers have become more critical, because states after the end of the cold war have become more free of the restrictions of the international society. This factor has not contributed posivly to the precise definition and the quality of options which would be used by the minor powers in its conflicts among them and their conflicts with the United States. This assumption could be applied to India and Pakistan as much as to Israel, Iran and North Korea unevenly.

The study is divided into four chapters:-

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The first chapter deals with the concept of nuclear proliferation through these sections. The first was concerned with the meaning of nuclear proliferation. The second with motivations of the nuclear proliferation. The third with restrictions on the nuclear proliferation.

The second chapter deals with strategic options of the minor power through three sections. The first deals with the option of deterrence. The second deals with the option of offence. The third with the option of defense.

The third chapter deals with operational applications of nuclear proliferation in South Asia, through three sections. The first focused on the Indian's nuclear capabilities. The second with the Pakistani's nuclear capabilities. The third was dedicated to the nuclear capabilities of the neighbouring countries.

The fourth chapter was concerned with the strategies effects of the nuclear proliferation in South Asia through three sections. The first deals with the impact of the nuclear weapon on the military strategy. The second focused on the regional effects the third on the international effects.

Finally, the study concluded that the process of nuclear proliferation will continue and would never be stopped by any types of restrictions wither on the state level or the international level.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department		
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Ayad Khalaf Hussein</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Dissertation Title	<b>Materialistic Method in Studying the Islamic Thought(Hadi Al-Alawi as an Example)</b>	
Year	<b>2006-2007</b>	
Abstract	<p>The Arabic thought has been preoccupied mostly with discussions concerning the authenticities, contemporariness and the critical studies of the heritage of thought and its interaction with modernity without concentrating on specifying a scientific method organizing the steps of the research and study in these subjects. The scientific research in its nature depends on three pillars each completes the .other; the researcher, the subject and the method .This latter is the most prominent in reaching truth</p> <p>Paying attention to the study methods on humanitarian sciences in considered modern if compared to its use in applied sciences especially on the thought level through adopting mechanisms and rules in its methods of analysis, description and criticism. Despite that any academic or theoretical study is not void of reference to the adopted method in analyzing information and description of phenomena, yet attention paid to method is occupying a space in the contemporary Islamic Arabic thought. Studies that began from contemporary scientific method that appeared in the western thought can be pointed out and used in the Islamic heritage thought, in addition to pointing out studies of figures in the contemporary Arabic thought in this trend such as (Hussein Marwa, Tayeb Tezeni, Hassan Hanafi, (Muhammad Abid Al Jabbiri, Muhammad Arkon</p>	

Methods vary and differ including the material method that reached its peak in development by the Marxian philosophy. The controversial material method by its nature is the nearest to understanding theories and intellectual suggestions through studying the controversial relationship between the social and economic environment that contributed in producing the intellectual structure from one side. From another side the material method is characterized by a larger rules and laws in analysis and theories.

Unlike the other methods that demand increasing application in the study of the Islamic thought, it is based on the phenomenon itself away from factors of influence and being affected by its reality, in addition to the difficulty of dealing with the details and methods and parts of these methods due to its modern tackling in the western thought and the vagueness of its features in the Arabic intellectual circles.

Hence, this study started in the presentation and analysis through adopting the constructive method in analyzing the secondary structure for the material method then starting from the analytic method from all to part and between these two methods the comparative method was presented.

Since the Islamic thought is learned through subjects or trends or characters we tried, based on that, to combine the three in this study through dealing with an intellectual trend ( material method ) and studying the figures of this trend ( Hussein Marwa , Tayeb Tezeni, Hadi Alwi ...) and discussing certain subjects that tops the discussions of the contemporary Islamic thought.

These consideration made us divide the study into three chapters proceeded by an introductory chapter defining the concept of material method and dealing with the concept of the controversial materialism and historical materialism. The first chapter presented samples of the Arabic studies for the Islamic intellectual heritage. Our presentation was limited to two samples of the contemporary Arabic figure as a first research. As for the second research, it deals with studying the Islamic history according to the historical controversial material method and its explication for samples of revolutionary movements in Islam that did not receive attention in the contemporary historic studies as a subject for a safe scientific research before adopting the material method . The second and third chapters were dedicated to the study of the material method of Hadi Alwi as a sample of study. The second chapter discussed the study of Hadi Alwi for the concept of methodology and usage of the Islamic heritage. In addition to the study of the Islamic history and the class conflict in Islam as a sample. The last chapter discusses Alwi's study of the formation of the political and the controversial emergence of the government in Islam then the form , function and tackling of the authority n Islam and studying the contemporary political Islam and what Alwi presents in the possibility of distinguishing between movements aimed at freedom and independent and others whose main goal

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

. was reaching full authority

At the end we tried through comparison, analysis and criticism summarizing the most prominent results the research found in a study of one of the scientific research pillars ( method ) especially in an . area that is closed to meditating and theorizing

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