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Abstract

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.

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 behavior manners” considering social and historical fact and the political position.

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.

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.

In that career the appearance of clearly difference in professional and division the work among social sturctures is the sign to transform to modernnization, 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.

This Iraqi historical process which I try to discover to specify the stages we passed and where we are standing now.

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.

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.

This what “Joerge tarabishi” realized and explained, regarding there are double realities in back world countries first the back world 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 19th 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’ a mix of conflict, bargaining and cooperation.

The consequence was domination of traditional classes, as the interests of governor elites of both of new and old agreeded somehow, against the interests of wide population base of (labour, pupils, middle class, farmers).

The objective contradiction resulted the revolution of July

1958, led by officers, so it wasn't merely a coup of officers, revolution leadership set to build its 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 centers of state and vertical one among the federal government and the provinces especially the federalism to Kurdistan also the local management to other districts.

Second concerns with legitimacy and conciliation through a bility 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?

