

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	ADEL ABDULHAMZA THGEEL AL - BDEEWY	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	THE IMPACT OF Geopolitical Codes on the Strategic Perception of the United States of America after the Cold War	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>This study emerges from the importance of the relation between strategic perception and the geopolitical codes that the state pursues in its strategic hypothesis. So the strategic perception is connected mostly to substantial realization by comprehending and reasoning of means and purposes. Therefore; strategic perception is a full-fledged process evolving into three secondary operations: research, preference, and comparison among alternatives and choosing the best of these alternatives. Realization of purposes and interests is a systematic analytical process to the nature of the dominant facts and relations in the external and internal environment of the state which invokes the latter to demolish all threats imposed by this environment on states purposes and interests.</p> <p>Geopolitical codes are a set of strategic hypotheses placed by state to formulate its foreign policy including the evaluation of districts geographically through which it achieves its purposes that is of strategic significance by defining interests that are liable to sources of threats and make plans to face these threats. Accordingly, the dissertation is divided into four chapters and a conclusion.</p> <p>The first chapter deals with the theoretical and conceptual framework which is subdivided into two sections. The first section deals with "Perception" as a general framework, and the concept of strategic perception. The second section tackles the concept of geopolitical codes in three pivots: the geopolitical concept, the concept of strategic codes, and the relationship between strategic perception and geopolitical codes.</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the theoretical and intellectual frameworks of geopolitical codes and its impact on American strategic perception subdivided into two sections. The first studies liberalism and its intellectual contributions in evolving a strategic perception conforming with these liberal frameworks. The second point deals with the concept of neo-liberalism and its reflection on this realization. The third and fourth points study intellectual frameworks evolved in reality within the context of liberalism and neo-liberalism, such as "End of History" by Francis Fokoyama, and "The Soft Power" by Joseph S. Nay. The second section concentrates on five points, the first deals with realism, the second with neo-realism, the third and fourth study two intellectual models of traditional realism and neo-realism with Briginiski "Big Chessboard" and Huntington "The Clash of Civilizations". The fifth combines the previous liberalism and realism through studying the concept of neo-conservatives and their impact on the American strategical perception.</p> <p>The third chapter is entitled "the development of the applications of The United States of America</p>	

geopolitical codes". It is of three sections, the first studies the development of the American geopolitical codes since inception until the second world war. The second section deals with these codes in the Cold War era by dealing with the codes and procedures on which the American strategy depends in formulating its foreign affairs. The third section tackles these practical procedures since the end of the Cold War through many codes on which American presidents depend in building their strategies to deal with the international order.

The fourth chapter tackles the future of the geopolitical codes in the American strategic perception through three prospective scenes. The first is an attempt of formulating geopolitical codes by the United States based on absolute unilateralism and constructing an empire (control) due to owning qualified elements and factors. The second is basing the formulation of the American geopolitical codes on multipolarity (losing control) as major powers rose to great power which compete the United States on the international order hierarchy. The last is based on unilateralism of restricted-participation in a leadership framework because of the parts of the international order. The conclusion sums up the findings of the study in the four chapters.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Muntasser Majeed Hameed	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Role of Leaderships in Transition of Political Development in the Arab Eastern Countries	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>This thesis is entitled (The Role of leaderships in transition of political development in The Arab Eastern Countries: A Comparative Study: Iraq and Lebanon as Samples,1990-2010)</p> <p>The title reflects the problem of the study and its basic variables upon which its structure emerged .</p> <p>The problem of the study is the role of political leaderships in the process of democratic transition , It includes many questions such as, what is the required role of political leaders of the Iraqi and Lebanese systems in the transition process ,what are its conditions and requirements of that role, and what is the context and the format it should be.</p> <p>The variables are : political leadership as an independent variable, political development as a mediator variable, and democratic transition as a dependent variable.</p> <p>On the basis of the above , this study is divided into four chapters.</p> <p>The first chapter tackles the theoretical framework which is entitled "leadership,political development,and transition-concepts,elements,and mechanisms",which is subdivided into three sections,each one tackles one of those three variables successively.</p> <p>The second chapter is entitled "transition basis and leadership structure in Lebanon and Iraq",which is subdivided into three sections,the first deals with historical data,the second is devoted to the current fomula of transition in Iraq and Lebanon while the third deals with the political structure in Iraq and Lebanon .</p> <p>The third chapter is entitled" The environment of transition and structural variables for modernization in Lebanon and Iraq",which is subdivided into two sections, the first addresses the internal environment, the second addresses the external environment.</p> <p>The fourth chapter is entitled" the Leadership and Transition: decision frames and tools of mechanism", which is subdivided into three sections, the first is devoted to impact of informal frames in that context, the second and the third tackle the role of leaderships in that context in Lebanon and Iraq successively. Finally, the conclusion sums up the next required step from the political leadership along the transition course .</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Falah Khalaf Kadom	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	State-building experience in the Arabian Gulf Emirates model	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The phenomenon of the state is considered to be the highest political discipline man could ever reach in the modern age, existing in Europe for the first time , after Westphalia conference in 1648, in order to organize interrelations in communities. State had passed through different phases to have its final shape ,in organizing the relations between the authority and individuals ,by which it is realized in the present time, as a dynamic phenomenon of the rate. Whereas in the Arab Gulf , most of the states existed during 60s and 70s of the 20th century. The colonial powers controlled the destination of the area for a long time, Besides the political authority in emirates and tribes in Arab Gulf and Arabian peninsula were based on tribal concepts held by families reached the ruling court through historical evolution. Some of these families had an important role in discarding Portugal and Persian control . Besides, they had tribal roots when their sheikhs signed protection agreements with Britain at the beginning of the 19th century , which in turn provided them with political and military support.</p> <p>These Families enjoyed a special position in the social-class regarding trade , pearling and a agriculture. Ruling discipline in these emirates was based on one- person ruling which never allowed at that time to put a written constitution clarifying the nature of this ruling in each emirate including public authorities, individual rights, liberty, etc.</p> <p>The ruler managed the emirate`s affairs without limits to his authorities, but the accepted customs and traditions ,moreover he supervised civil and legal justice . colonial powers worked hard to enable them keep their social-literary privileges and fortunes, but deprived them of a real political influence or control since colonials were the actual rulers in the area . This class of sheikhs was a national symbol with no content .i.e. ,kept as followers or fronts to legitimize some of their policies. These classes and elites controlled the state with possessive and spirit of proprietary where they were keen on practicing all kinds of monopoly regarding authority and fortune and excluding other classes of independents and opponents at the same time from involvement in ruling. Consequently , this spirit led to deepen levels of political exclusion especially those of societal and economical, and narrowing of political contribution in making decisions concerning modernizing the society.</p> <p>Thus, the Arab Gulf states were born weak carrying the crisis of their legitimacy and their connections mostly with experiments of colonialism.</p> <p>This is demonstrated in the structural weakness along decades which forced them to resort to violence so as to overcome weakness and solving legitimacy problem .The concept of state in the</p>	

Arab Gulf was not a product of economic ,cultural, social and political development of its communities ,but came as a result of outer factor and a response to colonial , tribal and sectarian requirements.

This emergence contributed in existing weak ,rootless and distorted states which, in turn, came with a special nature concerning the basis of ruling techniques. This helped in their retreat , suffering from many constrains and interior and exterior challenges.

The U.A.E. formed a milestone in the history of the area, which is demonstrated in the role of sheikh Zayed Bin Sultan Al-Nhaiyan who proved that high hopes cannot be achieved without a strong and aware leadership embodying thoughts and sacrificing for them to become a concrete political and economic reality.

Today ,the Gulf states face a number of challenges standing against its development and strengthening its construction. One of these is the ability to establish a new and non-circumstantial concept of citizenship ,modernity and political culture that provides opportunities for social- partnership in making decision concerning the foundation besides , diversity of income sources to maintain economic achievements and the demand of population balance that treats the abnormal situation in which the citizens found themselves minority in their countries .Also, finding a regional system in the Arab Gulf area to keep security against threats from beyond boundaries.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	Political Thought	
Full Name as written in Passport	Tariq Abdulhafidh Adnan	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Authority Alternation in The Contemporary Islamic Political Thought	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The transition of authority is one of the important political issues that concerned contemporary scholars and thinkers due to the nature of the relationship between the ruler and the ruled ; and the negative impacts and connotations it bear if it was abused if not succeeded peacefully.</p> <p>The study starts with a conceptual framework Its first chapter was devoted to study of the concept of authority in the political thought in general ,pursuing the concept of authority alternation in the first section and its methods in its second section .The third section studies the concept of authority ,its alternation and its source of legitimacy in the Islamic political thought .</p> <p>The second chapter entitled (methods of authority formation ,its decline and the process of its alternation in the traditional Islamic political thought),deals with two sections .The first studies ways of authority formation and alternation through (consultation – succession – text and will –and defeat and triumph) . the second deals with the ways of the decline of authority and its alternation represented in (death of the one in authority –resignment of the one in authority – impeachment of the one in authority – and revolting violently against the one in authority).</p> <p>The third chapter tackles the method of authority formation and its alternation in the contemporary Islamic political thought which evolved in three main methods :method of choice , method of appointment and Method of election .</p> <p>The fourth chapter tackles the problems accompanying the ways of authority for mation and its alternation in two sections .the first deals with problems of formation .the second deals with problems of alternation.</p> <p>The conclusion leads to the fact that the current concept of authority alternation has not been used by the Islamic political thought neither conceptually nor politically in practice. through the study we have found that the Islamic political thought substitute the idea of impeachment in the Islamic concept with the idea of authority alternation in the western concept ; on the consideration that the qualified ruler in Islam stays in his office as long as the conditions of his appointment are active .whereas the idea of authority alternation according to the western concept assign a time –span even if the conditions remain active ,so, the idea of impeachment differs from the idea of alternation.</p> <p>The study sums up a group of conclusion which reinforce the hypothesis of the research and prove to affirm the possibility of making use and employment of some of the implications of the Islamic sheria to adopt authority alternation ever if its basis and pillars are western – originated.</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Khalid M. Jawad	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Turkish Policy Towards The Middle East in The Period Between The Years 2002-2010	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Turkey's foreign policy has attracted much attention recently, whether on level of the European Union or the Middle East or the United States. Indeed, It has passed in deep transition, having a significant impact on the degree and quality of activity of Turkey in the Middle East.</p> <p>Turkey re-discovers the Middle East after being ignored by the secular Turkish establishment loyal to the West for decades . Turkey came back strongly to the equations of the Middle East after a long absence, through a balanced regional and emerging policy put its country at the center of events, after it has booked to Turkey the status of "regional reference" in the region, where recent years have seen a growing interest in Turkey's role in the Middle East and its issues, especially since the arrival of the "AKP " to power in Turkey</p> <p>In 2002 Leaders of the new government was keen to emphasize the adoption of a new vision of the policy of Turkey and its external relationship as a centralized state in the various departments to which it belong and success in the Middle East departments. It is accompanied by the increased presence and activity of the Turkish role in many of the central issues in the Middle East, with regard to the issue of Iraq or the Multiple paths struggle of Arab-Israel or the Crisis of Iranian nuclear program, or reform issues in the region with its various dimensions and other issues.</p> <p>The importance of this study lies also in the timing ,Turkey today is in each case and issue of the Middle East in particular , and in the regions surrounding the Middle East, and is the foreign policy less what can be described as a case of large dynamic carrier initiative , not reactive.</p> <p>The emphasis on Turkey's regional role in the Middle East is not unusual, it is a Middle Eastern Country, it is difficult to ignore the region, but new is the extent to which it rushed which is certainly not confined to economic and security aspects, but beyond that also to the political aspects ,especially that Turkey occupies a sensitive strategic status .</p> <p>This study starts from the premise that the new Turkey under " AKP ", painted the same way between the East and the West in response to local regional and international variables . In order to prove the validity of the hypothesis of the research the study is divided into an introductory chapter and four main chapters.</p> <p>The Introductory chapter deals with Turkey's regional position in the Middle East, so that the content and essence of the study focuses on Turkish foreign policy in the Middle East, which requires a review of the concept of the Middle East and its strategic indication, and then highlighting the motives of</p>	

Turkey's interest in the Middle East region .

The first chapter addresses the issue (variables affecting the Turkish foreign policy towards the Middle East) in three sections .The first section deals with the process of decision-making in Turkish foreign policy, while the second section concentrates on the study of the ingredients Turkey enjoys to support its foreign polic

enjoying with its strategic location and huge military force and economic and demographic characteristics. The third section studies the external variables that affect the adoption of Turkey's foreign policy towards the Middle East.

With regard to Chapter Two (determinants of Turkish foreign policy towards the Middle East) the importance of the impact that these determinants add on the behavior of Turkish foreign political decision-maker to the Middle East . These determinants have been treated in three sections , the first section deals with the importance and impact of the economic interests of Turkey in the Middle East, and the second section studies the impact of minorities as a Determinant of the policy of Turkey's Middle Eastern and the third section focuses on the most important determinants which are the issue of water, and used by Turkey to achieve two goals at the same time as a means and an end in order to achieve the objectives of Turkish foreign policy in the Middle East region. The third chapter of the study, (Turkish foreign policy towards Middle East after 2002), deals with the orientations of Turkish foreign policy towards Middle East after 2002, since Justice and Development Party took the power in Turkey, and in four sections . The first section includes the new premises of Turkish foreign policy, Middle East returns to be a position of being looked forward by Turkey increasingly, Turkey has increasingly discover the importance of the East to strengthen its international position and internal prosperity. The other three sections applies models to Turkey's Middle Eastern policy requires realistic foreign study behavioral practices to Turkey's Middle Eastern policy, starting the second section of Turkish foreign policy towards the Arab states. The third section concerns Turkish foreign policy towards Israel, and finally the fourth section Turkish foreign policy towards Iran.

Finally, The fourth Chapter of the study concerns monitoring and exploring the future of Turkish foreign policy towards the Middle East through three sections, the first is devoted to futuristic scene of Turkish foreign policy towards the Arab states, while the second section is devoted to the scene of futuristic Turkish foreign policy towards Israel, then the third section focuses on the futuristic scene of Turkish foreign policy towards Iran.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	Political SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Jamal Taha Ali	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Mechanisms of Democratic Shifting in Africa Nigeria as a sample	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The (democracy shifting) or (democratization) becomes one of the concepts that is casting widely since eightieth of the last century , accordance to the new circumstances of the world which represented by disintegration of the Soviet Union and moved most of east and middle Europe from one party systems into democracy systems , in addition to unaccompanied role of USA after the cold war and her pressure in cooperating with her western allies on the African countries that have dictatorial systems to leave these systems and follow up the democracy approach which depends on multitude of parties and respect the human rights . The resistance powers for these systems and the powers that want the democratic have utilized this situation and start demanding to adopt the democracy option. Then external and inner elements were collaborated and pushed the African political systems to shift from the military and one party system that controlled on the African countries after independency since beginning of sixties till the beginning of seventies of the last century .</p> <p>This shifting required available of some mechanisms that help to achieve this shifting, the role of these mechanisms didn't limited on achieving this shifting but includes accompanying the democracy after shifting. The democracy in the African countries faced many troubles and problems, and the future of democracy in these countries depends on the ability of these countries to get over those problems and how these mechanisms are available.</p> <p>This study comes to materialize from hypothesis said that there is a group of mechanisms helps to achieve the process of democracy shifting which happened in Africa during the nineteenth decade of the last century, in order to face this hypothesis we will start with a groups of questions and we will try to answer them in this study, the most important questions are :-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1-what are mechanisms or means that can assist the African countries to achieve the democracy shifting2- Is the positive role for these mechanisms leads to make this shift or the bad acting in some of these mechanisms assist on this shift .3- Is the role for these mechanisms finished as soon as shifting into democratic rule or its role will continuous to accompanying the democracy after this shifting .4- What is the democracy future in Africa? <p>We tried to prove this hypothesis as well on the sample specials for studying which is Nigeria .</p>	

In order to make sure of hypotheses above mentioned, the thesis made in three chapters proceeds with an introductive topic , in addition to the introduction and conclusion , depending in our research on several curriculums like systematic approach , historical approach and comparative approach .

The introductive chapter comes as a study of concepts to explain the meaning used for some concepts listed in thesis .

The first chapter entitled as introduction of political history of Africa, which contains three main themes: first one entitled as the Islam and geographical discoveries in Africa and it has divided into two quests: the first one is Islam in Africa and the second is the geographical discoveries in Africa, the second theme entitled as the trading of slaves and Berlin conference that divided into two quests: the first is the slaves trading in Africa and the second is Berlin conference and dividing the African continent , the third theme entitled as the violence and the dialog in the political history in Africa, it is distributed into two quests : the first is violence in facing the arbitrariness , the second is dialog in facing arbitrariness .

The second chapter focus on studying the democracy shifting in Africa and mechanisms of this shifting, this study made in three themes: the first one focus on the democracy shifting in Africa and it has divided into two quests : the first one is entitled as the regime of one party and military systems in Africa , the second entitled as democracy shifting in Africa , the second theme deals with the mechanisms of democracy shifting in Africa by two quests : the first entitled as constitution reformation and the economical element , the second is the civil society and education, the third is to study the democracy future in Africa .

The fourth chapter focusing on studying the sample of thesis which entitled as the mechanisms of democracy shifting in Nigeria and it organized in three themes: the first focus on studying the political history in Nigeria, the second entitled as mechanisms of democracy shifting in Nigeria, the third focus on studying the democracy future in Nigeria .

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Hade Mashaan Rabee	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Religious Reform in the Contemporary Islamic Political thought	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Religious reforms is considered as one of the calls recommended by the political Islamic thought to be a cure for one of the main reasons for underdevelopment. It is also a step towards social and political reform as it provides intellectual perceptions about the issues that is related to this aspect like the issue of the relation between the religion and the state and the relation between freedom and tyranny.</p> <p>Islamic reformists believe that a proper consideration of Islam cannot be done without taking these issues into account, Create new concepts about them, re-study the Islamic thought in the light of the new experiment and the logic and the development of the human sciences. This should include reconsidering the understanding of some reference texts and judgments, criticizing many of the illusions and religious treatments and theological misconceptions which Muslims have long taken for granted since the intellectual decline, aiming at achieving harmony between the purposes of the religion and the interests of the believers.</p> <p>The study aimed at exploring the issue of religious reform from all its aspects and from its various dimensions in the ideology of the contemporary Islamic reformists. The significance of the study springs from the topic it tackles which is related to renaissance and progress which Muslims try to achieve. It is also related to violence and atonement under the name of religion which our contemporary Arab and Islamic society witness nowadays. These phenomena destroy and scatter the nation, therefore they require an Islamic reform project to get out of the impasse that we live in since September 11, 2001 events in the United States of America.</p> <p>The thesis is divided into five chapters; the introductory chapter was devoted to state what is meant by the Religious Reform in the Contemporary Political Islamic thought, while the first chapter tackled the issue of the intellectual reference for religious reform represented in the heritage and the mind. The second chapter took care of the issues of state and power in the ideology of reformists. The third chapter was for the issue of freedom in the thinking of reformists. The fourth chapter discussed the issue of religious tolerance and the relation with The Other in the thinking of reformists. The study ended up with some conclusive remarks which are summarized as follows:</p> <p>1- The definitions provided about the religious reform focused on the concept of re-reading the religious thought rather than reforming religion itself.</p> <p>2- One of the demands for religious reform in our communities is the the case of decay and underdevelopment experienced by the Islamic countries and their people. One of the reasons for this decay is the religious ideology.</p>	

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

- 3- The contemporary Islamic reformist ideology calls for giving the space for the Ejtihad again as it is a basic condition to develop, reform and renew our life. It also believes that cancelling the role of Ejtihad was one of the reasons for the underdevelopment our nation.
- 4- The contemporary Islamic reformist ideology has achieved an undeniable progress in presenting ideological and theological views for many of the new and old intellectual and political issues.
- 5- The contemporary Islamic reformist thought is still in need of consolidation and deepening for its alternative proposals. It is also in need of developing a more comprehensive intellectual project that is in line with the Current reality.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Asaad Kadhum Shebeeb	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Contemporary Iranian political Thought Abdol Karim Soroush As Model	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Abstract</p> <p>After the death of Ayatullah khumeini, the leader of the Islamic revolution in Iran, the Iranian society face a number of political problems among the key argumentative questions in the Iranian political thought, were the calls for reformation modification and development in the form of government, these argumentative questions reached a crtical point especially after Mohmmed khatemi became apresident. It was represented by a group of cultural currents that tried to combine Iranian values, like religion, and Western thought The best examples for that are: muhammed mujthid shebstery,muhsin kedivar, mustsfa malkian and the one this study focusseson is Abdol Karim Soroush.</p> <p>Soroush is distinguished by a philosophical strength and renewal restoration throries where he relied on western critical – epistemological approach. That made him depends on the style of deconstructing religions and political Premises prevalent in Iran. He called for the purification of what He called "the religious heritayeige" of Iran.</p> <p>Soroush,s opinions caused a great distinction between two things: sacred religions values and changing knowledge, knowledge applicable to discussion and improvement towards perfection. He calls this the theoy of "Qabdh" (holding) and "Bust" (letting go) a term he borrows from Sufism or Islamic mysticism. This dissertation deals with the attempts in Iran by soroush and a group of other thinkers from different juristic, critical and philosophical schools of thought. The theries is divided into five chapters and a conclusion. the First chapter studie what the "reformation" and "contemporary Iranian political thought" are The first section In the defines the term "reformation" and related other terms like "change" "restoration" "enlightenment" "renaissance" and "revolution". It also discusses the limitis of researching these terms in contemporary Iranian political thought to wefind the reasons are related to a number of characteristics of religious thought in iran like: the national ideological, geographical position theological, pistmological and philosophical heritage. The study also relies on representatation and exampling in dealing with thinkers. Although e explored ideas of reformation preceeding and contemporary to soroush,s philosophy the second section is dedicated to soroush biogrsphy and career his intellectual development, assisting resources in his critical thinking and major works. The second chapter, which is entitled "the roots of reform in Iranian political thought" starts in its first section with an account of prevoious ideas of reform in Iran particularly. The second section traces the signs and indications of the tobacco revolution and the impact of the modern ideas and thoriesthat entered Iran with the "mashrutia"(conditional) morement.</p>	

This impact opened the door for argument and creates a large philosophical and religious movement. going on with this movement and argument the researcher dedicates the third chapter to the directions of political thinking in conservative religious trend. Whereas section two explores the emergence of the reformation current in the public and official spheres election of 1997 at mahammad khatemi won the presidency with remarkable majority. This was followed by the growth of modern ideas and theories among the youth, young clerks and students of theology. The question that arises here is whether this victory can be related to the philosophical and political ideas, such as the one that calls for the multiple levels of meaning in reading and deepening the idea of religious democratic government in the political level, by the big poles (representatives) of this trend. and looking for reasons that led to the appearance of this current and the growth of its ideas among its members. Those members were considered structural and ideological conservatives at the early years of the Islamic revolution. Chapters four and five are dedicated to soroush's reform theories. The fourth one is about soroush's religious and cultural reform. Section one follows his religion reform focusing on his theory of "Qabdh" and "Bust" or "fear and hope" (holding and letting go) in Islamic sharia with its epistemological extensions such as distinguishing between secondary elements of religion. It also explains his belief (faith) in "religion pluralism" that has clear structures and purposes. He considers this pluralism as the best attempt of reform to get out of the dilemmas of calls for the "openness" in religious, ethnical and political levels. Soroush believes that intellectuals have to carry this message.

The fifth chapter is about political reform in his thought in order to show his deconstructive style of the government. The first section explores soroush's critical philosophy of the Iranian contemporary political scope. Section two discusses soroush's counter political theory to "wilayat al faqih" (the supreme government of the religious jurist) the so-called religious democratic government.

The conclusion sums up the findings of the study. It briefly restates and approaches soroush's reform ideas comparing them to other thinkers showing similarities and differences.

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ibrahim Hardan Matar	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	China's Foreign Policy Towards the Arab Gulf Region After the Cold War and its Future Prospects	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>China's Foreign Policy Towards the Arab Gulf Region After the Cold War and its Future Prospects</p> <p>Since 1978, substantial changes have taken place in the people's Republic of China, especially at the political leadership, as a result of which, the country has witnessed an extremely successful economic reform and has made it the first in the world to achieve economic growth rates. On account of this straight fact and owing to China's huge diverse capabilities, a great number of academics and experts in international affairs as well as politicians and decision makers have begun to attach much importance to the emergence of such power together with its possible subsequent effects in international relations. The People's Republic of China (PRC) has placed a high priority on her economic reform for two obvious reasons: to build her own entity first and to ensure for herself an international position on the map of the world in the future. To achieve this goal it has excluded the ideological factor as an effective policy factor in her foreign policy and has put the economic in its place as a satisfactory substitute. As a result, China's foreign policy has become more flexible and open in its relations with the world countries and most particularly, the Arab Gulf region. This is mainly due to the fact that the Arab Gulf region occupies an important geostrategic position and enjoys a mass of great riches on which China's basically relies. However while China's foreign policy towards the Arab Gulf region has assumed economic, political and security dimensions it entails that China's policy makers should take all these factors into consideration in order to get much benefit for their country.</p> <p>The primary aim of the present study is therefore three fold: to examine at greater length the reasons what have given rise to China's policy, to show the stands regional and international power as regards what policy and to study some future trends in the light of the current data. The study has come up with number of results the most prominent of which is that China's foreign policy trend towards the Arab Gulf region is predominantly economic. With this aim in view, China's has made every possible effort to maintain its ever growing interests in the region in such a way that makes her avoid any thing that may adversely affect these interests.</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Najim Abid Tarish Al-Gizey	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The pluralism and Its Impact On The National Unity A Study In The Malaysian Approach	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The present study is an attempt to analyze the relation between acknowledgement(of pluralism) and recognition and establishment of the national unity in Malaysia .it is amatter too much of the importance and sensitivity in the Malaysian society of well-known of its plurality for it is divided into different ethnic groups, of whom are:Malay, Chinese,Indians,kadazan,and Aibans.</p> <p>The fundamental problem which the study shows is the national unity in Malaysia ,it is considered as priority of the political system.thereforeachieving unity ,the country cannot reach its own stability and development unless recognizes that it embraces many branched groups whose distinctiveness must be respected .hence,there is a deflective relationship between pluralism and national unity confirmed by the historical factuality where the monomial outlook can be applied so as to establish the national unity in Malaysia and this comes to failure and it, inapplication, leads to weaken the national unity. Here, again pluralism is a strategic alternative that accepted all entities of the county.</p> <p>The study gives rise to many hypotheses one of which is the admission of the pluralism in country. It is a strategic choice,if ,where adopted, leads to establish stability and expand the national cohesion more than adopting or imposing a regional or monomial method in establishing the national unity, for the opportunities for monomial trends through certain periods of the country history lead to future tensions and ethnic clashes which reflected negatively on the economic growth and stability of the national unity and adoption of pluralism in Malaysia is which still and facing challenges at various levels.</p> <p>Hence, the present study, howeverattempts to answer a basic question concerning the adoption of this pluralismwhich participates to sustain the national unity in society of pluralism like Malaysia, or it lends to impair the national unity and the alternative to be applied, and how to establish the stability and economic growth in cases of a variety and ethnic, cultural and religious pluralism.Also, itshows how active the trends could be, so that the end goal might be accomplished.</p> <p>Researcher</p>	

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College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Mourtadha shanshool sahi	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	View of the Arab secularism streams to the political dissertations of contemporary Islamic movements	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The sight of Arabic secularism orientations towards the modern Islamic movements is the critical and negative sight which depends on considering these movements are expiatory and extremist and they distant from revival and opening.</p> <p>This legic cannot be generalized on all Arabic secularism orientations because the mentalist sight towards the Islamic movement to approach and treat with them . And there is no idea to consider the Islamic movement completely are extremist and fundamentalist.</p> <p>According to these consist of four chapters ;the first chapter deals conceptual introduction which includes the secularism ,the definition of secularism and introduction to secularism in the modern Arabic nation ,in addition to the modern secularism powers.</p> <p>The second part presents the concept of Islamic movements and the closed concepts from this concept, it presents also the reasons which cause to born these movements.</p> <p>Second chapter ideas with mental bases which support the Islamic movements and secularism orientations,it divided into two parts ,first one deals with mental bases for Islamic movement which represent by two important bases;first the close relationship between political authority and religion authority which represent the appropriate climate to establish ,the second basis which represents in holding the Islamic state.</p> <p>The second part presents the mental bases to secularism orientations which represent by two bases ,first is the separation between the political authority and religion authority which causes to hold the state.</p> <p>Third chapter discusses the reason for struggle between orientations ,also the matters which causes the closing between them.</p> <p>the first part considers the reason for cultural and mental struggles.the second part focused on the metting ways which present by facing the external and internal powers.</p> <p>Fourth chapter deals with the relationship future between the secularism orientations and Islamic movement . it deals with three parts ,first one clarifies the sight in future to Islamic movement .the second focuses light on the bad life to the Islamic movement and secularism powers and the ways to stand with these in future .third part deals with solution to the main problem between two orientations (the relationship between the state and religion).</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	ASAAD TARESH ABDULRIDHA	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	FAILING STATE A THEORETICAL,POLITICAL AND ANALYTICAL STUDY OF THE SITUATION OF THE STATE IN THE ARABIAN COUNTRIES	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The form of the state has been the essence of the work of all specialists in political science, since the creation of the state.</p> <p>The failure and success of the state has been measured internally through its policies toward its citizens, externally, through its policies toward the neighboring countries and its condemnation to the use of violence in solving internal problems no matter how powerful the state is.</p> <p>There are so many criterion and measurement to differentiate and distinguish among states, good governance is one of the most important criterion which has been used by different institutions of the United Nations for the last twenty years, to evaluate the practices of the state in managing its policies in its developmental programs, Also, we have given different definitions to the failed states and those concepts related to it.</p> <p>We studied the formation of Arab states and the problems of the modernization, they initiated. We also studied the constitutional and political social infra-structure organizing the work of those states, Because of the difficulty of studying all Arab states; we chose three Arabic states to represent the others. Those states are United Arab Emirates, Mauritania, and Somalia</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Wajeeh Afdo Ali	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Political Change Approach in the Thought of the Contemporary Islamic Movements	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>This study is titled "The Political Change Approach in the Thought of the Contemporary Islamic Movements".</p> <p>The approach to political change is an urgent need to achieve the desired change in various fields of life, especially political, economic, social and cultural rights. This includes the change if the capital towards a state transition until it reaches to the state desired in the future and modify the political map of the list, and may be able to contemporary Islamic movements, as one of the political spectrum, fundamental in the arena, which has been engaged in political struggle, which seeks, through curriculum specific and accredited to it, to gain access to political power and strongly enter into power, and then achieve political change is required, and influence in the post-political change, and go beyond historical experience and theorizing to see the Islamic express the idea and the project of the Islamic state, founded on political reform and economic reform, and the establishment of public liberties and democratic society in accordance with the al-Shara Islamic, and the reform of internal corruption and development and the rebuilding of the Muslim community, enhanced and deliver him safely, each building on its vision of an Islamic contemporary.</p> <p>The thesis consists of a preface, five chapters, conclusions, and recommendations.</p> <p>The firstchapter handles the concept of political change in two main sections, the firstsection deals with the concept of the approach, while the second one takes the concept of political change and its means.</p> <p>The secondchapter deals with the Political Change approach in the thought of the Contemporary Islamic Movements, by dividing it into two sections, the first one concentrates on the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood, while thesecond section specializes in the study of the Reformist Movement in Iran.</p> <p>The thirdchapter shows the notion and attitudes of the Political Change Approach in the thought of the Contemporary Islamic Movements. Also this chapter is divided into two parts, the first part deals with the Political Change Approach in the thought of the Jama'at-e-Islami Pakistan,whilethesecond part specializes for studying the Political Change Approach in the thought of Al-Qaeda.</p> <p>In the fourthchapter the researcher deals with the Political Change Approach in the thought of the Contemporary Islamic Movements by taking two samples, the first sample is Hizb Al-Tahrir as a title of the first section,and the second sample is Lebanon's Hizbullah, as a title of the second section.</p> <p>In the fifthchapter the future of the Political Change Approach in the thought of the Contemporary Islamic Movements, is divided into three parts, the first is the future of the peaceful approach, the second</p>	

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

is the future of revolutionary approach, and the third tackles of the mixed approach.

The thesis ends with several conclusions, and list of references used by the researcher.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	MUNA HAMDHI HIKMAT	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	Iraqi federal political forces and its impact on the political life of Iraq	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Federalism is considered one of the issues that has occupied and still occupies the Iraqi public opinion since and even after the fall of the Baathist regime. When the Iraqi constitution was issued, which Iraqis voted for, it confirmed that Iraq is a independent and federal state. As a result federalism turned from a desire and claim into reality.</p> <p>But the controversy did not end at this point because most Iraqi political powers vary in their opposition for federalism, some refer it to the sectarian motives, others believe it to be the main reason of dividing Iraq in the future. But these concerns are exaggerated because the supporters of federalism offered a clear and logical reason. One of these reasons is that the majority do not prefer separation because it is good for them to rule an united country, rather than ruling part of it. It is also confirmed in the Iraqi constitution that oil and other resources belong to all Iraqis and not only to one province. In addition, the experience of Kurdistan did not lead to separation; on the contrary it led to the progress and development of the province on different levels.</p> <p>Therefore, this study is divided into an introduction, five chapters, with the conclusion which includes the most important conclusions reached by the study. The first chapter deals with the concept of federalism as a framework, and other theoretical concepts that relate to this concept. While the second chapter is devoted to study the intellectual roots of federalism starting with Western civilizations, passing through the Arab world and ending with the model of the study which is the Iraq. Chapter three discusses the visions of the Iraqi political powers that are against or with federalism and their justifications regard.</p> <p>The fourth chapter focuses on the reflections of federalism on the Iraqi political life. The study ends with Chapter five which deals with several scenes and provides a visualization of the prospects for federalism in Iraq, and whether this experience will lead to success or failure in the future.</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTRTNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Saleem Gata'a Ali	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The American- Chinese Competition towards Africa after the Cold War Sudan as a case study	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The end of the Cold War led to the emergence of several indications and signs of the retreat of the strategic importance of the African continent. But another trend appeared in the field of the international relations confirms that Africa no longer occupies the great importance for the world powers. This trend is based on the decrease of rates of aid and loans offered by these powerful states to Africa, and on the extent of the commitment of African countries in the democratic transition and respecting human rights, as it is later called 'the political conditioning'. In addition to the emergence of East European countries which follow the approach of economic reform, a matter that leads the powerful states to offer these countries aids and loans instead of offering them to African countries on the other hand.</p> <p>But since the mid-nineties of the last century many opinions opposed to this trend, believing that the importance of the African Continent increases particularly at various levels of economy, security, military, and politics. Thus, this importance pushed some countries to move towards this strategic region in order to increase their international power and expand their domination on the world on one hand and to dominate sources of energy and raw materials which those countries depend on in their industries.</p> <p>Africa has acquired an increasing strategic dimension in the past few years despite the exclusion that it suffered by the previous decades, especially after the end of European colonization in the mid of the last century. The importance of Africa as well as international data have imposed on a number of world powers, particularly the United States and China to enter this competition in order to achieve their goals, interests, and other greatest gains.</p> <p>In this context, it is doubtless that Africa will witness a competition between the United States and China. What increase this competition are the changes in the international system since the end of the Cold War and the collapse of the Soviet Union, a matter that leads decision-makers in the United States to re-evaluate America's national interests and priorities.</p> <p>In spite of the difference in opinions, there is one fact that the role of the United States should be reinforced all over the world. Hence, the United States has started new steps towards Africa like expanding its domination, influence and interests in this vital region as well as trying to involve the continent in the world economic system. It also seeks to change Africa's ideologies towards liberalism. On the other hand, China starts to expand its domination all over the world, including the African continent, and that was the result of its economic development during last years. Therefore, China starts</p>	

to look forward and transcends its national borders searching for raw materials needed for its developed industries and finding markets to sell its products. China's economic, military, and cultural domination in Africa is considered as a form of competition to the growing U.S. domination in the continent.

This competition is an evidence of the economic importance of Africa on the one hand, and the development of the policies of those countries along with the new situation after the end of the Cold War on the other hand. Because these countries have sought to exploit the continent economically, politically and militarily, the competition between the United States and China intensified since the nineties till these days, as Africa has gained economic, political and military focus of both countries.

In light of the above, the study reaches to the following conclusions:

1. The African continent, on the contrary to most opinions that believe in its exclusion, has become of great importance in international relations. This importance comes from Africa's vast natural resources used in the world industries, in addition to its geo-strategic location as it lies on the very important waterways.
2. The increasing importance of the strategic pillars on which the U.S.-China competition towards the African continent depend on like Africa's strategic location, its natural resources, and being trade center.
3. Also this competition comes from the desire of both sides to control sources in order to deprive the other side from these sources, as well as to prevent other countries' domination that may affect their domination and geopolitical interests.
4. The U.S.-China competition towards Africa is based on a set of economic, political, military, and security factors which played an influential role on each one's interests in Africa. Perhaps the economic factor is at first because energy sources, oil, and natural gas have priority for the United States and China being the largest oil-consuming countries. Therefore, the fear of stopping oil supply and the inability to achieve self-sufficiency will be reflected negatively on the economic and social conditions, as well as political situation in both countries. In addition to the wide investment chances that Africa allows for both countries through reinforcing trade and increasing the investment in the continent.
5. The mechanisms of competition between the United States and China toward Africa vary in a way that allows them to ensure their control over this continent. But in spite of the multiplicity and diversity of these mechanisms, it could be said that the economic means remain the most effective tool used by the U.S. and China to implement their strategy in Africa whether they employ this positively in form of aids or negatively in form of sanctions. This indicates to us that the economic means may be less dangerous than military means because its goals can be achieved after a long time compared to military means, and it is less provocative than the previous one due to its indirect nature which gives it permanence and continuity.
6. Sudan's possession of various possibilities and qualities qualify it to become as an influential power in the Arab and African surroundings, which is a good reason to make it a target of competing powers, particularly the United States and China. So if China's strategy in Sudan is based on economic considerations through reinforcing trade and the investment, especially in the field of oil, then the U.S. strategy in Sudan has not only economic goals, but political and security goals as well.
7. Despite the growing role of China in Africa, which is considered the U.S. strongest competitive in the continent, but China still has limited capacity at the international level. As a result, China should be more careful in coordinating its policies with African countries especially those which are under U.S.

domination and rich with petrol, because China lacks American economic, political, military, and cultural action.

8. Recent international data suggest that the current US-China competition towards Africa will not be based on the military confrontation and violence. It is likely subjected to means of control and command in order not to lead to a sever tension.

In light of the above, cooperation will be the scenarios of future U.S.-China competition towards Africa because there is no motive for the confrontation and conflict between the United States and China; in addition it is compatible for foreign policy of both countries in the foreseeable future according to the perception of the need of each country to the other whether economically, politically and security, and at both the regional and international levels.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	Atheer Edrees Abdulzahra	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The Process Fact of Building the Civilian Democratic State in Iraq after 2003 and its Future	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Iraq has witnessed after the change on 9/4/2003 an attempt to build a democratic state based on institutions and law. This attempt stands on a set of foundations which the constitution of 2005 founders tried to express them. Such establishment of a state is a simple matter as all previous similar attempts passed critical phases; therefore this Thesis will discuss this aspect due to its importance under the title of "The Fact of Establishing a Civilian Democratic State Process in Iraq After 2003 And Its Future".</p> <p>Despite our study of the process of establishing a civilian democratic state in Iraq after 2003 and its future, we shall explain in detail the meaning of Civilian Democratic State dealing with its elements, basis and its respective definitions and properties. We will discuss also in this research whether the Iraqi state has experienced the building of civilian democratic state since its establishment in 1920 to prior 9/4/2003 or not.</p> <p>As we will discuss the outcome of civil democratic state in Iraq after 2003 through discussing in constitutional texts after 2003 and the behavior of institutions and how to apply the concept of citizenship. As well, we will discuss the role of elites in this experiment to build a civil democratic state and the established constitutional institutions the after a year and their role in the process of State-building.</p> <p>The process of building a civil democratic state, undoubtedly, under the Iraqi situation, there will be motivated for the success of this process and ballasts may prevent its success. These motives and brakes to be discuss as well, as we will discuss the positives of this process if it succeeds and what may help this success and factors can fail it.</p> <p>We will discuss in the thesis a future vision for this process, and set success hypotheses of the process through a set of data provides help to succeed, and in case of lack of this success, we will discuss the alternatives of this process that could be the alternative of it.</p> <p>Thesis Hypothesis</p> <p>Through this thesis, we will examine the following hypothesis:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- To succeed the process of build a civil democratic state in Iraq, the elements of success should be available.- This process of build a civil democratic state in Iraq must have the national consensus, otherwise it will not continue. <p>Thesis Methodology</p> <p>The study has depended on more than one curriculum. as it began to study historical curriculum and</p>	

comparative approach in the study of the civil democratic state roots in the eras of governance in Iraq since the founding of Iraq modern state in 1920, Royal and Republican Regimes. The study ended with the study of curriculum analytical in future reading building the civil democratic state in Iraq after 2003.

Thesis Structure

In addition to the introduction and conclusion, thesis will be divided into four chapters; the first chapter of study will be devoted to discuss the essence and roots of civil democratic state in two sections. The first will deal with the definition of the civil democracy state of democracy and explain its factors, and the second shall discuss the roots of democratic state experience in Iraq and whether it is exists or not since the founding of the Iraqi state, with in-depth study of Royal and Republican eras.

The second chapter will be devoted to the study the Constitution and constitutional of two sections; the first will deal with constitutions after 2003, and in constitutional as institutional conduct and the citizenship between the constitutional provisions and practical application. The second section deals with the ruling elites, institutional building, institutions and their role.

Chapter III of this thesis is dedicated to study the motives and disruptors of building process of civil democratic state in Iraq after 2003 of two sections. The first will discuss the process motives of the democratic state by discussing the diversity of community management, achieving the Iraqi best interest and the effect of the international political situation. the second section will discuss the process determinants through the study of the impact of the dictatorial legacy, foreign presence, regional interference and the nature of the political culture of the Iraqi society.

Chapter IV will be allocated to the future vision of the construction the civil democratic state in Iraq after 2003 of two sections. first will discuss the possibility of success through the evolution of the institutions role and community awareness, and achieve economic and developmental gains. The second discusses the possibility of failure by discussing alternatives of civil democratic state draft, which is the occurrence of political fiefdoms, the emergence of a new type of tyranny and adoption of the Lebanese model in Iraq.

As I put this modest effort to members of the esteemed committee debate, my great desire is to correct errors and show comments to strengthen the scientific material in this thesis to bring it to achieve the level of ambition. no doubt, the rich experience of the esteemed committee members would be the best help after God (Almighty) for me to complete learning knowledge to serve great country my and its citizens, came in the Hadith: (seek knowledge from the cradle to the grave).

Recommendations

Through my thesis of "The Process Fact of Building the Civilian Democratic State in Iraq after 2003 and its Future", I tried to discuss the process of State Building after 2003 and I concluded a set of conclusions that I hope to contribute in the process state-building as my main goal is to achieve correction and reformation for this process.

The more this experience is need to achieve success is the approval of all community parties on the importance of resorting to the Constitution as ceiling of laws, and in the case of objections to some of its paragraphs, a modification to be conducted to the Constitution without suspending it.

Also, install of constitutional institutions and developing its work of is very crucial to the success of State-building process after 2003 since the institutional conduct will confirm the citizenship concept and comfort the citizen that his rights are guaranteed. However, very important institutions such as Presidency of the Republic Institution, as the Constitution protector, and the prosecutor institution and others still not undertake its responsibilities constitutionally drawn, and this is an immediate need to

correct for its importance.

The most prominent defaults of the constitutional institutions currently exist, including the parliament is weakness of legislative performance, as tens of constitutional laws, that we have mentioned in the thesis, did not approved yet what leads to different interpretations and conflicting of powers between opposing and beneficiary parties of those laws, and the monitoring performance is weak and almost non-exist.

The re-produce the same characters of the executive authority that do not mange to achieve success in their mission is not something wise, and will not pay only for more failure, as the Increasing of corruption indicators, lack of services and deterioration security is not a positive point and do not show success of the executive power. I am here not blaming an entity or someone the responsibility of the failure, but All participants in the executive authority responsible for this failure.

The judicial authority in Iraq suffer from weakness and appear often to be affiliated to the executive authority which cannot build a civilian democratic state under weak judiciary, so Returned to consider this authority officials and the laws that govern its institutions is very important.

The concept of citizenship must be transmitted from slogans to practical applications, through the legislative laws and to put the interests of citizens and nation over the sectarian, party national interests, and this is what the Iraqi experience is suffer from after 2003.

That there is a wrong understanding of to the federalism concept between separation and the expansion in powers through private readings of the Constitution, so it should reconsider the enacting laws of establishing regions and the nature of the relationship between Kurdistan and the Iraqi government, because it is not inthe proper context.

The cohesion of the Iraqi state after 2003, especially with regard to issues of importance is missing, so it must re-consideration to the State as it represents all identities of authorities for and societal attitudes.

The legacy dictatorship is the most prominent impedes to success the state-building process, however we recommend to deal with it in a wisely manner by returning and compensation of victims' rights and punish the offending without expansion in punishment. In addition, reconsideration of occupation period and all its laws, people and work mechanism is very important in order to distinguish between beneficial and harmful to the Iraqi experience.

The responsibility of ruling elites is great and influential in the success of the process, but the ruling elite today is not eligible to manage this role, so the responsibility of elites production able to toast the success of the process of Iraqi state after 2003, rests on the Iraqi people as the source of power and sovereignty.

The possibility of the failure of the process is exist due to a set of internal and external factors, so the Iraqi people should protect and defend his experience because the alternatives to the civil state democracy in Iraq will be bad choices and demonstrate their failure and cannot depend on them.

Any process of building a civilian democratic state, especially in countries such as Iraq would face obstacles in its infancy, however the most important reasons for its success is the desire to succeed and the following legal methods even of its long term. Iraqis today more than ever are required to comply with the language of law and respect for their previous suffering and overcome the past and look to the future in a wise eye.

And Allah is the aim of intention.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	Waleed Salim Muhammad	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Dissertation Title	The Institutionalization of Authority and The Building of Nation State (Iraq as a Case Study)	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The process of building nation state is a combinational accumulative one. It cannot be spontaneous, yet it is made through conscious and deliberate planning by the political regime. This process basically seeks establishing a community unity around the entity on which it stands. Thus, it requires an efficient bureaucracy in management of the construction process which requires the dismantling of the traditional system constructions, its affiliations, and sub-loyalties and repackaging and combining it according to modern formulations that the construction process needs in which loyalty and affiliation are just for the state through generating a sense of common belonging among various cultural groups by means of attracting local identities pushing them towards joining its institutions on the one hand, and through a rapid response for the demands of those groups in a way makes them feel the moral and material strength of the state and the necessity of its existence and persistence to satisfy those demands on the other hand; then generating a sense of belonging to the state and its institutions as a general common element which has the ability to satisfy the various groups needs. Thus, defending this common element becomes a sacred duty and a general right to the state of which the society is responsible finding itself in conformity with the state which is in turn identical with the society. This process requires a political regime that has legitimacy and based on institutionalization of power in order for the process to .achieve its objectives smoothly</p> <p>The project of building a nation state in Iraq failed in the two reigns, the Royal and the Republican. That was due to the dominance of political elite that went far in its conception of building the nation state when it dictated to society its conception of state building and national identity formation coercively, away from the reality of Iraqi society .which combines national, religious and doctrinal diversity and variety</p>	

Thus, it gave priority for the role of blood, history, and language in nation state building over the role of rights and duties, so it resorted to coercive methods in building identity with which all the values of citizenship were lost accompanied by its rights and duties

The research sets a hypothesis that establishing a state of institutions is the only guarantee that enables the state to encompass and mobilize society or recruit it in its service, then ending the bases of traditional distinction among its members. Here only becomes the citizen citizenship) a new concept and an original one to the collective) relationship. Hence, transforming unframed relationships and political activities into institutional relationships and activities or framed ones is the right path towards a stable and balanced political system within the frame of a state of institutions and towards a sound nation state building

In order to prove this hypothesis the structure of the study is divided into four chapters, in addition to an introduction and conclusion

The first chapter includes an attempt to determine the theoretical concepts on which the study is based classified into two sections. The first one determines the concepts of institutionalization, the role, and the position

The Institutionalization of Authority and

whereas the second one includes the concepts of building the state, the nation, and their mergence

The second chapter probes authority depths and its relation with the political phenomenon. It shows the concept of authority and its nature in the ancient societies, then its nature and the method it is institutionalized in modern societies. It also explains the relation between institutionalization in state building on the one hand and the way institutionalization affects the process of nation state building and forming the gathering national identity on the other hand. All this falls into two sections

The third chapter focuses on investigating the role of institutionalization in the project of building a nation state in Iraq. It tries to show this through concentrating on studying the problematic nature of the emergence of the Iraqi state and its impact on the nature of authority formation on the one hand, then the impact of the nature of authority on the Iraqi state building mechanisms on the other hand

The fourth chapter reveals what the future of building the nation state in Iraq is going to face in two key issues. The first opts for the necessity of institutionalizing authority and building the state of institutions and the state of law in order to confront the risk of disintegration and division. Whereas the second focuses on noninstitutionalizing authority, then personalizing it in the identity of sect or nationalism and then facing the risk of fragmentation and division which

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.Fall in two sections

Finally the current study remains a modest effort in the midst of researching and studying tackling state building by research and analysis

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Mahmood Azzo Hamdow Al-Hamdow	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	The renewal thesises in the contemporary Arabic political thought	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The study which is titled " The Renewal thesis's The contemporary Arabic Political thought" tackled the subject of the renewal across the clarification of the intellectual dissertation which are submitted for . renewing the Arabic political thought</p> <p>Starting from the essential hypothesis indicate that " the renewal dissertations of the contemporary Arabic thought are still in the stage of setting up and they did not develop to a general trend adopted by Arabic thinkers so as to purify this thought from its tendencies , duality, defects and stagnation" through . dividing the study into four chapters</p> <p>The first one tackled the theoretical and conceptual frame to what is meant by the contemporary Arabic political thought and its necessity . This will also be through two sections : the first one is about of what is the renewal , while the second one is about the necessity of the renewal of the contemporary Arabic . political thought</p> <p>As the second chapter , it tackled the principles of the renewal and its obstacles in the Arabic political thought by dividing it into two sections : the first one review the principles of the contemporary Arabic political thought . While the second one work for clarifying the obstacles of the renewal of . contemporary Arabic political thought</p> <p>As for the chapter three ; it discussed the subjects of contemporary Arabic political thought through dividing it into two sections : the first one is about the reason and the political speech , while the second . tackled the heritage and the modernity</p> <p>Then in the fourth chapter which titled the patterns of the renewal of contemporary Arabic political thought by classifying it into three sections the first one is concerned of the pattern of the criticism in the contemporary Arabic political thought, while the second is tackled the pattern of scale and identification in the contemporary Arabic political thought while the third one shed the light upon compositional . pattern in the contemporary Arabic political thought</p> <p>Finally the study finished by the consequences of testing the correctness of the above research hypothesis on the all result come from this study .</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	SALAMN DAWOOD ALAZAWI	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	(Justice and Development Party, A study of the origin) Turkey's internal and external policies	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>بعد انهيار الدولة العثمانية ظهر من يروج لفكرة مفادها أن الإسلام دين تخلف وتراجع، والعلمانية حركة نهضة وتقدم، لذا فقد تبنت العديد من الأنظمة السياسية في العالمين العربي والإسلامي مفهوم العلماني القائم على أساس الفصل بين الدين والدولة في بناء نظم دولها السياسية، وكان من أكثر الزعماء ترويجاً لهذا المفهوم حد التطرف هو (كمال أتاتورك) مؤسس الدولة التركية الحديثة. وعندما اتجهت تركيا منذ منتصف القرن الماضي نحو نظام ديمقراطي تعددي، ظهرت العديد من الجماعات والحركات السياسية الإسلامية والتي أطلق عليها (المتنورون الإسلاميون)، لتأخذ بزمام المبادرة في مواجهة التردّي الاجتماعي والاقتصادي الحاصل في المجتمع التركي ولتطرح نفسها كبديل أفضل عن الأحزاب والنظم العلمانية التي ظهرت على مدى تسعين عاماً، وقد تجسد نجاح الحركة الإسلامية التركية بظهور حزب العدالة والتنمية الذي تميز عن أسلافه من الأحزاب الإسلامية بنظرته إلى الإسلام كعقيدة للتدين لا تعلق عليها أي عقيدة على الإطلاق، وإلى العلمانية كضرورة للديمقراطية ولضمان الحريات، ويؤمن بالانفتاح على الفئات العلمانية واعتبار مبادئها عنصر السلامة الاجتماعية، وأداة تحفظ لتركيا مكانتها بين الأمم المتحضرة.</p> <p>شارك حزب العدالة والتنمية في الانتخابات التشريعية بوقت مبكر من تأسيسه واستحوذ على السلطة نتيجة للفوز الساحق الذي حققه في الدورات الانتخابية للأعوام ٢٠٠٢ و ٢٠٠٧ و ٢٠١١، نتيجة لخطابه الذي اتسم بالمرونة والتغير النسبي على وفق الحقبة الزمنية التي يعبر عنها ليكون منسجماً مع المتغيرات السياسية الداخلية والدولية، محدثاً تحولاً واضحاً عن المسار التقليدي للسياسة التركية، حيث تمكن من النجاح في مواجهة التحديات الداخلية المتمثلة بهيمنة المؤسسة العسكرية ومجلس الأمن القومي التركي على القرار السياسي ومصادرة حق الشعب في ذلك لعقود خلت. كما بدأت تركيا في عهد العدالة والتنمية تستعيد استقرارها الاقتصادي والسياسي بعد الأداء الناجح في دفع عجلة النمو الاقتصادي وإنقاذ تركيا من واقع الركود والبطالة والمديونية، وتبني سياسات المصالحة وتعديل الفهم الأحادي لهوية تركيا القومية عبر انتهاج الحل الديمقراطي والاعتراف بكل الأطياف الإثنية للدولة التركية، المتمثلة بمسألة الأكراد ومشكلات العلويين والأرمن، وفسح المجال لها للاشتراك في العملية السياسية على قاعدة المساواة في حقوق وواجبات</p>	

Abstract

المواطنة، أما على الصعيد الخارجي فقد أعاد حزب العدالة والتنمية تركيا إلى الفضاء العربي والإسلامي كدولة قوية ومركزية ومحورية تساهم في معالجة مشكلات المنطقة وتسعى للبحث عن دور مؤثر وكبير، من خلال تبني مفهوم العثمانية الجديدة، التي استبدلت فيه تركيا جدها الأوربي بأخر (شرق أوسطي) عربي إسلامي تجد فيه تركيا منتقفا لتحقيق طموحاتها في الزعامة الإسلامية، دون الابتعاد كثيرا عن المنظومة الغربية، حيث حرص الحزب على الاحتفاظ بعلاقات متوازنة مع الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وحلفائها في أوروبا و(إسرائيل) من منطلق الشراكة الإستراتيجية، وبما يحقق أهداف تركيا في الحصول على عضوية الاتحاد الأوربي الكاملة، وتصفير مشكلاتها السياسية والجغرافية مع دول الجوار بدعم أمريكي، ولتتمكن من القيام بدور فاعل في المشروع الأمريكي المتمثل بالشرق الأوسط الكبير، كونها أصبحت الجسر الذي يربط بين ثقافة الشرق الإسلامي وثقافة الغرب العلماني، بفعل النجاحات التي حققها حزب العدالة والتنمية، وأضحى بموجبه نموذجا للإسلام السياسي المعتدل، الذي تطمح في إتباعه معظم الجماعات الإسلامية في المنطقة، بعد أن تيقنت أنه لا بديل عن المنهج الديمقراطي في تحقيق أهدافها.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Akram Jameal Suleiman	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Military spending and achieving sustainable human development: Iraq As model	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>This study tags (military spending and achieving sustainable human development: As Iraq a model) the relationship between the military spending on the one hand and sustainable human development on the other. this relationship is one of the phenomena that distinguishes the international situation, as a result of International demands represented in the United Nations and UNDP to further progress in the areas of human development and states' acceleration to increase military expenditure, which form a great obstacle to achieve sustainable human development especially in developing countries in general and .Iraq in particular because of Iraq's position both internally and externally</p> <p>Hence the study begins with basic premise that military spending has significantly affected the reality of sustainable human development in Iraq in the various stages of the Iraqi state. Accordingly the study is divided into four chapters as well as the introduction and conclusion</p> <p>The first chapter, includes a study of the concepts. The second chapter was about the nature of the political system in Iraq. The third chapter is devoted to the study of military trends of the Iraqi political system. While the fourth chapter shows the impact of military spending on the nature of the development directions of the Iraqi political system.</p> <p>Finally, the study included a conclusion which sums up the most important findings of the study.</p>	

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	FATIN MOHAMMED RAZAAQ	
	() Master	() PhD
Dissertation Title	Tolerance in the thought of contemporary Iraqi political parties.	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>This thesis which titled "The Tolerance in The Thought of Contemporary Iraqi Political Parties" Supposes That Tolerance is a Civilian virtue and a political ,social, Moral, intellectual necessity Specially national , Religious denominational variety. Existence of Tolerance is not in the societies , have political only important to the society which suffers from clashes , but necessary also to all types of societies , .even in peace time</p> <p>While all democracy systems based on Multi parties , So characterizing these parties with Tolerance in .thought and practice is very necessary to achieve local peace and security and protects them</p> <p>According to that , the importance of this study to the country such as Iraq Rise from that it is one of the multifarious country and because it is now in a democracy changing period , the promote of democracy and achieve peace and national unity depend on political system and parties which is characterize with tolerance and that that spurred the study to choose patterns of Iraqi Parties which is Multi and variety intellectual and highborn in historical and political strife before 2003 and their role to run state .after2003</p> <p>.According to that the study divided into two chapters in addition to the introduction and conclusion</p> <p>The first chapter study the essence of Tolerance in two sections the first section contain the linguistic .meaning of Tolerance and historical origin</p> <p>The second section contains promotion of Tolerance (citizenship , democracy , culture and education for .(Tolerance) and obstacles of Tolerance (Fanaticism , despotism and violence</p> <p>The study of the second chapter depend on the first chapter to prove the existence of Tolerance or not and determine limited their types according to that the first chapter is not theoretical study but it's the .base for the other sections</p> <p>The chapter two contains the practical side to the first chapter which is contain three section , the first section study the tolerance in the thought of liberal Iraqi parties and choosing two patterns , first : the National Democracy party . second : the National Alwifaq Movement . and the second section study (the tolerance In the thought of Islamic Iraqi parties and choosing two patterns first : Al da'awa Islamic party</p> <p>The third section tackles (the tolerance in the Left wing Iraqi party) and ., second : the Islamic Iraqi party choosing two patterns , first : The Communist Iraqi party , second the National union Kurdistani party.</p> <p>the study contains an epilogue with number of conclusions and abstract English , and list of the sources upon which the student depended in carrying out this study.</p>	

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

**COLLEGE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE
UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD
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