

University of Baghdad	
College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Department	INERNATIONAL STUDIED
Full Name as written in Passport	Mohammad Hussein Shathir Handal
	(√) Master ( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Iraqi – Iranian Relations After 2003 ( <i>study of Economic &amp; political fields</i> )
Year	2014 - 2015
Abstract	<p>The Iraqi – Iranian relations after 2003 is most greatest matter, which never Take a necessary interest from the researchers either in scientific and academic sides. for the great sense of these relations, which deem to be the most forces interlaced recently and the territory interactions which present the scientific and academic readings.</p> <p>So, it could be say that the future view of such relations, for the future of both countries. Where the relations in the last eras i.e. in dictatorial regime wad a standing point to built a new relations between both parties :</p> <p>The thesis reached to the sum of important conclusions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Iraqi – Iranian relations before 2003 emphases by it rotate in the fighting and controlled by the hating which faced both countries after that some of improvement and development were created in most fields.</li> </ol>

2. The Iraqi Islamic movement effect by the thought of the Al-Mousawi Imam Al-Kumainy and indicately the Da'waa Islamic party and gave to it a great improvement to face the Saddam regime.
3. The Iraqi – Iranian relations develop after 2003 to become one of the moistest relations in the area in most fields like society, cultural, and economics .
4. The thesis recommend to enriched the relations between both countries, so the great results and geostatics further to strategic fields in the seen future.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Lara Hussein Ali</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	Role of public opinion in the Iraqi political life after 2003	
Year	2014 - 2015	
Abstract	<p>The study addresses (the role of public opinion in the Iraqi political life after 2003) is the study of the role of public opinion in Iraq since the founding of the Iraqi state in 1921 with reference to his role in all the political positions that have passed in Iraq, has been noted as an indicator of the evolution of his role during the Iraqi elections after 2003 and came through a focus on the effectiveness of the role you have been effective? Or secondary? , Or was not indifferent</p> <p>It also examines the message about the role of Iraqi public opinion after 2003, and how that giving expanse of liberty by the system of governance based on democracy had granted the Iraqi public role effectively, and embody this role during the emergence of mass expressed as a means of communication, media and international information network (Internet) and the emergence of peaceful demonstrations , and embody through the electoral process, which has proved effective role in the selection of political decision-makers as part of a democratic political system</p> <p>The choice of studying for the Iraqi public came to scientific specialization on one side, and the other was to facilitate the way for freedom and expression with respect to all aspects of life and society, and after the end of the stage tyranny of authoritarianism, has proved its role as one of the important elements influencing the political life .</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIED	
Full Name as written in Passport	Shaker Razeaj Muhammed	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	The impact of changing oil in china's international relations after the cold war.	
Year	2014 - 2015	
Abstract	<p>Energy can be defined (as everything that gives us the light and gives us warmth and takes us from one place to another, and allows extraction of our food from the land and prepare it and put water in our hands and manages wheel machines that serve us).</p> <p>Human has been used in the first energy self-generated by the chemical energy in the diet is, and it was the most important inventions that the first man known to invent a way to ignite the fire of rubbing two pieces of stone, and then the man began using wood as the main source of energy, and it was a product that I took human life development, especially when he knew stability instead of nomadic and turned professional career of agriculture and the domestication of animals, and use them as a food source and as a means to navigate and do agribusiness and production quantities of food and tools that increase the need for, and use of boats that rely on wind power in the movement.</p> <p>Hence the use of water power in the realization of irrigation and grain milling operations have evolved, but during the Middle Ages has been known to human coal, enabling the invention of the steam engine in the eighteenth century and nineteenth centuries. The oil has begun to use it as an energy source when discovered in 1857 as extracted oil in Romania by (2000) barrel, then rose to 4,000 barrels in the following year and in 1859 drilled the first oil well, Pennsylvania has global production began growing, starting from 1861.</p> <p>And the growing interest in oil in the aftermath of World War II, is no longer used exclusively, the power and heat generation and the use of fuel in transport, industry and heating, but spread to the wider areas after becoming a raw material in many chemical industries and is derived from a large number of products amounted to more than 2,600 product. And this has been the development of the energy sector and became a pivotal role in the progress and prosperity for the peoples of the world.</p>	

After the end of the Cold War changed much data geo-strategic international relations, which impact on the role of oil in international relations demand for oil consumption has increased in the global markets. After having had the bulk of the supply of oil is heading towards the United States and Western Europe and Japan took a larger supplies heading to China, India and emerging markets in the Middle East as well.

Oil and still is of great importance in the management of international relations since the end of the nineteenth century to the present day because it is an important and a vital source of energy, and in spite of the development of alternative energy resources, but he remains a backbone of the global economy depends upon the economies of developed and developing countries alike .

China moved from state-sufficient production capabilities of energy sources to the importer since 1993. Adding to the perception of China of the importance of imported energy because they realize that the global objectives can not be achieved and continuity without achieving this sufficiency, which is either through increased production or import dependence, which requires Consequently build relationships with various countries around the world, especially the oil-producing countries.

The study across three chapters have addressed the issue of China's energy global trends. Reached the first chapter to the fact that the energy in the core material of human life and the base engine for the functioning of the economy in general and the advanced industrial movement in particular, and began to pay attention to the different sources and the problems encountered since the second half of the last century.

In spite of the diversity of energy sources, but the oil lost most important supplier and demand of energy. This is leaving its impact on the global situation and the fact that the Chinese energy and her perception of China, especially after the Cold War.

At the global level, energy sources have seen uneven consumption between countries where monopoly produced a handful of countries, while 70% of the total consumption is the share of the few industrialized countries and the United States are at the forefront of these countries.

In spite of the increasing global oil reserves for various reasons, but that the oil consumption is increasing and increasing rates by 2% per annum and the minimum, especially with the low prices and the increasing quantities in the markets and the discovery of new sources.

The Chinese level, acceleration of China's economic growth has led to increased consumption, which reached to 10 million barrels per day rates China became a net importer after it was issued about 25% of oil production in 1985. This prompted China to adopt important energy strategies to address the deficit on the internal and external level through a pragmatic foreign policy based on the achievement of maximum profits

In the second quarter, which included China's relations with the oil-producing regions, especially since these areas is one of the richest regions of the world in the field of energy, China has pursued a distinctive foreign policy direction of these areas by the degree of dependence that leads the Middle East Department of the important departments in the energy-saving, but the Chinese orientation towards Africa has captured the attention of the largest private and it is one of the least expensive sources of raw therefore Africa swept a series of investments and become competitive for both France and the United States in that region.

The Central Asian states have sought to secure its energy by maintaining the security and economic interests in cross-economic and security systems collected with the countries of this region, especially SCO Therefore we can say that this region is the area of energy and Chinese influence in the face of the energy deficit on the one hand and prove their role in the competition international them.

The Asia-Pacific region, it is the fourth district under the direction of China and adopted the style of cooperation and partnership through the immersion of the most security and economic groupings and their organizations but that did not eliminate the recipe competition and conflict in order to search for the role of a major Asian power on the stability of the region.

The third chapter, which dealt with the implications of oil to China's regional and international relations have come to the conclusion that China realized the importance of cooperation and overcome political differences and create a stable geopolitical environment far from military tension with not forget waving the role of China and the power to impose a certain amount of economic and security relations in the continent framework .

At the international level, China aspires to the success of economic reform in which experience and maintain Onmozjha in the evolution and development, especially as the international orientation is based on the economic data is expected to secure a distinct role in regional and international interactions and the preservation of its interests, which is oil in it and ensuring the sustainability of flow of important priorities for these interests .

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL STUDIES		
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS		
Full Name as written in Passport	Amjad Mohammed Ali		
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD	
Thesis Title	The role of the Islamic Movement in Tunisian life after the revolution of 2010		
Year	2014 - 2015		
Abstract	<p>Summary of some Arabic countries that adopt the termed the Arab spring, Tunisia was leading this transformation in the Arab world, Islamic movements have been banned from playing a political role in most Arabic States, with Islamic movements and the Ennahda barred from politics and even public appearances and the fact that the causes of the rebellion, revolution was in the minds of people and just need a fuse to fuel those sparks and ignites a revolution, actually this has happened following the accident seems simple A policewoman slapped Chapman, led him to burn himself in front of rap in Sidi Bouzid town municipality, spread the spark to pervade throughout Tunisia. youth revolution was spontaneous and non-systematic, and joined by other political forces of Islamic and secular, the subscription to the revolution by the destination you want these parties and civil and Islamic forces and the army's position was supported and support to the young people of the revolution by refusing to obey the orders of the bin on the resulting desperation header And he fled to Saudi Arabia. contributed to political forces in the country's political future and to speed up the forming of a national Government led the country into drafting a new Constitution and elections leading to universal participation and stability without private one on one. there have been lengthy deliberation and Marathon discussions led to elections for a constituent National Assembly election takes it upon himself to lead the country in a difficult transition phase. that experience has shown maturity and awareness of the Islamic Ennahda winner only Islamic movements and high scores, so insisted on non-exclusivity and to not attempt to exclude or marginalize any political partners to be aware of what is happening and to be political opponents of falling into abyss charges. emphasized movement through the exercise of power realism and understanding of the contemporary Islamic text, it's the reality of the society and are in this way don't cling to the account the concerns of the people or community needs to exceed.</p>		

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCES	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Yasir Jamil Baqir	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	Addressing the Spanish experience in democracy	
Year	2014 - 2015	
Abstract	<p>After the Spanish Civil War, which lasted three years, and led to Second Republic it brought dictatorship lasted more than thirty-five years practicing oppression, violence and injustice against the Spanish people with the absence of freedoms, political parties and social justice, which led to the spread of a culture of fear and acceptance of the stat us quo, After the death of the dictator's political parties began to emerge from the right and left for Spain locked successful democratic experiment in democratic transition lasted approximately seven years from 1976-1982 to end the entrenchment of democracy in Spain , In order to verify the hypothesis of the study (that the democratic transition in Spain has been peaceful and safe). Study are arranged in three main chapters.</p> <p>Devoted the first chapter of the political system of Spain and wars in the Franco era and came on two themes, First research singled out the types of political systems in terms of practice and system of government Franko and singled out the second section of the reasons for the outbreak of the Spanish civil war and the positions of European countries, including the political and economic realities of Spain after World War Two. The second chapter titled "democratic transition in Spain, 1976 - 1982" has been divided into two sections the first section concerned with the concept of democratization and liberal democracy and community care, and the second part, the role of elites and political parties in the democratic transition from 1967 to 1982. The third chapter dealt with the study of "the elements of the consolidation of democractyc Spanish in light of the political system and the constitution ," and in two sections, specialty First research on the study of the political system and constitutional law Spaniard and the challenges of consolidating democracy after the shift, and the second section specialize examine the elements of establishing and building the democratic experiment Spanish</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCES
Department	Political thought
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>AMER MOHAMMED MAHDI</b>
	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) Master   ( <input type="checkbox"/> ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Theories of ( The Governance of God) and ( The Reign of Al-Fakieh) in the islamist</b>
Year	2014 - 2015
Abstract	<p>The Theories of ( The Governance of God) and ( The Reign of Al-Fakieh) contemporary are considered the most important Islamic political theirs this fact requires is to study the reality of the contemporary Islamic political thoughts which needs to a theory agreed up on the Islamic community concerning the Authority to rule . This kind of study requires us to do a comparative study to these Islamic theories .</p> <p>The theories study is consisted of four chapters in addition to the introduction and the conclusion the study starts with a chapter deal with a theoretical an conceptual fram work to both concepts of (Governance of God) and ( the reign of AL-Fakich)</p> <p>The first chapter has focused on the study of power in the governance theory In terms of the origin of power, and the source of legitimacy as well as her functions and how to circulation</p> <p>While the second chapter has interested to study the power In the theory of reign - Al- fakich In terms of the origin of power, and the source of legitimacy as well as her functions and how to circulation</p> <p>For the purpose of completing the comparative study Between the two theories</p> <p>The third chapter is devoted under the title ( the theories of governance and the state of the jurist the aspects of the comparison and the most prominent criticisms)</p> <p>Where has the analytical comparison between the two theories on the one hand</p> <p>And keep track of the main criticisms of the two theories on the other hand</p> <p>Finally, the study found a number of conclusions which enhances the research hypothesis that it came from the study and tried to prove it</p> <p>and emphasizes that the two theories in spite of From the intellectual concepts of The holy Koran and the Sunnah But they differ in theorizing of power in contemporary political Islamic Thought.</p>

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Hind Mahmoud Hamid</b>
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The democratic system and problematic political culture in Iraq after 2003</b>
Year	2014 - 2015
Abstract	<p>The study shows that USA occupation in alliance with Britain of Iraq is the essential objective in the American strategy and they put many justifications for that occupation which later proved incorrect. After the occupation of Iraq and toppling of the former dictatorial regime in 9/4/2003, Iraq adopted the democratic rule. It was clear as now that democratic regime in Iraq was utterly undemocratic because the political forces in Iraq possess no democratic culture that encourage the dialogue and tolerance and to accept the differences of others. Thus the necessary and appropriate political culture was not available to Iraq's democratic transition as equal as democracy in other countries in the world.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">So , this study is divided into: introduction , four chapters and a conclusion .</p> <p>The first chapter discusses the introductions of democratic transition in Iraq , in three sections : the first section tackles the American occupation ,the second section discusses the collapse of states institutions and the third section speak about the new institutions construction.</p> <p>The second chapter explains the democratic system and the necessities of the new political culture, in three sections : the first section talks about tolerance and dialogue culture dissemination , the second section talks about peaceful transfer of authority and the third section handles national integration achievement.</p> <p>The third chapter dedicates the study to the structure of Iraqi political culture after the democratic shifting and it is divided into three section : the first section addresses the sectarian discourse , the second section addresses the political consensus and the third section addresses the exclusion and marginalization discourse.</p> <p>The fourth chapter talks about the political culture reflections on political life , in three section : the first section referres to the parties and sectarian conflicts , the second discusses the national unity fragmentation and the third section speaks about the weakness of political institutions .</p> <p>The conclusion shows the main inferences of this study</p>

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Heba Nasir Abdul Razak</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The doctrine of the privatization of war in US strategy after 2001</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>At the end of the second world war, the American strategy relied on keeping the American existence in the world depending on the idea of remaining as a ground of its overall strategy. The United States of America headed to achieve the goals through extensive spreading of military bases and continuing to look into war for economic boost. Consequently the United States of America urgently needed for war quota in such a manner that the dependence of the United States on war quota displayed an obvious appearance of its doctrine of capitalism, standing on a ground to make a wide room for the participation of private sector and in different levels including collaboration in the military institution. So it is notable that the participation of the private sector (war quota) in the American war is a non-partial part of its doctrine and the overall philosophy.</p> <p>The war on Iraq in 2003 represents the most obvious form displaying the dependence of the United States on war quota as the circumstances in Iraq after the war allowed for an extensive spreading of these companies in various fields including the logistic support and the actual participation in battles specially as the United States opened an opportunity for these companies by issuing number of regulations to legislate the existence and continuance of these companies.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	<i>POLTICAL SCIENCE</i>	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Lara Hassan Abd Ila</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Impact of Energy on the Variable Japanese Foreign Policy Towards The arab Culf Statesafter the Coldwar</b>	
Year	2014 - 2015	
Abstract	<p>Energy variable on Japanese foreign policy towards the impact of the Arab Gulf states Japan focused after World War II on economic development has been the policy Effat principle Yoshida (Doctrine Youshida) relative to the former Japanese Prime Minister Hogar Yoshida, which focused on building a strong economy and adapted Japan itself to accommodate the flexibility of regional and international US policies, followed Japan's diplomatic overall trend in international relations which dominated by the nature of political neutrality in foreign affairs with the expansion of economic ties to the maximum extent possible, we have characterized the Japanese foreign policy Balbergmatah and economic openness in order to achieve their goals and come Gulf region among the most important areas in Japan's foreign trends by virtue of the nature of the region's geo-strategic and of economic resources owned by taking the Japanese economy greatly depends became this policy is influenced by factors related to the same area of the political, economic and security factors resulted in the Japanese decision-maker responsible for care of all these data in order to exit the outcome of benefit to his state.</p> <p>The study plan have been organized as well as the introduction and conclusion to the introductory chapter, three chapters:</p> <p>Be described in the introductory chapter: variable energy through two sections, the first section dealt with the concept and the types of energy, while the second section handled energy sources and their importance.</p> <p>The first chapter discusses: Japanese foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf in three Investigation, which included the first topic: the evolution of Japanese foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf, while the second topic addressed the objectives of Japanese foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf, while taking third topic: the means of implementing the Japanese foreign policy towards Arabian Gulf.</p> <p>Amaalvsal II deals with factors affecting the Japanese foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf in three Investigation, which included the first section: political factors, while the second topic: addressing economic factors, while the third on security factors.</p> <p>The third chapter dealt with the implications of energy in Japanese foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf in three Investigation, which included the first section: reflections on the Arab and regional level, while taking second section repercussions on the international level, while the third section deals with the future vision of the impact of energy variable in Japanese foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf states</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	<i>POLITICAL SCIENCE</i>	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in	<b>Salwa Sagban Ibrahim</b>	
	( <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ) Master	( <input type="checkbox"/> ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Role of North Atlantic Treat (NATO) in security of Arabian Gulf After 2003</b>	
Year	2014 - 2015	
Abstract	<p>The topic area of that's research dealing with security theme, Security study in the region depends heavily on actors and influencing it , and on the degree of consensus among those parties , and the fact that the Gulf region Committee is a lot of complexities and differing views on security form a key motivation for the Gulf states to resort to external forces to carry out to maintain that security and maintenance of public and private that it threatened the security of the regional powers and the threat has increased as a result of the war in Iraq and has caused significant changes in the region and of changes in policies and procedures for that's establishment of security and associated approach and American strategy that : the need to involve allied forces within the framework of ( NATO ) , to carry out military security- serve that strategy and complements it does not pour into the framework of the independent approach , but in the context of the complementary role , according to the so-called burden-sharing and tasks to ensure control on the region and its potential energy , a strategy that NATO is trying to find a case of convergence serve the interests of the parties, the area of the Gulf of the most important areas and most widely watched for phrase considerations in terms of political, economic, military and security interests , as well as its geopolitical outstanding and proximity to the forces of competition , which could be invested in order to encircle those forces, Its geopolitical outstanding and outstanding and proximity to the forces of competition , which could be invested in order to encircle those forces , this side , and the other side is the problem of ensuring security in the Gulf region one of the most important challenges facing the Arab Gulf states , especially in light of awareness of the Gulf Cooperation Council to the extent widening gaps force geopolitical with regional parties other , especially Iran , and Iraq , which stimulate the Gulf Arab states to be given the international dimension of great importance in the defense strategies , which lead to bilateral security agreements between the Arab Gulf states and Western countries that have occurred since 1991 and are renewal every ten years. therefore we can conclude through the study of the role of NATO in the security of the Gulf region in accordance with the contents of the Istanbul initiative , we find that the alliance offers to those countries both types of security , strategic First, which is intended to military measures adopted by the government to maintain its security through alliance relationships held by countries to secure its interests and national security , and secondly , cooperative security and is intended to members of the system , the regional specific rules of conduct states in its dealings over each other , so it has been addressed to the study of the evolution of NATO 's role down to the Gulf region , which would reflects an integrated vision of the alliance's strategy and goals , particularly through the Istanbul initiative and its impact on the regional situation in the Gulf region.</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	<i>POLTICAL SCIENCE</i>	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Alaa Mohammed jaohr</b>	
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Israeli security challenges after 2003</b>	
Year	2014 - 2015	
Abstract	<p>Israel has faced political and economic challenges, social, and military and with the depth of the changes in the international environment Israeli leaders have accompanied these variables and their impact on the security theories , therefore did not delay in dealing with all the activities of the changes to ensure its leadership and promotes theories of security. Israel's policy has received the support and backing of U.S.A ,so that Israel has become toward it active and influential regional state, and actually read ,and characterization Israelis to risk point threatened that sees something in life ahead of everything else risk, so the politics security - Israeli remain in embodiment practically for the goals of Zionism and strengthen their interests and employing different internal and external self-sectors toward maintaining Israel's security, which has become in the eyes of Israelis synonymous with the existence of the State, and a military power and nuclear played factor a significant role in increasing Israel's strength ,and superiority over the Arabs because the issue of security is the first and primary place around which security policy, ,therefore the first chapter dealt with general vision for Israel's security .it was divided into three searches, the first concept about the security and levels, and the second search about the Zionist - Israeli vision security, while the third search was about the stages of the Israeli security evolution, The second chapter was Israel's security policy after 2003, also into three searches, the first dealing with security policy - the new Israeli, the second search about the reasons that led to the crystallization of a new security policy, while the third search was about the features of the shift in Israeli security policy, the third chapter was about the challenges of internal security environment - Israeli after 2003, I took four searches , first dealing with the challenges political, while the second search dealing with the economic challenges, the third search dealing with social and cultural challenges, the fourth search dealing with military challenges, the fourth chapter dealing with the external security environment Israeli challenges .Taking four searches, the first search was about local challenges, the second search dealing with the regional challenges, the third search dealing with international challenges, and finally the fourth search dealing with the challenges of the future prospects for Israeli security, and ended with a conclusion and conclusions.</p>	