

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTRNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Khalid Ismael Sarhan</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Role of Information in the Foreign decision making Process in the United states of America</b>	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>Information have Played amajor role in the Process of decision making. Technological developments have made information to be the main source for the strength of the states. Those who have the real mean to process the information are most at the present time. It has become a very hard to make decision without having the real information concerning it . Based on pose facts, my hypothesis is focusing on " what matter is not the preciseness of the information but How to manipulate the information to achieve the pre-Planedo objectives. In order to prove our hypo theysy we divided our thesis to three Chapters mel aconclusion.The First chapter dealt with the process of decision making and its in situations. It was divided in to three Sections. The First disused the concept of decision making .The Second discussed the formal in stitutions dealing with this process especially the branch respond sible zor making foreign decision. The Third dealt with the impact of the in formal institutions dealing with this process. The second Chapter dedicated to the in formation It was devided in to three sections. The First discussed the deaintions ans important of in formation. The Second dealt with the sources of in Formation whiner public or Classified. The Third dealt whit the impact of in formation on the decision making process during the cold war era, and its at tcmath . As case studies, we focused on cases such as Cuban missile crisis, the Kuwait crisis and Kosovo crisis. The third Chapter dealt with the role of information in the process of making foreign decisions. We discussed the decision of was against Iraq in 2003 Held by the American congress. It was divided in to two Seetions. The First discussed Pre- war information dedicated to assis in making the decision of the war. The Second dealt with the after occupying Iraq and how the used the informations to assist them in making the after the war decisions. In conclusion, I have found out that what really matters was not the accuracy of the information, but how to manipulate those in formation to achieve the pre-Planned goals.</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Hussein Abbas Hussein	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	THE OPPOSITION IN MODREN ISLAMIC POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>The opposition sense to talk of political issues and intellectual, which received considerable attention of thinkers and scholars of politics since political regimes contemporary at the beginning of the nineteenth century and to this day it represents the substrate President in fact the devolution of power, and being an inhibitor and brake to factor tyranny of power and exclusivity, and keeping the right of the minority In a true representation of the minority, in fact the majority governing being a nuclear power, but in order to surround the subject and dealt with in a scientific and academic has conducted this study based on scientific approaches Kalmnahj analytical and comparative approach, and the historical method, and the methodology of future studies.</p> <p>The study tried a statement the concept of opposition in the language and terminology, and then embarked on this study that addresses the reality of this concept in practice in Islamic heritage, and the extent of its proximity to the implications of the concept in the later abstract through the eras of Islamic History successive down to the reality of integration and adaptation made in modern times and the convergence of systems political in dealing with different political concepts in the vision and practice with retaining ideological.</p> <p>As well as put a study on the most important thing to be supportive and denominated in the concept of opposition beyond the abstract from within the system of Islamic thought that make up these ingredients convergence clearly reinforces the reality of the path and the concept of democracy which is the pillar of the foundation of the opposition under different political systems Promotion of Virtue and Prevention of Vice, liberty, and the Shura Council , justice, diligence and innovation, as well as opposition Anything hinders the concept may apply to the abstract realities, such as the rights of minorities, and inclusiveness in the Islamic system in general, and the problem of democracy in the Islamic thought.</p> <p>The third chapter of this thesis has dealt with contemporary Islamic movements that brought upon themselves the reality of the opposition as a practice about the power, and the circumstances of its inception, and his campaign this Islamist parties contemporary endorsement of several ideas was the character of these parties, exercise and dealing with the political systems of contemporary, and has taken the study of these parties models in order to clarify the reality of the opposition in the literature and practice of these parties from the perspectives and ideas of Islamic, and then move on to the future</p>	

of the opposition in terms of an Islamic vision of a forward-looking set features the course of the opposition in the future, inspired by Islamic thought, and in the end of the study put Conclusion To summarize the most important findings that emerged from this message .

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Mohammed Sami Hassan AL Safi</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Parliamentarian Experience in Kuwait After 1991</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>This study which is named " The Parliamentarian experience in Kuwait after 1991", Comprises Kuwait experience through its historical stages. When Kuwait knew the first parliamentarian elections at the end of the third decade of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, when the Kuwaitis voted in 9 June 1938 for the first legislative council and that was before Kuwait independence, but soon that council was dissolved after several months due to a severe conflict between the ruler and the elected members.</p> <p>And since Kuwait independence from United Kingdom in 1961, Kuwait witnessed 13 elections, the first one was the first National Assembly of Kuwait in 1963, followed by the elections of (Houses of the Nation) in its twelve rounds, and the last was the present House of nation in May 2009. That beside many <u>Municipality Councils</u>, and also the non constitutional election of ((the national council), at 1990 that done under the second overturn on the constitution during 1986 to 1992.</p> <p>This study in present divided into , The introduction, and four chapters and the final, the primary chapter concerned with the historical roots of Kuwaiti political system rising before the independence, and the first chapter of this study covered the political reforming movement before the independence, and also the studied the active political currents and forces on the Kuwaiti political stage, and the second chapter took the social and economical form and its role in forming the features of the political system. While the third chapter studied the constitutional and political foundations that the political systems based on. The fourth chapter specified to study the subject of political reforming and political partnership in Kuwait after 1991, and the role of political crisis in obstructing the political process, and the important interior and exterior challenges that face the entire political system.</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Mohammed Hashim Rhma Abbas</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Political Thoughts of AL - Khawarij</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>This thesis which bears the title (the political Thought of AL-Khawarij), is dealing with many of the subjects which are connected with the political Thought of AL-Khawarij , as they had formed one from the most important political opposition in the political history to Islam and which is not opposed to it in a complete and full form.</p> <p>It is very important to study the political thought with the political groups which has a great role in the historical movement to the Moslem society and the commitment of discussing the viewpoints and the circumstances which had encompassed the political movements for these groups, besides their original roots.The division of this thesis, had been carried out into the introduction, three chapters and conclusion.</p> <p>The first chapter had dealt with: the al-khawarij as in regards from naming which were to be called on them whether if these which the AL-Kawarij had been called on themselves or those which had been called by their opponents, and the speech about these names had been carried out during the first topic, but the second topic, it was for the conversation about the historical origin of the AL-Khawarij as wherefrom the war of Siffeen in which they appeared during it publically into existence, or as wherein the roots which had formed the foundation of the AL-Khawarij group, and also it dealt with to the most important explanations which were wanted from it to analyze the reason which is behind the formation of this group, while the third topic was dealing with the outstanding teams of the AL-Khawarij, to which they had been disunited to it after they had been one group</p> <p>The second chapter was concerned by the study of the religious and political supports with the AL-Khawarij, the presentation to the religious had been carried out during first topic, but the political, the speech about it was carried out from this chapter.</p> <p>While the third chapter, it had been dedicated to dealing to the Al-Imama with the AL-Khawarij, in the first topic, the speech about the necessity of the Al-Imama with them and to its kinds in which they had believed them, while the second topic was sealing to the conditions on which the AL-Khawarij were endeavoring for being sure from its existence in the person to whom they are going to entrust as an Imam and to the resources in which they can isolate him from his position, and finally the third topic, it was dedicated on the speech about the means which the AL-Khawarij had followed up during their</p>	

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

opposition to the Imama which the had thought is unjust and should be exterminated, and they had practiced two manners, the first: the manner of revolution, which explores about the direct opposition and publically with the adversary, represented this manner was the first request, while the second manner, it was to speak about the other manner which the AL-Khawarij had adopted and practiced, verily it is the secret work and which was involved on the external response for the circumstances which had afflicted the group.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNTIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Naderah Wahhab Ahmed</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Regional Role of Turkey in Iraq for the duration of (2002 - 2009)</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>This study aimed to shed light on the Turkish Regional Role in Iraq in the era of the AKP. with the receipt of the AKP government in Turkey in 2002 changed the data completely. the party and its leaders work to make internal political, social, economic changes, and the exploitation of the data of the geopolitical and geo-strategic to turn Turkey into a major force in a time when the map of the Middle East, the restructuring and distribution centers of power, authority and resolution, and compete for regional powers to reserve a place in the map geostrategic that emerged after the collapse of the eastern gate of the Arab world, the impact of the occupation of Iraq and before removal of the Afghan Taliban. With the arrival of Justice and Development Party to power the autumn of 2002, a Turkish scene changes internally and externally, the Party of unique power the government and parliament since the beginning of the nineties and, more importantly that the power of the AK Party were not just change for the ruling, but took the ruling Justice and Development projects allowed to Turkey during the years a few to be a key player on the regional and international levels, and if the address is European and the start of membership negotiations with the European Union is the achievement of the most prominent internationally, the policy of the multiplicity of themes pursued by the party's foreign policy at the regional level in particular has had a positive impact in Turkey's relations with Arab and Islamic countries, Under this policy, Turkey managed to establish as broad a network of regional relations and the successful party and its leaders (Erdogan, Gul oglu) in pushing Turkey towards promoting regional and international levels through the promotion of soft power (Soft Power) and make it a political model, economically and socially in the region, coincided with the formulation of theories Turkey and concepts commensurate with the requirements of the board such as "strategic</p>	

depth" reset conflicts and diplomatic a way that makes Turkey the center around which the rest of the countries in the region and plays an active regional role.

When the U.S. occupation of Iraq, the Turkish parliament in 1 March 2003 memorandum of the Turkish government to allow the stationing of U.S. forces around the (60-70) alpha on Turkish territory and open a northern front with the participation of Turkey in numbers may be no less than one hundred thousand troops and that position indicates that the Turkey wants to move away from the negative repercussions of the Iraq war, and the perception of Turkish foreign policy-maker seriousness of the situation if war took place, where Turkey was significant economic losses in the second Gulf War and also afraidness of a Kurdish state in northern Iraq if the war take place.

After the U.S. occupation of Iraq in 2003 Iraq became the battleground of various regional and international powers, each looking for a role, Turkey was one of those powers which have had a role and positions on various issues faced by Iraq after 2003.

In the highlight of this assumption this thesis were divided into three chapters with preface introduction(The concept of role - a conceptual framework) and to demonstrate the concept of role being a solid object of study in addition to mentioning other concepts close to the role. As for the first chapter (incentives of the regional role of Turkey) has dealt with the most important factors that helped to create a force in the regional project of Turkey.

They are Turkey's regional status , Turkey's political status and Turkey's economic status . regionally: Turkey has locations strategically makes it a center for serious attention, and politically the political structure of the system posed by the current Turkish government of the AKP provided through the experience of strong domestic foundations for the exercise of an important regional role and active in the region, either economically it is today has an economy ranked sixteenth globally, thanks to the reforms introduced by the government since 2002.

The second chapter (the factors affecting the decision-making Turkey's political on Iraq) has discussed the factors influencing the policies of Turkey against Iraq, the internal factors and regional factors and international factors. in Turkey's relations with Iraq are linked by the border problems and the Kurdish issue and the issue of water and the conditions of Turkmen and influence the factors that mentioned earlier.

The third chapter (the issues of regional policy of Turkey on Iraq) was initiated with an introduction for most stations in the Iraqi-Turkish relations since 1923 and until the present time. and talked about the main files and the outstanding issues between the two countries that govern the relations between them, which has a meaningful impact on the nature of relations between Iraq and Turkey and The situation of the Turkish government of these issues since 2003 and into 2009 and these issues are: the water issue, the Kurdish issue, Kirkuk and the Turkmen minority in Iraq .

As a search of this assumption above the study found the main conclusions including:-

The Turkish positions of the developments in the Iraqi arena after the U.S. occupation is to intervene openly in the internal affairs of Iraq initially, whether regarding the political process or the

Kurdish issue and the question on the establishment of a federal system in Iraq as it is deeply concerned, it could lead more autonomy for the Kurds in northern Iraq to incite the Kurds of Turkey as well.

As for the Turkmen issue has promised Turkey's intervention in that case a project on the grounds that the Turkmen is a part of the Turkish people and that she relied on them a lot, especially the Iraqi Turkmen Front in the Iraqi legislative elections in 2005 for political gain, but its relations with them declined somewhat due to the inability the last to get those gains, which was ahead of Turkey.

As for the issue of water scarcity and the Iraqi demand to increase the levels of water from Turkey, have received only promises, but that water levels in the lack of continuous and there is a real danger imminent in Iraq's future water.

After the Iraqi legislative elections in 2005 the Turkish position changed , several conferences convened to discuss the water issue but it failed to reach to a final version concerning the future of Iraq's water, and Turkey expressed no opposition to the federal system in Iraq that dysfunctional in the division of Iraq. Thus, the Turkish government changed its strategy and positions toward Iraq and searched for another option to see the new high after it realized it was not in their interest to flagrant interference in internal affairs of Iraq, was the result that the exchange of officials, the Turks and Iraqi diplomatic visits and at all levels and also grown in economic relations between the two countries, which It is estimated that up to 20 billion dollars in the coming years ... was also the signing of the formation of strategic cooperation in July 2008 between the two countries to discuss their case strategy.

Thus the view that Turkey is better to support the central government and to preserve the territorial integrity of Iraq to stabilize so that it can strengthen its trade relations with both Maitalq oil and the Iraqi market as well as their participation in the reconstruction of Iraq, should also be noted that changing the attitudes of the Turkish government of Iraq issues can mostly be attributed also to the position of the European Union that if the continuation of the Turkish intervention in the internal affairs of Iraq, it will affect Turkey's accession process to the European Union.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Waleed Bark Hassan</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The rights of non-Muslims In contemporary Islamic political thought</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>The Islamic political thinking wealthy in all its meanings especially in the political field and its legitimacy from the Islamic Sharia and its basic sources and incidental , and in the field , rights and political freedoms occupied important place from this thinking in Holy Koran and Sunna of the Prophet and these rights developed through efforts and practices of Moslems , but these rights exposing to intentional deformation by elements pretend with civilization and liberation , and other religions pretend that the Islamic political thinking not allow for foreigners by rights and duties and used against them discrimination and oppression and their proof on this, that the extreme Islamic groups using means and tools out of religion through single explanation for Islam .</p> <p>I tackled this subject in my thesis in order to reveal rights of foreigners and looking for them in the Islamic political roots and following up during the different ages to explain the fact that can not hide it , from this concept , the important of the subject appeared especially the constitutions that applying recently in Arab and Islamic countries not include any items damaging for foreigners and they are a developed extent for the Islamic political thinking .</p>	



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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Wissam Saleh Abdul Hussein</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Iranian military capabilities and their effects on Israeli security</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>Iranian military force occupies a unique position in Iran's strategic thinking , the spectrum that the Iranian leaders to rely upon to ward off external threats to their national security, but also sought to employ in the service of their vital interests in the region, this has prompted Iran's enabled a lot of problems along with many regional and international parties and may The Iraq war - Iran in the forefront of, which was the main results is that they eliminated the bulk of the organizational structure of the military and left by the Shah's government to a regime after 1979.</p> <p>Iranian leadership for its part, emphasized that this war has shown to a large extent the magnitude of the threats to the Islamic Republic system, and perhaps needed almost necessity to rebuild the war and already has such a nineties of the last century renaissance of Iranian development re-tabled for the Iranian army has therefore relying on the pragmatic approach and moderating what was done Government of Rafsanjani and Khatami's government after dealing with the outside world and beneficiaries at the same time the collapse of the Soviet Union and Iran, which opened up broad prospects for cooperation with the States concerned the manufacture of military capabilities, which comes in the forefront of Russia and China, North Korea and Ukraine, where he played a major role of these countries in the supply of Iran a lot of machines and equipment of modern military, but the effort went as far as the Iranian sites include the need to make sure that the possession of military capabilities with destructive capabilities, which is the largest and capabilities of weapons of mass destruction and comes in the forefront of chemical and biological weapons with the need to obtain missile capabilities unique means of delivery of this building.</p> <p>Thus making it impossible for Iran today possesses the most powerful military arsenals in the world which makes it difficult to figure into the equation a valuable strategy in the Middle East special formula and the broader international environment in a general way. In the traditional domain of Iran has the best weapons and missile systems that rely on armies in building up its armed The traditional areas of Iran (ground, freely, air) still have the large amount of the work of development and modernization by the military leaders of Iran, as Iran has the capacity over conventional (chemical and biological weapons) , estimated at thousands of tons, in addition to possessing the most important and missile capabilities of Shahab missiles and Scud and the earthquake, and others, but The Iranian intelligence went beyond sites include Their drive the continued development of civilian nuclear capabilities and peaceful still raises concerns of many countries, especially Western ones, which</p>	

ultimately hurt the credibility of the deterrence of Iran.

However, the fact confirms that Iran's continued quest to possess advanced military force but came to the campaign of the goals embraced by the latter represented mainly impulse toward obtained (ie, objectives), the principle of faith of Imam Khomeini's Islamic government and its relationship to the global export of the Islamic model of the Iranian Revolutionary abroad but such Islam theoretical need to create a strong army to be able to perform his profession is to export the revolution to neighboring countries, namely, that Iran has therefore offensive style texture and regulations of the countries need to drop the muggers and replacement of systems of Islamic rule is similar to the Iranian regime, but this has changed with the death of Imam Khomeini in 1989, where Iran has changed its tone in dealing with neighboring countries, especially Arab ones, but the Iranian-style transformation method defensive strength of the need to maintain the Islamic Republic from all threats to it, and it and in both cases and found that there was interest in an Iranian military force, and this is like primarily an ideological there along with the political objectives that pertain mainly to play the role of Iran's regional power in the region as a whole, in fact, Iran has been and still and will remain attached great importance to the Arabian Gulf and the Caspian Sea, which are vital for them Khalten in terms of interest in them, and action, Iran pay more attention to the Arabian Gulf region they are from the Caspian Sea region with abundant natural resources and promising future as an alternative to the Gulf, so preservation of these sites is of great importance in Iran's military thought, and by the Iranians see Malk allowed them many opportunities, Nordic countries, which are of Asian Central States is characterized by being closed, as it still suffers from many security problems, also prompted by the direction of cooperation with Iran for the export of natural resources at their disposal the spectrum through the Arabian Gulf, this command prompt Iran to be linked with these countries more links Manicol that she was an economic - political, but that Iran tried to establish a foothold in the solution of many of the outstanding problems and to mediate in the conflict Azeri - on the territory of the Armenian Karabakh only evidence of this.

This is not about countries of the north alone, Iran has tried many times to support security and stability in both Afghanistan and Iraq, but the United States territories of these countries and found that the security issue would be incomplete if Iran did not intervene in the, but the recent practice of the role will not pass peacefully There are many challenges that prevent The challenge in the forefront of American and Israeli, who has long moratorium deduced that Iran is vindicated, all of Israel and the United States seeking to contain Iran and thus preventing them from exercising their role that you want this is regarded by Iran as a threat to its vital interests in the region, which pushed her towards the development of military capabilities that only the most Maigiq Iran is currently the risks to national security has become Iran is now surrounded by U.S. military presence in most destinations, especially in the Arabian Gulf region, which became the United States, an actor and is indispensable in the system Gulf security since it took the role of the contractor to protect the security of Gulf Arab countries against external threats, this has not lived up to Iran at all because it confirms that the security of the Gulf should be the responsibility of its countries and only add to Iran Thus, these are still viewed with suspicion and fear of the Turkish-Israeli Alliance in the north, and this alliance is in fact directed against a lot of it in Iran, where Israel has been able to watch through Iran from its border with Turkey and thus get a lot of important information about the Iranian issue, and that Iran still suffers from weakness in the regional environment surrounding them, The nations of Central Asia still suffer from problems both in the internal structure or in its foreign relations, in addition to instability in Pakistan and Afghanistan, both suffering from the presence of the Taliban as well as the situation in Iraq that

still afflict his project as well as the security sterile Thus, these already suffering in Iran its internal security environment characterized by a diversity of ethnic, national and ethnic Judging Iran's challenge is more difficult than its predecessors, all of these things but actually represented the motives pushing Iran towards nuclear deterrent military force capable at the same time coexist with the requirements of the external situation. Alan Iran's continued pursuit in the development of such capabilities has caused serious concerns in fact in many countries in the region and global levels alike, holding these parties so that Iran will consist of a negative repercussions on the regional environment which they now live in fear of more parties is the Zionist entity, which is the conscience of the Iran out of developing and updating its military would have serious implications for national security, which has long been wagered on the integrity of the notification to current and future, as is well known that Israel believed and since 1948 until now the need for the survival of its Arab neighbors and Muslim countries are weak militarily but it throughout the period I dealt with the development of these countries get in the military field as a danger to them, which must intervene with military force if necessary to eliminate it and end it by Israel does not allow the emergence of anything like that.

In this sense Israel has dealt with the Iranian weapons program as a danger and threat to national security, Judy, and stresses the leaders of Israel, Even the Iranian threat has become more credible, with Iran to develop its missile capability since the latter is capable of reaching Israel's strategic depth, which is characterized by small size, this will get worse " if it took Iran to download ballistic missiles with chemical or biological weapons and perhaps in the future nuclear weapons.

This push leaders of the occupying entity to rely on defensive missile systems to ensure protection of their depth in case of any strategic response Iran has to play in the event of any military confrontation between the parties.

The Iranians have for their part of the ongoing development of their armed forces is to meet the needs of defense and attempt to deter Israel and the United States from carrying out any military action against them. However, they still insist that their country is still moving in its dealings with Israel as the occupying Power settlement entity created in the same land that was not something he has had and therefore Kalgdp cancer eating away at the body of the Islamic nation to require it, and it is obligatory on all Arab and Islamic countries that advance to uproot and eliminate, and This premise was confirmed Iranian officials that they support any State or entity believes what it sees in Israel, where Iran. And has therefore sought Iran, since 1979 until this day to provide support and assistance in all forms of Islamic movements in both Lebanon and Palestine and of Hezbollah and Hamas and Islamic Jihad.

Bosses of Iran and the various levels of religious and political style that was considered armed resistance is the best way to liberate the occupied Lebanese and Palestinian power of the Israeli occupation, and stressed its support for this method and all the possibilities and capabilities at their disposal, including military capabilities, and in fact confirms that Iran was able, through its agents in the region of the movements The Islamic cause lot of harm to the theory of security that most weapons used by these groups but are mainly of Iranian weapons and conventional weapons by held by these groups but is the capability of traditional Iranian and Syria came under different names for Israel saw a weapon could be developed you get both its cooperation with other countries or through the will of its own spectrum of military balance of the resistance groups, this danger will increase if Iran acquires

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nuclear weapons, which means that the strategy of deterrence with Israel will lose its credibility, of Israel tried by all means at their disposal to follow the methods and options limit during which the alleged Iranian threat against .

On the one hand they are trying to cooperate with big countries need to pursue diplomacy and economic sanctions to curb sites include taking advantage of the fears expressed by these countries as well as regional parties close to Iran, that Iran's developing military capabilities would have negative implications not only for the region and even the whole world , which is becoming increasingly dangerous, with Iran to develop peaceful nuclear capabilities, to Israel has sought to make further pressure on major powers in this area has therefore geared machine information and propaganda from the Iranian threat does not affect Israel alone, but on the general international environment is threatened at the same time as will resort to the military option in dealing with Iran, especially if the major countries fail to address this issue.

It should be noted that Israel had not depended too much on non-military options in dealing with Iran, stressing that the best way is to neutralize the Iranian threat is the military option, but it underlines that it is unable to do alone in this choice, but it needs to pause to broad international or part without this option the results will be disastrous for Israel the spectrum if we take the nature of Iran's military response seriously, in this sense Israel remains dependent on the options of major countries, diplomatic and economic sanctions to deal with Iran.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Raeed Nassir Hani Hussien</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Negotiation &amp; Solving Of The International Dispute After The Cold War</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>In This Studies , We Can Conclude That The Negotiation Are The Best Peace Full Means For Any State To Deal With Its External Territory To Achieve Its Goals Which Correspond With Other Negotiating Parties Wishes and Requirements .</p> <p>Basically , The Negations Represent Means Of Communications Between Two Or More Parties , Either Or Or Written , The International Negotiation Means ,The Arising Situation Because Of Different Views Between Two States Or More , Or Against Their Interest About A Subject Or Problems . At First It Seems That There Is Contrast Between Them , But When They Come Together , Solutions Can Be Reached By A Peaceful and Diplomatic Methods</p> <p>The Peaceful Ways Of Solving Problems Between Nations A Well As The Disputes , Are Devided Into Political Legal Ways The Direct Negotiations Are Considered The Ideal For Solving The International Dispute . In The Case Such Disputes Are Subjected To Some Of External Factors , Which Make It More Complicated In Nature These Two States Can't Fine Any Fair Solutions For Their Dispute</p> <p>Then The Diplomatic Negotiations To Solve Any Dispute Which May Occur Between Countries Third State Or Malian Can Participate To Take Part In The Solution Of The Dispute , That Will Be Done Through The General Secretary To Apple For Any Help Or Opinion With An Abjective Neutrality Methods , This Is Known As The Good At Lies , But In The Case When A State Or An Organization Participate In The Negotiation Which Is Being Carried Out By The Nahous Then It Task Is Considered To Be As A Mediator .</p> <p>The Verification Of One Of The Dispute Settlement It Is As Clarification Of The Truths And To Attixthe Verification Disputed Events By The International Committee , Which Takes The Task Of Facilitating The Solution Of The International Dispute . The Arbitration Is An Optional For The State And The Arbitration Couts Can Interfere In All Of The International Disputes Of All Kinds , Polifical , Legal And The Military And In Any Other Disputes An Long As The Arbitration Agreement Granted It The Full An Thority As Well As The International Organisations And The Regional Its Role In The Settlement Of The International Dispute To Another And From One Crisis To Another , But The Significant Motivation Is</p>	

The Negotiation For The Sake Of The Common Interest .

In Addition The Strategic Used In The Process Of Negotiation With The Cooperative And The Non - Coop - Rative Nation , It Differs In Nature Which Is According To The Type Of Negotiation .

The Theoretical Elements Of Negotiation Differ When Dealing With Thaw International Dispute As Compared With The Critical International Crisis.

In The Latter , There Is A Tendency To Use Of Force Compulsion And Constraint With A Hish Degree Of Excitement And Psychological Agitation And This Will Lead To Fear And Angry And Both Cause Rumour Of Instability A Lack Of Confidence As Well As Irrationality A Hence The Disputed Parties Movements Will Be Accountable , Even though , The Time Is So Limited To Issue The Necessary Decision , And The Effect Of The International Political System On The Crisis .

This Effect Was Clearly Shown During The Gulf Crisis ( 1990 - 1991 ) The Management Of This Crisis , Created A Ligimate Doubts , Whether This process Was An Example That The United Nation Had Carried Out Fuch A Crisis Orit Was Managed The United States Administration To Futfill Objectives A Regards Its External Policies , Which Was Similar To The Crisis Of Lucarbee And Yougoslavia .

The Management Of Crisis By The United Nation Through Negotiation To Find Proper Solution , It Could Be Possible To Predict Its Future Role In Three Cat A Gories With In The Present Situation Mechanism Retard In Its Role , Act irate And Vitality Of Role . Of Seems That The Third Scenario Faces Great Challenges Which Allow The First Scenario Priority As It Corresponds With The United States Objectives And Interests As Regard Its Foreign Policies . The Slaken Of The United Nation Role May Cause The United States To Loose One Its Main Instrument To Execute Its Foreign Policies And The Reform Of The United Nation May Cause Great Deal Of Challenges Towards The United States Foreign Policies .

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Sa`ad Fdhalah Hamzah Al-Morshidi</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The German-French Relations and It's Effects in the E.U (1990-2009)</b>	
Year		
Abstract	<p>The German-French Relations had play an important role in forming and orientation The United European (EU) especially in post-cold war era, and after the access of realization in the economic integration, their efforts go to acquirement advance of the political and military structure of the U.E to complete the three elements of the power (the political, economic and military elements), thus the U.E. will starting off it's international role. In Europe the economic, geo-strategic and demographic capabilities but it need to talk by one voice, -according to Henry Kissinger-.</p> <p>So that the German-French effort had dash to realize common foreign affairs and security policy as a first step to unite this policy. The beginning was in "Mastaire Treaty" 1992, and "Amsterdam treaty" 1997 and then in the "Colon top" 1999 by singling out "the general assistor of the common foreign policy and security policy" aiming to assort the European politics and viewpoint toward the international issues. In the same time, Germany and France were operating to establish an European Independent Military Force which it's core had beginning by establishment "the German-French corps" after the European Failure of the crisis solving in the Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo.</p> <p>The German-French efforts, which it aimed to make the European efforts become an European especially in the military side, had cause reaction by the states which it were aim to make this efforts become Atlantic, this matter cause like to division in the "Atlantic alliance".</p> <p>Aiming to know the more important bases of the subject "German-French Relations" without farness from the literalism in analysis the causes, results and reflections this subject, the study had follow "The Integral Method" during this three chapters. Whereas the historical and descriptive method was the nearest and more useful in study the events which the tow states had pass it - detail and analysis - and which had influence in the present and future of the German-French Relations. The second and third chapters, which talk about effect factors in this relations and the relation's influence in the U.E., had follow "the systematic method", and also we used "the comparative method" in the three chapters of this study.</p> <p>The structure of the study was divided into three chapters, in the first chapter (The German-French</p>	

Relations Since 1945 even 1990), was about the more important events that tow states had pass it and which had effect role –either direct or not- in the drawing the relation's' shape between them, this chapter was divided into three main stages.

The second chapter (The Effective Factors in the German-French Relations) which divided into tow sections : the first section (internal factors) had search in the (geographic, economic, security-military, scientific-technological, historical, nationalist and decision maker factors), but the second section had concern of (the external) which was about the (development of the post-cold war events , international system, great powers, international and regional competition and international and regional organizations).

The third chapter (The German-French's Reflective in the U.E.) which divided into four section, the first section (The Reflective in the forming the U.E) search in the reflective –either in the theory or practice- in the U.E. , the second section (The Reflective in the Decision Maker Process in the U.E.) had study the institutions and procedures of the decision maker process and the German-French effects in it. But the third section (The Reflective in the Drawing the European policies) like the reflective in the common foreign affairs and security policy, agricultural policies, common monetary and economic policies, common emigration, competition, transmission and trade policies ...etc. The fourth section (The Reflective in the Establishment the European Independent Military Force) which talk about the German-French role in the establishment this force and it's effect on the Euro-Atlantic relations, and also the American viewpoint about this force. Finally there was a conclusion had the more important results and questions of the study which may be useful for any prospective study in the same subject.

researcher



## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Omer W'hayyib Yaseen</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Problem of Kirkuk (An Example of the Issue of Disputed Regions) in Iraq</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>The study problem focused on the phenomenon of the national and ethnic diversity in Iraq and its relationship with the phenomenon of political instability and the role of both phenomena in the occurrence of disputes around what is known as (the disputed regions) the most prominent of all is Kirkuk. This study came to shed the lights on an aspect of the history of the national diversity categories in Iraq and on the problematic of the relationship between them and the political structure. The study necessitated dividing it into three chapters, conclusions, recommendations and a conclusion.</p> <p>The first chapter addressed the essence of Kirkuk problem through dividing it into three sections. The first section was dedicated to the situation of one of the main national parties (the Kurds, Turkmen and Arabs), respectively, so their situations were known from Kirkuk problem via evidences each party relied on in proving its viewpoint.</p> <p>While chapter two was dedicated to the study of Kirkuk reality post 2003 and it was divided into three sections. The first section was concerned of identifying the political reality of Kirkuk po: whereas the second section was concerned of identifying the national reality, then came the third section to be concerned of identifying the religious and sectarian reality of Kirkuk.</p> <p>As to chapter three, it was entitled (The International, Regional and Local Situations and their Suggested Solutions to Solve the Problem of Kirkuk) where the first section reviewed the situations of international powers and the solutions they suggested to solve the problem of Kirkuk. While the second and third sections displayed the situations of the regional powers and their suggested solutions, then the situations of the local powers and their stand towards the solutions posed by the international and regional powers and the solutions posed by internal powers to overcome the crisis of Kirkuk peacefully.</p> <p>The study required returning back to a lot of references of various cognitive fields (historical, geographic, social and political) which is a matter imposed by the study nature which was specialized with a political phenomenon that has its ancient dimensions and roots which the occupation forces was able to exploit in a way that serves their interests in order to divide Iraq and exploits its natural</p>	

treasures the most important of which is oil.

The study tries to present a scientific study framed by a national effort defending democracy and the Iraqi national unity.

## University of Baghdad

College Name

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department

POLITICAL SYSTEM

Full Name as written  
in Passport

**Oday falih Hussein**

( ) Master

( ) PhD

Thesis Title

**Political violence in Iraq after 2003**

Year

**2011-2010**

Abstract

This study addresses the marked ((political violence in Iraq after 2003)) and one of the most important socio-political phenomena in Iraq, trying to track causes

Historically, particularly since the political violence in Iraq after 09/04/2003, it was not for the reasons and circumstances of the temporal, but expressed a crisis experienced by the Iraqi society for decades.

The start of the study of several basic assumption, namely:

1. The failure to manage diversity by political power, not diversity itself, reason to raise the political violence in Iraq.
2. The political violence in Iraq in general and after (2003), in particular, violence is inherent in the social and political structures, economic and cultural .
3. Political violence in Iraq after the (2003), is a product of structural preparer of three factors : International (occupation), regional and internal affairs.

The study was divided into three chapters as well as the introduction and conclusion, Address the introductory chapter of the theoretical framework of political violence, while ensuring that the first chapter: a study of structures of Iraqi society, political and social crises suffered by the level of these two structures, and included Chapter II: factors, regional and international role in the ongoing political violence in Iraq. The third chapter: it was dedicated to the field of study, which included procedures of the study field and methodology, in addition to presenting the most important findings of the study and

discussion, has reached the field study to go to study the theory of the cause of political violence in Iraq is a hierarchy of three factors: International / regional / internal (power). Finally, included the most important conclusion of the conclusions of her study.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>The Political Thoughts of Mohammed Sadeq Alsader</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Amjed Hamed Juma'a Hathal</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>This thesis has a title (the political thoughts of Mohammed Sadeq al-Aader) deal with the most significant political thoughts which have content his opinion concerning his thoughts, this was an attempt for searching and exploration of his opinion about the most significant thought matters which was the result of the western thoughts, Marxism thought, freedom, human rights, imperialism and Machiavellism.</p> <p>Studies tried to focus on Al-sader opinion about replacements for his thoughts, so the studies discussed the creation of the human societies, the theory concerning the legist reign and the opinions of the Al-sader, the second, in this important subject, the and also mentioned the governmental studies as an importance for the human life and the most significant in this important subject.</p> <p>Al-sader the second has a great deal of effect regarding the political activities, as regard the level of his opinion, they haven't focused on his thought, inspired of his huge effort to renew the Islamic thoughts, this has been witnessed by his thoughts creation.</p> <p>Inspire of the above, the thesis hasn't forget the political activities Al-sader, whet it excrete thin activity after his death.</p> <p>The study has been divided into introduction, four chapter and the end:</p> <p>The first chapter deals with the curriculum vitae and the scientific for Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, and it was consisted of two essays: the first essay discussed his curriculum vitae, and the second essays discussed his curriculum scientific.</p>	

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The second chapter is study the most significant western thought, in the thought of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, which contains three essay: first essay the Marxism in the thoughts of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, the second essay include: freedom, human rights in the thought of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, the third essay studied: the Imperialism and Micaville in the thoughts of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader.

The searcher has studied in third chapter the society, authority and the state, the thought of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, which includes three essays: the first has discussed the society in the thoughts of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, the second essay include the authority in the thought of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, the third essay include the state in the thought of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader.

It was necessary to include a chapter four the study of the political behavior about Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, the fourth chapter specialized in the study of the above, through three essays: the first studied the political activity steps of Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader, the second essay include the relationship between Mohammed Sadeq Al-sader and the excites authority in that time, As concerned the third essay it include the reality and the future of the political of the political behavior of the Al-sader movements.

At the end of this studies the searcher with the following concessions and abstract.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Arkan Abd Khodor Kailan</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Conception of a authority alternation in thinking of Iraqi contemporary politic parties</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>This study deals with (conception of a authority alternation in thinking of Iraqi contemporary politic parties) in spite of agreement of these parties for peacefully authority alternation, there are differences Assumption of this study confirmed the in defining the concept of a authority alternation among them. relationship between the democracy (as a conception &amp; system) and authority alternation.</p> <p>This assumption on which the study based had to divided into introduction and three chapters:</p> <p>The first chapter: has a title of ((conception of a democracy and authority alternation in politic thinking)). This chapter is divided into three themes. The first one dealt with the democratic notion</p>	

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

frame, going into the historic roots of the democratic notion.

The second theme of this chapter treated the conception frame of the power alternation thesis, going to its commencements and the factors in which contributed forming this understanding.

The third theme of this chapter dealt with relationship between democracy & conception of a authority alternation.

The second chapter of this study treated with (the conception of a authority alternation in thinking of the contemporary Iraqi Islamic politic parties) .This chapter is successively divided into two themes of the contemporary Iraqi Islamic politic parties samples. The first one dealt with the authority alternation conception in Iraqi Islamic politic party thinking. The second theme of this chapter showed the conception of authority alternation conception into Islamic Dawaa party thinking.

The third chapter dealt with the conception of authority alternation in the contemporary Iraqi secular parties thinking. This chapter divided into two themes: the first notion is the authority alternation conception in Arabic socialistic movement.

The second theme of this chapter studied the authority alternation conception in thinking of Kurdistan a national union party.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>AHMED YHYA HADI</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The oversight role of the Iraqi parliament after 2003</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	Launched hypothesis study (if the supervisory role of the Iraqi parliament after 2003, the role of the weak result of factors Legal represented twice the rules of procedure of the Council of Representatives of Iraq, with political factors was weak political culture with the absence of political opposition as well as the deterioration of the security situation with the lack of control popular ..) To prove This hypothesis was divided message on chapters four, as well as the introduction and conclusion, and each chapter two sections, first chapter deals with censorship in the democratic system and divided this chapter into two sections, first section the concept of control types, either second section of this	

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

chapter has dealt with the objectives and effects of parliamentary oversight.

The second chapter was titled the supervisory role of the Iraqi parliament under the constitution of 2005, it may be the other two sections, the first section was titled the Iraqi parliament under the constitution of 2005 The second part, which is the essence of research has dealt with aspects of parliamentary oversight under the Constitution of 2005.

With regard to the third quarter, which is located under the title of the reasons for disabling the supervisory role and ways to activate and this is also involved in two sections, the first section reasons to disable the supervisory role of the Iraqi parliament, while the second part, it is titled ways of activating the supervisory role of the Iraqi parliament.

As for the last season that the future of the parliamentary oversight, it is divided into two sections I predict to strengthening the parliamentary system and initialized, while the second, he predicts the shift towards a presidential system and there is a proposed model is a mixed system, in order to be a model proposal to the Iraqi situation.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Atheer Edris Abd Zahra</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The future of the constitutional experiment in Iraq</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	To have a superior law to be chosen for arbitration is considered one of the humanitarian evolution forms, since these laws started organizing the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, throughout the stage in which such laws became regulator to the authorities of the state and the organizer of the relations between them up to the stage these laws became to be considered one of the public rights and freedoms guarantees that are to be enjoyed by the human being. This is achieved by these laws applied on the public rights and freedoms of the citizen. However, seeking to make such laws the most superior and the constitutions more higher and more respectful to the human being, is still and will stay a human concern that needs more efforts to be exerted. With the many constitutional experiences practiced by various states, it became obvious that having constitution is not enough, for the application of the constitutional texts is more important than the statements themselves.	

According to the above mentioned and through my study, where I looked for a definition to the (constitutional experience), by examining political system, its evolution, how it concluded the constitution, constitutional institutions, relationship between powers and the identity of such powers, public rights and freedoms issues, and at the end the way of sustaining this system and its end.

From the previous definition of the constitutional experience I am going to deal with the future of the constitutional experience in Iraq, making use of the previous experiences witnessed by the Iraqi states since its foundation in 1921.

Undoubtedly, the experience preceded the political system in Iraq of 2003, had an impact on the constitutional experience after the year 2003, this would be proven through knowing its impact and scope, added to this, the Iraqi constitutional experience went through intervention of external parties; states or international organizations to explore their impact on this experience.

Factors affecting the Iraqi constitutional experience in Iraq after 2003 are our main concern helping us to know the challenges facing this experience, and if this impact goes to an extent that stops its evolution, especially when the heritage of the previous regimes; foreign existence, regionalization, and internationalization of the Iraqi issue, terror, differences among the Iraqi components appeared after 2003, and other factors are increasing the obstacles encountered by this experience.

In order to go forward in the process of building a constitutional Iraq that is based on institutional mechanism, it is necessary to study the previous experiences in all their negative and positive aspect from the academic researcher view point, and with viewing the future in an actual manner to actively contribute in making success to the experience lived in the past and being lived by Iraq after 2003.

Viewing future should not be pass by neglecting the previous conclusions of the past, for such conclusions have to be treated in the aim of preventing them from being time bombs threatening Iraqi security, safety and the unity of this community. Taking the constitution down to the street not in the meaning of making it shallow or meaningless, but in the aim of making it a common culture to be believed in by the Iraqis dealing with it in a civilized way, this would be a positive factor supporting this experience, and this what we are going to deepen in this research.

The research is verifying many assumptions such as:

- a. Constitution of 2005 would be sustained if it got the appropriate circumstances and was unanimously voted for.
- b. In order that 2005 constitution becomes a legal and constitutional reference, its writers have to overcome the current division in regard of making modifications for its controversial articles.
- c. The success of constitutional experience started with the 2005 constitution, depends on the marriage of the constitution as contexts, and the constitutionalism as a practice and application.

I adopted more than one methodology in my research and I started with the historical methodology, I also used the comparative methodology in dealing with the different constitutional experiences witnessed by Iraq since the foundation of its modern state in 1921. The research ended with the

analytical methodology made by the future induction made for the constitutional experience in Iraq.

The research is organized in four chapters added to the introduction and conclusion, the preliminary chapter was dedicated for the study of the constitutional experiences of Iraq since its foundation up to 2003 and is consisted of two parts; the first is allocated for the Iraqi constitutional experience during the royal era and its start point, for I discussed the foundation of the Iraqi state in 1921 and the coincidences of this stage, I discuss the constitution of Iraq for the year 1925 and the way it was established. At the end of this part I highlighted the negative and positive features of this experience.

The second part was dedicated for the constitutional experience during the four stages of the Iraqi Republic, since the change of the political system in 1958 to the overthrow took place in 1963, the overthrow in 1968 and the change of regime in 2003, showing the impact of the turning point happened in the change from royal to republic system and the way they happened indicating the constitutions put by the republic systems and their stand towards human rights.

The first chapter was dedicated for the study of the factors affecting the constitutional Iraqi experience in three parts, the first discussed the political factors. I discussed the political form of the ruling regimes in Iraq before 2003 by dealing with their social justice and its trends to build the constitutional institutions.

I discussed in this part also the stand of some of the political powers and religious references towards the political system in Iraq after 2003, and the foreign existence in Iraq, the role of some neighboring countries in the Iraq issue. Finally the international resolutions concerning Iraq after 2003 were discussed as well.

As for the second part, was dedicated for the social and cultural factors by dealing with the social variety of the Iraqi community, the absence of the comprehensive national culture, the absence of partnership culture. While the third and final part of this chapter dealt with the economical factors of this experience showing the nature of the Iraqi economy and the relation of the ruling system with the economy before 2003, and finally the impact of the economical factor on the political system 2003.

The second chapter of this research was dedicated to study the Iraqi constitution for the year 2005 comparing between its text and its application, this chapter is in three parts, the first discussed the issue of the institutions and the powers under the 2005 constitution, then I explained the powers in 2005 constitution and the relation among such powers, the second part was dedicated for the study of the public rights and freedoms by examining the identification of the public rights and freedoms as they are stated in the 2005 constitution and the third part of this chapter dealt with the pending issues in this constitution by studying the disputed places and dealing with the issue of Kirkuk in more details, wealth distribution, the type of federal system mentioned in the 2005 constitution and the way of sustaining it.

The third and last chapter of this research was dedicated for the study of the future revision of the 2005 constitution made in three parts, the first discussed having the constitution as a l



political reference in its current form without modification, the second deals with the probability of modifying it slightly and the impact of this modification on the Iraqi field status, while the third part dealt with adopting a new constitution for Iraq, and the connection between the constitution and the constitutional system.

Throughout this research titled (Future of the Constitutional Experience in Iraq), I concluded that the constitutional experiences preceded the change of the political regime in Iraq in 2003, is wealthy in context but is very poor in aspects of application of such contexts, an unhealthy phenomena witnessed by many countries. The ottomans constitution was declared in 1908 to allow Iraq enters the constitutional experiences stage when Iraq was part of the ottomans state, but the actual experience started in 1921 when Faisal was crowned on Iraq, this experience, notwithstanding its passive aspects, was better than the constitutional experiences followed it during the four republican eras lived by Iraq since 1958, this experience was not pure national experience for the foreign intervention decisive rule, this rule was represented by (Britain), therefore I recommend that the Iraqi constitutional experience would be kept away from the foreign influence, currently represented by (the United States Of America), and to stay of a pure national identity.

The soldiery had a negative role in the constitutional experiences lived by Iraq after 1958 therefore soldiery have to keep out of the political life and it is vital to sustain democratic course represented by peaceful exchange of power to give a expression freedom to the opposing opinions far from the illegal coup d'état actions.

The most significant finding of this research shows that Iraqis, in their constitutional experiences before 2003, were acceptors of the experience not makers of it, and this is because of the shortage of the constitutional culture they have. Therefore I recommend to support this culture and to spread it as a tool and a procedure for maintaining and sustaining this experience and to make a success of it as well.

Nationality concept is to be consolidated, this concept used to be understood as being cooperative with the ruling regime otherwise the individual would be considered a traitor and does not deserve the nationality he is holding. In fact this is a fault concept for citizenship is behavior aimed at raising homeland prestige but not on the expense of the individual, moreover opposing power is not treason deed as long as it is done within the legal frameworks. Therefore I recommend to consolidate conversation language and culturing about the concept of the system being wider than the government and the latter is part of the system although opposition is not part of the government, but it is still part of the system.

The research found that one of the most important problems that hinder the success of the Iraqi constitutional experience based on the in-force 2005 constitution, is the conflict among the federal system parts these conflicts were entrusted to the federal court, however this important institution i.e. the Federal Court is still not actually doing its role, therefore I recommend to activate this role and to take its position as one of this experience success guarantees.

2005 constitution is the essential basis of the Iraqi constitutional experience lived by us nowadays, this constitution was written within an atmosphere of sectarian and nationalistic congestion lived by Iraq

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

after the 2003 change, therefore mistrust and backward vision, neglecting future vision atmosphere, were significant indications in the 2005 constitution. I concluded that it is important to revised a lot of what stated in this constitution, especially what is related to the political system, type of federation and the relation among the federal system components, wealth issue, and areas in conflict in a future view that overcomes the past. I see also to postpone the most controversial issues such as Kirkuk issue to a future period that is not less than ten years in order to find successful solutions for such a complicated problem.

Any constitutional experience would encounter obstacles in its beginnings, but the most important factors of success is the desire to succeed and taking the legal paths even if they are long paths. Iraqis are currently called on to be committed to the legal language, to respect their previous suffer, overcome the past and to look to the future in a conscious awareness.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Nazar Mohammed Jewad</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Political THOUGHT of Mohammad Hussein Fadhlullah</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>This thesis (The Political Thought of Mohammad Hussein Fadhlullah) involves many basic pivots and joints in the contemporary Islamic political think framework. Starting from the thinker's life passing by the attempt of analyzing and making clear of his political and the other thoughts which flow into the contemporary Islamic political think framework. The thesis starts with an introduction then we have talked about the personal line and the factors that affected on the life of Saied Fadhlullah, to be an entry to know how was the effect of the environment that he was born in, raised up and his thoughts were refined in and how that affect was reflected on the refining of his political thinking.</p> <p>Then the thesis moves to the attempt of knowing this political thinking of Saied Fadhlullah through, by researching, many subjects of the political thinking like unity and multiplicity of the jurist's rule theory and his attitude of this theory as one of the ruling theories in the contemporary Islamic political thinking. In addition, we have in this thesis his attitude of the woman and however she would be able to undertake the ruling affairs and leadership as a country ,judgment and religion .We have also the problem of the relationship between the religious version and the reality needs through observation of the saied Fadhlullah attitude of the political objection in the Islamic government framework and</p>	

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

whether it is legally or not .We have his attitude from the parties multiplicity in the Islamic framework the possibility of reconciliation between these Islamic parties and the secular organizations and establishments as a civilized and reality framework to be clear to us the Saied attitude of the establishments' work in the Islamic framework. In the other meaning, does the Saied believe in organized establishment in the Islamic standards framework? If it is so, then what are the justifications of this reconciliation between the establishment and the Islamic version? For this, the chapters of this thesis express these attitudes that Saied Fadhlullah has presented.

From the first chapter, after we have his life and the environment that he was born in, raised up and affected by them, this chapter studied the political authority of Fadhlullal and his attitude of the jurist's rule theory and his criticism of marxian and capitalism in his thinking. The second chapter has studied the particism in Fadhlullah's thinking the legality vision of the multiplicity of the political parties in

the Islamic framework , Fadhlullah's attitude and the legality vision of the parties, the political multiplicity in the Islamic framework, Fadhlullah attitude of the secular parties and the possibility of Muslim's participation the secular establishment framework.

The third chapter has came to treat the subjects the thinking activity of Fadhlullah which were represented in the relationship between Muslim in the Islamic government and his political position conditioning from how the Muslim has the right of publicity in the Islamic government framework in the political authority in it and what are the objective mechanicals that really achieved to Muslim in this framework and how to treat it.

In addition , the Said attitude fromcitizenship and its component's then the conclusions has came to put the concentrated summaries for this study which clarify and analyze the end which we have reached in the political thinking framework study of Said Mohammed Fadhlullah. At last, the resources come which we depended on in studying and analyzing this thesis.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>MOHAMMED KADIM HASHIM</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The state in contemporary Shiite Islamic thought</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>Interested in Islamic political thought Shiite contemporary subject of the state much attention, and this was the focus on all aspects of the state starting from the concept and ending with the purpose and objective of the set up and through how to create what is necessary by calling for this, and what are the main theories and best for the rule of the state, and these positions as well as other topics the focus of this study highlight came in the following chapters: -</p> <p>The first chapter titled (what the state in political Islamic Shiite contemporary) included Mbgesan first is the concept of the state and its components in the political Islamic Shiite contemporary, and which was divided into two requirements the first is (the concept of the state) and spoken language idiomatically, and the second (the elements of the state) , The second topic is the origin of the emergence of state and the necessity and functions in the political Islamic Shiite contemporary, which is divided into three demands was the first in (out of the emergence of the state) and who speaks for the interpretation of the Shiites for the origin of the emergence of the state, and the second (the need for the state), which speaks about the need for community of the state and obligatory in the Shiite ideology, and the third (and functions of the state), which speaks of the functions of the State Islamic political thought in contemporary Shiite.</p> <p>And Chapter II came under the title (the Imamate and specifications of the ruling Islamic political thought of the Islamic Shiite contemporary) and ensure Mbgesan, the first is the ruler in the political Islamic Shiite contemporary, who spoke for the Imamate and its status and characteristics and manner of appointment because the country's leadership in the Shiite ideology is vested in the imam, and department to three demands, the first in (definition imam and its status and validity) and the second in the (specifications of Imam) and third (How to set the Imam) The second topic is the specifications of the ruling Muslim at the time of occultation, which deals with the country's leadership at the time of the absence of the infallible Imam and to whom was assigned the leadership, where a partition to the two demands, was the first in the (ruling at the time of occultation), which means those who give him the power at the time of occultation, and the second in (specifications ruling Islamic at the time of occultation), which speaks of the qualities that must be held by the person to be governor of the state.</p> <p>The third chapter is (state theories of Islamic political thought in contemporary Shiite) who talk about the theory launched by Shia intellectuals of the state through the basis of political legitimacy</p>	

possessed by the Governor and the Department to Mbgesan, the first basis of legitimacy

God's direct (the monument), during which a study of three demands, and was the first in (the meaning of political legitimacy) and the concept of political legitimacy in general and in relation to the Shiite ideology, and the second in (the inauguration of the ruling as the basis of the legitimacy of divine direct) and third (the theories that emerged from the this basis) where they were talking about four theories came into this basis, the second topic is the basis of the legitimacy of God \_ the People, was divided into two demands, was the first in (the selection of Governor in accordance with the basis of the legitimacy of God \_ the People), which speaks about how to choose the ruling in accordance with this basis, and the second (the theories that emerged from this basis), where the speech was five theories within this basis.

The fourth chapter and the last of this research is (a theory of clerical rule model applied) and ensures Mbgesan, the first theory of Wilayat al Faqih assets theory, where they were talking about him all stages of development experienced by the theory in the demand of the first under the title (the historical background of the mandate of the jurist) The second requirement under the title (the powers of the guardian jurist) where it was addressed to the powers given by the Shiite ideology of the Wali al-Faqih, who heads a political power, and the second topic is the theory of Wilayat al Faqih practical application, where the study of the experience of the State of Iran as a model for Shia State, in the two demands, the first in (the theoretical foundations of the state-Faqih in Iran) which has been the study of the theory of Mr. Khomeini, the founder of the Islamic Republic in Iran, the second requirement in (the practical application of state-Faqih in Iran) which has been the study of some constitutional provisions relating to Balambages that have been addressed in all our research this.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>ASEEL HAMZA KHANGER</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Georgian - Russian Relations After the Cold War</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>After the end of Cold War and the disintegration of the Soviet Union These transformations led to the crystallization of a set of variables and issues that affected Georgian – Russian Relations Which Witnessed a period of conflict and confrontation between the two countries because of these ( the domestic, regional and international ) factors and variables. This study contains three chapters and a major review of historical development and the stages by the Soviet Union underwent until its disintegration into 15 countries.</p> <p>The first chapter deals with the factors and variables in the Georgian – Russian Relation through three sections .The first section deals with internal variables ( South ossetia – and Abkhazia).The second section deals with regional variables ( Turkey and Iran).The third section deals with international variables ( The United states and the European Union ) .</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the Georgian – Russian relations after the Cold War through two sections . The first deals with the Georgian – Russian relations in the age of President (Boris yeltsin), and President (Putin), The second section deals with the age of President (Medvedev) .</p> <p>The third chapter deals with the future of the relations between Russia and Georgia through 3 sections.The first section deals with the likelihood of continuing conflict and confrontation.The second section deals with the possibility of solving the crisis and improving the relations.The third section deals with the possibility of continuing situation of no war and no peace .</p> <p>In the conclusion , the study finds that the Russian – Georgian relations are still affected by variables and political , economic and security issues between the two countries. collision and conflict between the two countries can shift into framework of cooperation and solving the crisis if the Georgian regime changes its attitudes and western aspirations .</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>SEENA'A Ali Mahmood</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Multi Parties in Iraq after 2003</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>Iraqi political scene witnessed an emergence of a number of political parties after the fall of the Ba'ath regime on 9-April -2003. Some of them were old , others were formed after the changing of the political regime . Some of them had a wide popular basis, others missed that ,some of them are strong ,others are weak . So the Iraqi political scene includes Islamic ,national and secular parties.</p> <p>These parties and political powers allied with each other on national and sectarian bases depending on coherence principle that is based on allocation as one from of state management forms that led to deactivation of the political decision , legislation and supervision which are considered as safeguards from the oppression of the executive authority .The mechanism of allocations was not in legislation only but passed to the government as a whole and many ministries are subjected to one party which issues the decisions of that ministry .</p> <p>This scene has not stayed as it is .2010 parliamentary elections had witnessed alliances of parties and political powers that are beyond sectarian bases and comprises mixture of candidates and adopts an oration far from sectarianism.</p> <p>Emergence of indecisive electoral results with outcomes threatening the political process ,the national joint government comes to represent an outlet and a moderate solution among struggling requests, maintaining national contract and avoiding a civil war by depending on the mechanisms of the previous stage meanwhile the population needed to transcend the negative points of the previous elections to reach political maturity in the following elections .Settlement achieved when 2005 elections were held.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>HUSSIEN ISSA ATHEEB</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Freedom In the Islamic Political Thought</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>This research regard to study the issue of freedom in the Islamic political thought today as it was formed of freedom an important focus within the interests of this thought taken up and comment explaining the concept and a researcher types and specific and emphasizing safeguards and this study attempted to Proceed these issues by Divided into three classes, as well as an introduction and a conclusion with the main findings of the research conclusions singled out the first chapter in the conceptual framework and intellectual assets of freedom in the Islamic thought and contains two chapters dealt with the first of them to the conceptual framework of freedom in the Islamic thought and included four demands of the first freedom language idiomatically and The second freedom grant divine and third authenticity of freedom and the fourth should be freedom, either the second part shows the assets, intellectual freedom in the Islamic thought and included three demands of the first freedom in the Holy Quran and the second of freedom in the Sunnah and the third of freedom in the approach to the successors of the Prophet and his family either chapter other on the types of freedoms in thought ,Islamic political contemporary and contains two chapters presents the first of which individual freedoms in the political ideology of contemporary Islamic and includes two requirements the first personal freedoms and the second intellectual freedom The second chapter presents the public freedoms in the political ideology of contemporary Islamic and includes two requirements the first political freedoms and the second economic freedoms and the third class deals with the limits and guarantees of freedom in contemporary Islamic political thought and contained Two chapters first of which deals with the limits of freedom in the Islamic political thought today includes three demands of the first not to exceed the Islamic law ( Sharia ) and the second no harm to others and the third not to harm self or the second topic addressed the guarantees of liberty in Islamic political thought and contemporary comprised three demands of the first rule of Islamic law and the second principle of equality and the third Justice judges .</p> <p>Then comes the conclusion, which includes, as noted previously the main conclusions of the research which showed the importance of freedom for human beings and how that man did not have the freedom real sense, but came when Islamic religion, which release the man and assured him his freedom and gave him the full right to practice in all areas of legitimate and properly and regular and permanent achieve through good and happiness in this world and the afterlife</p>	



## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Zainab Abd Alkareem Abd Rasool</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Political Thought of Bertrand Russell</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>We may consider this study which titled "political thought of Bertrand Russell" as a completed part in the theses and dissertations long series which had devoted to studying the political thought for intellectual figures who were known in politics field, and all we can say that the individual efforts in each study all can be described as honest and deep.</p> <p>In fact this thesis focuses on political thought to a thinker who was known with the most arguable thoughts and attitudes concerning politics, sociology and religion, effecting strongly in contemporary intellectuals generation, as he was the last contemporary philosopher and the most famous one.</p> <p>Russell had launched so did this study from a corner stone, which ruled his ideas and could be named "peace and violence rejection ", we could blindfold replace it with all titles of his political and social books. Even if he talked or defended or criticized or formed an idea in a book here or an essay there, he was motivated from his peaceful sense and his liberal soul that looking for tolerance.</p> <p>However the authority had the odds in his opinion as a means not a goal to reach the individual and community's aim which in his perspective is to acquire happiness.</p> <p>He successfully phrased his ideas respecting authority from all its sides in a way fits the harmony and compatibility between his ideas and his philosophy combined with emphasizing and persistence in preserving human dignity and individuality against despotism of state or community</p> <p>That may interfere with individual affairs and abuse his freedom.</p> <p>Russell was a man of letters as much as philosopher combined with the elegance style, strong thought and precise expression, that named as twentieth century Voltaire dedicated most of his life in thinking and meditation. In addition to his scepticism this word which controlled his thinking along with his life. And he tried to spread and prove it, he consider the word scepticism the only fact that he knows and admit as a method.</p> <p>There was a terrifying evil resulted from World War1. altered most of his previous perspective, He became horrified when he saw the most high-bred and civilized continent decline to barbarism , exchanging killing and bloodshed , ruled by despotism tendency , so he rushed to oppose the war with</p>	

his usual determination . This led him to be thrown in prison for a while. Exploiting this imprisoning period in writing and creating,

Among his many fruitful good ideas, which came to his mind and he put it down in writing after the two world wars , and tried for a long time to develop , mature, and spread out was " World government" which can be consider as a direct result of war affected on Russell badly. This ideal thought he dreamed about in his complete consciousness, with sharp mind and wit.

However this idea makes us have a little stop and examine the compatibility between this thought and the way by which he calls for considering his realism.

The enthusiasm he used to prompt this idea seems to be familiar, but the utopianism encircled this idea with some weaknesses points and argumentative lines regarding the formation of world government added specialty to his thought.

The core of world government is the role it can play in settling world peace as it may be the highest authority in the world. Russell wanted it to have the use of materially and spiritually powers, the first power guaranteed the nations and states obedience, the second ensures acceptance and submission well to it.

Although this idea gave as imagination regarding Russell's big concern towards humanity future and his permanent attention to preserve human civilization, it may lead- according to his thought - to despotism and subjugation that Russell had always warned in his writes, actually what does it mean when Russell called for establishing this government by violence and war method by the most powerful state in the world? And what guarantee that we could have after this state gets the power and monopolization of mass destruction weapons, it will respect the human rights and liberty for less powerful states? And what will make it accept sharing principles with authority on equal bases?

Anyway Russell found an excuse for himself in the danger of human annihilation if the disputes and hatred continued among the biggest powerful states, and if it preserved its mass destruction weapons which may terminate all shapes of life, inconsideration their enemy or friend.

This idea was linked in a way or another, or became a result of his previous ideas and opinions in totalitarianism which was prevailing at his time, particularly socialism, which emerged from it the Marxian socialism that be embodied later in Bolshevik system, this system ruled Russia from the beginning of twentieth century till its late years, for each one of these forms Russell had a word and an attitude.

Although Russell was a noble man from aristocratic class, inherited his family wealth and name, he abandoned his belonging and gave his fortune, and tried to live from his own work and writing, thus he wanted to prove to himself before anyone his strong beliefs in socialist ideas with his mind, heart, and conduct. This conduct and more may push back the accusation he faced as fame and money seeker through writing.

Going back to his attitude from Marx socialism, Indeed Russell does not stay within bounds of this

socialism, he marked down his attitude from philosophy bases, these bases mostly are: controversial materialism, class struggle in addition to surplus value theory, and of course he did not forget some bases and principles between lines Russell had pay them less attention comparing with the former ones, may be because these ideas had found the first application in Russia after Bolshevik Revolution 1917.

Russell had went there 1920 to inquire about the state of thing as they are, of course he had no pleasure about poverty, misery and grievance he saw there, and he was terrified by police ways of suppression.

He had no pleasure when he met Lenin the head of this new system for grudge which he saw in him.

As a result Russell figured out a sort of socialism allow as much as possible of political liberty with actual participation in decision making, and reduced as much as it can of state powers and authority upon its citizens, this is the point of disagreement with other socialists who claim for increasing this power more and extending it.

Finally we might have the right to say that Russell's words and sayings has special effect on soul, ringing voice in ears, specially his sounding expression about liberty, his firm convince in peace, his constant talk about tolerance with his participation in demonstrations, and even throwing him in prisons darkness, made him far away from philosophy characteristics who write from their ivory towers living in their fantasy, far off people's life and their problems, so this made him reach out the high caliber of the most prominent philosophers who paid their lives and freedom for thought and opinion, Consequently he affected in contemporary intellectuals' generation, and multitude readers specially this study writer.

Researcher.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>WALEED JWAAD JASSIM</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>American Foreign policy toward Sudan For Post-Cold warfare</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>The American foreign policy toward Sudan would launched by many considerations , one which is constant and other which is variable , the constant considerations pointed out to the importance of Sudan as state has area more than (2,5)millions Kms, the variable considerations , the variable one represented the political system nature in Sudan , this study would lunched from hypothesis that the American foreign policy toward Sudan has effected by adopting the delivering system governorate of Islamic project as program to rule the state . This study is divided into three chapters and conclusion , the first chapter would studied the history of American foreign policy toward Sudan , the second chapter would studied the effected factors on the American foreign policy toward Sudan , the third chapter has interested with studied the American foreign policy toward Sudan dimensions.</p> <p>The USA toward Sudan is lunched from their cosmic strategy situated in cold war frame , like , announcement of delivering forehead governorate from their Islamic directions which crosses the Sudan local boundaries . one of more important points of argument with USA.</p> <p>The finishing of cold warfare , collapsing the previous Soviet union , appearing USA as lonely paramount power, form as negative traces on Sudan , the new global system has crashed with Sudan system which has Islamic directions , hostile became bigger gradually between two countries.</p> <p>USA conducted an accuse to delivering governorate by Sudan abusing citizens human right of south population , USA accused Sudan by befriending the adversarial political system to USA like , (Iraq, Iran),classifying the USA system of international terrorization</p> <p>supporting. In addition to that, USA has adopted such logos to break down the Sudan governorate by dependent on the neighboring states(Eritrea , Ethiopia, Uganda), that policy became to max. by rocket bombing on Al-shafa factory on 1998 , that policy has continued throughout the administration (insular) To (connection) which considered of interior environment elements which represented by arising the influence of religious tory current.</p> <p>The events of 11 September 2001 have positive reflection on Sudan , its relationships with USA had improvement , after co-operation with them against terrorists, but that security won't cancel the</p>	

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American fear and trustless of Sudan system. Although , Sudan problem for oil equation production and exportation, which reached to some level of interesting to save all required and enough conditions to solve for civil war case, maybe on local level or territorial or international , oil became an aim including of American aims to stop the development of that country .

After delivering Governorate had employed religion with warfare in south , John Qrnq ran to weapons itself , because it was entering to obtain the Church supports for him then Christian west The American interesting with Darfore crisis is appeared on two political and humanitarian sides , which belonged to adopted new current tory after 11Sept.2001 events in American foreign policy. The future detection is not presaged of noticeable recovery in American direction policy toward Sudan , because USA saw in Sudan recent ruling political system different of aims and intents on region from one side , and dissimilar

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Mithaq Menahi Disher</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Pragmatism In contemporary American political thought</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	Out thesis deals with one of the most important themes in the contemporary political thinking, i.e. pragmatism in the contemporary American politic thinking. The necessity requires the division of thesis into three chapters in addition to an introduction and a conclusion. Chapter One studies pragmatism and its type in which the concept of pragmatism was tackled in language and in terminology, and the features and types of pragmatism in general. That was tackled in the first inquiry, while the second inquiry tackled the non- American western philosophical origins of pragmatism starting with the ancient Greek philosophy and the medieval philosophy. Even though the origins of pragmatism in these philosophy do not seem mature enough, but they were paving the way to the philosophy of pragmatism. The third inquiry was concerned with the cultural and intellectual origins of American pragmatism which dominated the United States before the pragmatism thinking is	

manifested in the American pragmatic thinking officially on the hands of Peirce, which has become intellectual cultural origins of that thinking on the American level,. In addition to that, the foundation and development of American pragmatism was tackled.

Chapter Two tackled pragmatism for the American notables like (Peirce - James - Dewey). Those thinkers were have been treated each separately. The chapter was subdivided into three inquiries; the first inquiry studied the pragmatic thinking of Peirce in terms of concept of pragmatism and the effect of Kant and the two theories of meaning and thinking which was concerned to the study of the standard of truth in the pragmatic thinking of James. While the third inquiry was concerned to the study of pragmatism for John Dewey as instrumentalism in his thinking, which is one form of instrumentalism forms that associated with Dewey in relation to the relationship between the individual and the group and also the relationship of the national and the humanitarian and his criticism to western nationalism.

Chapter three which was entitled (pragmatism: the Base - the Methodology - the trace in the contemporary thinking),which studied in three inquiries. The first inquiry tackled pragmatism and the bases of the American contemporary thinking, through which the intellectual bases of the American contemporary thinking (religious, political, economical and pragmatic base), and how pragmatism penetrated inside the contents of this bases and its role in the formulation of the American contemporary thinking. The second inquiry was concerned with the study of the new pragmatism and the realistic approach. Pragmatism was studied in its new form and with its contemporary pioneers. Also, the relation of the realistic approach with pragmatism thinking which formed the pivot of the American post-war policy and during the cold war were treated. The third inquiry,(Effect of pragmatism Thinking in American contemporary political thinking) studied the end of history and the civilization clash and their effect in the formulation of the American civilized project and in drawing the American strategy following Cold War and the fall of the communist bloc and to affirm the flow of the American policy in the absence of an enemy.

The study comes up with a conclusion that the pragmatism thinking was behind the American contemporary policies all and it formed the intellectual historical thinking of the pragmatism thinking and the American policies since independence from the English colonial until this day. That is not due to void ,which was dominant in the American continent, but for the flexibility of this thinking and its future insight and readiness of time and place. pragmatism is in the American frame of mind in all details. That was clear after the cold war and the disintegration of the USSR as an ideological system before the liberal pragmatism system. To affirm that pragmatist is the right in the political thinking arena.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>HAIDER ZAID ABOOSI</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Iranian-US relations since 1997-2010</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Introduction</p> <p>Received Iran with great interest in the past, and increased interest them most in modern history since the discovery of oil in the early twentieth century, as well as characterized by the location of the properties geostrategic, the most important: it connects the Middle West and overlooking the Arabian Gulf waters warm, which has long sought Tsarist Russia and Then the Soviet Union to reach him, and increased conflict over Iran in the First World War, as was the area of influence of Britain, and during and after World War II, as the United States tried to make it Msadda overall penetration Communist direction of the Levant, prompting the United States to impose policies certain or support political parties at the expense of the other, as happened in 1941 when it was disqualification satis Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran and the inauguration of his son's suit (Mohammad Reza) or, as happened in 1953 to bring down the national government led by Mohammed Mossadegh and incident nationalization of Iranian oil and that was one of the reasons the President and the job that prompted the United States to support Mohammad Reza Shah of Iran and strengthen regional at the expense of countries in the region, holding treaties with him led to the dismay of a large inside Iran, especially in the middle of religious leading the Ayatollah "Ruhollah Khomeini," at the beginning of the sixties of the twentieth century, after the death of religious authority, Mr. Hussein Albrujerdi in 1961, and it was a grave mistake committed by the Shah is a heavy reliance on U.S. support, and not to listen to the requirements of the inside Iran, ignoring the extent of pride in particular the Iranian people on one side, and the power of the religious trend rooted in Iranian society by another , so he detained Ayatollah Khomeini in 1963 threatened execution or exile, and increased internal conflict later between the monarchy existing between the opposition diverse orientations other hand, the latest of which was the fall of the "Mohammad Reza Shah" in a popular revolt major was - Conclusion popular revolts in the twentieth century, was filed in the leadership of that revolution - and of Ayatollah Khomeini - slogans hostile to the hegemony of the West - especially the United States - and hostile at the same time (for Israel), which turned</p> <p>The Israeli embassy in Tehran to the headquarters or the Embassy of Palestine after the issue of the Muslims first, prompting Western powers to boycott Iran and its blockade for many years, paid Iran during a heavy price was the death of Ayatollah Khomeini in 1989 had a significant impact while changes later, as giving way to take over leaders more pragmatic and less committed constants and determinants ideology - HASHIMI RASVANJANI - even though they represent the leaders of the</p>	

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revolution and the men, but they responded to the pressure and dealt with it realistically, it was the end of the Iraq war - Iran and then the Iraqi occupation of Kuwait, and subjected to military operations of the coalition forces led by the United States ended the strength of regional budget to Iran, a significant impact in the direction of Iran to build its economy devastated by the war, as well as the claim of the Iranian people - after reordering of the war - economic reforms to improve the reality of living deteriorated, was associated with the emergence of a new generation away relatively slogans Revolution - prompting At the end of the matter to its impact on the political life of Iran was the university students and young people who were born before and after the revolution are behind the rise of the Reform Movement, which is leading the Mohammad Khatami in 1997, demanding political reform and economic openness to the world, including the United States, but by the wisdom and strength conservatism and the hardline policies of the United States against Iran, and other factors that led the lead to a decline in the power cord, and return to the tension in the relations between the U.S. and Iran, but differ in terms of the intensity of what was going on at the very beginning of the Islamic revolution in Iran in 1979, has remained those relationships of interest and controversy prompted many to study and followed because of its implications for regional and international mission, especially after the attacks on the United States on September 11, 2001, and the U.S. war on terrorism, and then described Iran as part of the axis of evil, and Matlaha escalation of about nuclear file or support terrorism or opposition to the peace process in the Middle East.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>MUNAA SHAKIR SHEHAB</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Nature of the Relationship between the Authorities of the Federal Government and the Authorities of the Territory Government(Methodical study of model Iraq)</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	<p>It was necessary for us to say that the federal state and the state vehicle that is simple, but it's one country and that the backbone of this system is the Constitution, which works on the distribution of competences between the constituent political units of the federal state.</p> <p>Perhaps the question of agreement on what the federal government and the governments of the regions of the terms of reference during the federal Constitution is one of the most complex issues experienced by the authors of the federal constitutions so cannot imagine having a federal system without the presence of the distribution of the terms of reference in the Constitution.</p> <p>That Deztourahumajmuah the legal rules that define the system of government in the state and the</p>	



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terms of reference of the three powers and abide by all laws the lowest rank of the pyramid legislature, the law must be envisaged constitutional rules.

Mini to the legal system as a whole should be governed by the rules of constitutional and it follows that the state authority of the state authorities can not exercise any jurisdiction except in the border built by the Constitution, and that these legal rules are the rules of regulatory Social affected by the circumstances surrounding Of her adapt and the needs of the group The amendment constitutions necessity dictated by years of evolution.

If the constitutional rules did not originate in order to rebel against the amendment, but was responsive to the rule development and related items .

It could be argued that the amendment is a matter referred to by the constitutions and addressed in some of the materials and can confirm that prevail and the upper in most constitutions federalism is the federal law central to regional law, the permanent Iraqi constitution for the year 2005 included in Article (142) the possibility of amendment.

The material (115) and (121) of the permanent Iraqi constitution new pose extremely dangerous for the future of the constitutional system of Iraq because of the exclusion of the constitutional principles generally accepted and Nglipema interest, local regions and provinces on the national interest of the public when Tardahma or so shall amended in conformity with these principles, including conformity with the constitutions of countries that followed the federal system is a system of judgment.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Hasan naji saeed</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The problematic of the relation between the legislative &amp; executive authorities in the Iraqi political regime</b>	
Year	<b>2011-2010</b>	
Abstract	Gone through the process of building the Iraqi political system after the fall of the dictatorial regime in (9/4/2003) several stages began managing the Coalition Provisional Authority (CPA), and then write the permanent Iraqi constitution for the year (2005) and the referendum in (15/10/2005), and is still ongoing, and accompanied the process of building this system abnormal conditions weighed	

heavily on the nature of the system and on the mechanics of his work, which led to the creation of problematic outcome between the three authorities, especially between the legislative and executive branches.

So came this study modest to discuss the nature of the Iraqi political system and the mechanics of his work and the circumstances that accompanied the process of building this system, through the study of legislative and executive powers and the nature of their relationship, and then study the future of the Iraqi political system in light of the relationship between the two powers.

Accordingly, we divided this study tagged (the problematic relationship between the legislative and executive power in the political system of Iraq) to the three main chapters, as well as the prologue and epilogue, the first chapter came to study the legislative authority in Iraq after the (9/4/2003) t (power Legislative .. Establishment and terms of reference) which are distributed in three sections, namely, Section I (legislative power in the interim government), and the second part (the legislative power in the transitional government), and Section III (legislative branch of government standing constitutional). The second chapter of the study he carried the title (the executive branch .. Establishment and terms of reference) and also distributed to the three sections, namely, Section I (the executive power in the interim government), and the second section (the executive power in the transitional government), and Section latter (the executive branch of the government of the Standing Constitutional). As for the third quarter and the latter came under the title (adaptation political and constitutional political system of Iraq), which are distributed in three sections, namely, Section I (platforms adapt to the political system of Iraq), and the second part (the nature and the nature of the political system of Iraq), and Section latter (the future of the Iraqi political system ).

The study conclusion included the most important findings of the study's conclusions and recommendations.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>MOAAED JABBAR HASSAN SALEH</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>State in the thought of Ibn Khaldun and Hegel comparative study</b>	
Year	2011-2010	
Abstract	<p>This research handled the State, that has a very important and pivotal role in the center of political thought, anciently and recently, east and west. This is what we tried to follow carefully ,for each of the Ibn Khaldun on one hand, and Hegel on the other hand. And the effort to make for a comparison between the intellectual tendencies in this regard. And requests to address this issue to divide this study into three chapters, in addition to a prologue and epilogue.</p> <p>The first chapter discusses the purpose of research in the curriculum vitae and intellectual of Ibn Khaldun and Hegel, and it seemed that they originated in the middle income families, and obtained - with their de facto intelligence and common sense – good education paved the way for their genius and the development of their intellectual faculties, with erudition and the acquisition of books and frequenting the libraries. Moreover, we see that there is a similarity in their Political environment, which is the same as tension and chaos. So they tend into an attempt to deal with the challenges and surrounding circumstances to set a number of intellectual propositions, including the (state) which had an important position.</p> <p>The first chapter consists of two sections, the first is dedicated to the study the life of Ibn Khaldun, from birth until death,and what happened between those two points of the events, and with all of the activities at all levels and trends. The second section is dealt with the biography of Hegel in the same previous mechanism , we cited in these two sections the statements of both thinkers, with reported of whom accompany them and their students, as well as the comments of contemporary thinkers and researchers. In addition to the conclusion to monitor and summarize the foregoing.</p> <p>The second chapter, it has built around three sections, the first one is single to investigate the concept of the state, and to focus the light on this humanity phenomenon, since the beginnings of Greek thought down to Ibn Khaldun and Hegel. While the second section has come to view the establishment of the State, presenting an overview of the most prominent theories in this matter and the various ideas. while what the third section heads to clarify the need and purpose of the State, the importance and its a non-achievable goal.</p> <p>The third and final chapter, contains three sections, as follows: The first topic listed the pillars of the state and its major characteristics : the territory , the people, Government, and the others .In the second section, we discuss the function of the state, which varied according to the most prominent</p>	

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schools of thought that had prevailed during the history of mankind. Finally, the third section deals with the state and its various stages, which are divided between the emergence and life and then retreat and collapse.

At the end of the study there is a conclusion within the summary of the findings of this study in general.

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