

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Tawfiq Khalef Zaidan	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	THE STATE IN THE THOUGHT OF IBN KHALDOUN	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>THE STATE IN THE THOUGHT OF IBN KHALDOUN</p> <p>In an age filled with political, social, economic and even intellectual turmoil, Ibn-Khaldoun saw the disintegration and conflict between the emirs and kings of the dynasties. In addition, the external threats which accompanied the Arab rule in Andalucia were many. Therefore, Ibn Khaldoun focused on his work on the state theory, studying deeply the political experience in the light of "The Construction Theory."</p> <p>In this research, the researcher believes that the study of state in Ibn Khaldoun's thoughts is based on two phenomena: Construction and Destruction. Furthermore, the main base for that is "tribalism" which is considered as one of the complex themes. Thus, the researcher's attempt at treating this complexity through showing the role and effectiveness of tribalism in a state.</p> <p>Moreover, we have directed our main concentration on the contribution of tribalism in achieving unity and stability "construction", and on its role in disintegration and chaos "destruction". This requires precise investigation to know the factors and bases that take part in achieving construction, and to point out to the reasons of such destruction and chaos.</p> <p>The contemporary situation in Iraq motivated the researcher to recall the ideology of Ibn Khaldoun taking lessons and morals through the analysis of the Arab-Islamic state.</p> <p>The study aims at comprehensively encompassing the societal (political, economic, social or religious... etc) issues, knowing the action levels of each one of them by drawing their work mechanisms towards the State unity (the general tribalism), i.e. construction, or towards (split and division), i.e. destruction.</p> <p>The study treated a general hypothesis stipulated that the State has formed a central goal indispensable in the ideology of Ibn Khaldoun and this hypothesis achieved success in its proof by treating the sub hypotheses attached to it like the issue of political participation, peaceful deliberation of power, the issue of satisfaction and acceptance in establishing the State, the issue of economy and free competition... etc.</p> <p>The study is divided, in accordance to the inquiry contents, into five chapters: The first chapter entitled (The Definition of the State and its Formation) including two sections. The first section included of the definition of the state, and the second section searched phenomenon of forming the political society</p>	

(the State's Formation". As to the second chapter, it was dedicated to the study of the state's theories explaining the construction and destruction and their laws, including two sections. The first section sought to explain the most important theories of construction and destruction, and the second section came to clarify the laws of construction and destruction.

The third chapter tried through the study sections to form the regime (the political rule) and its nature including two sections. The first section addressed the rule form, while the second section manifested the nature of the rule form. Whereas the fourth chapter studied the foundations of the State construction including three sections to study its content. The first section contained the administrative foundation, while the second section addressed the economic foundation, and the last and third section dealt with the social foundation.

The fifth chapter entitled the State's ideological affiliation and the causes of destruction including two sections to study it, the first section searched the State's ideological affiliation and the second section searched the causes of the State's destruction.

The study contained a conclusion arrived at a result that Ibn Khaldoun inspired the notion of the State from a real vision acquiring its cognitive and scientific indication from the fundamentals of Islamic legislation (the Qura'n and the Sunna).

The study comprised of a recommendation saying: within the light of what Ibn Khaldoun presented of method in dealing with the States, it has many characteristics that make it more valid to study a State across the stage of birth, growth, prosperity and fading than any other method. Accordingly, the study suggested that it is better that the Islamic State be studied within a method closer to this endeavoring to deal with this State as a character or a distinct formation initially, a development, growth, shrinkage and a deterioration so as to abolish the disintegration method in studying the Islamic State followed in our Arab and Islamic universities, which cuts the context of this State and the unity of its subjects under feeble pretexts in what our universities call "temporal necessities" once, "methodology " second, and "specialization" third.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Jameela abdalhussen taher	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Problematic building a state of law Iraq a model	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The state of Law has a great importance as it guarantees the protection of liberties. This state is based on a set of factors and safeguards . The lack of any one of them affect the process of state building . <b>Constitution</b> , separation between powers , Independence of Judicial authorities ,recognition of and protection of individual rights and liberties represent the most important ones.</p> <p>Many of the elements of the promotion of this state have become available in Iraq after 2003 .The democratic regime ,and safeguards of rights and liberties have provided many mechanisms for separation of powers and independence of judiciary.</p> <p>Ironically , after 9years ,many indicators showed the absence of the state of Law because of several problems that are represented in demerits and blemishes of Constitution and rules that form political process. The overall result was the spread of corruption and lack of political and social conscience accompanied with regional and international intervention ,all of theses indicators have resulted in a weak political regime incapable of making the required changes.</p> <p>What can be deduced here that the process of state building , especially the state of law , requires correction of political process in such a way that guarantees activation of the role of formal and informal , political and non-political institution.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Mustafa Kamil Adulhassan Al-Daraji	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Basic Directions in American Contemporary Political Liberal Thought	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Presidential elections in the United States in 2008 showed a sharp division in the U.S. liberalism, and this division is not due to that ere , but it rooted to the beginning of the composition of the United States and this division, the result of several factors, religious, social, intellectual, political, made of U.S. liberalism recently divided to the two main trends, one conservative and the other liberal is coupled with Republican and Democratic parties, respectively, and became as a result of development of American history represents the Republican Party stronghold of conservative direction clearly in the new (neo), and the Democratic Party stronghold of liberal direction liberation clearly in the new (neo-liberal), and between these two great intellectual differences in spite of their agreement on the key principles upon which the United States of America.</p> <p>Conservative (neo-conservatives) controlled the United States of America for a long period spanned from 1980 through the arrival of former President (Ronald Reagan) to 2008, characterized the reign of the neo-conservatives in the U.S. in bad the internal situations and the increase in unemployment and the high level of of poverty line and a significant reduction in social and health services, either on the external level, has implicated the United States in external wars had exhausted the United States of America and tarnished the image of Foreign Affairs, all of these situations were a result of the ideas believed in this direction, such as Darwinism social and free market economy and state non intervention in the home and the individual and exceptional U.S. abroad, not to mention the</p>	

ideas and beliefs of the conservative religious right, which drew his ideas and beliefs of all the works of this direction on the level of internal and external.

Either freedom Liberal direction in the new (neo-liberal), is usually the rule stopping shortly after long suspend period and comes ascent to reform the internal situation and external deteriorating significantly, so the period of the neo-liberals as a result of response internal to those conditions and in order to fix it, so note their period (neo-liberal) is characterized by economic prosperity and improvement in social conditions and his desire to enter the state to achieve prosperity and justice internally, and an international system more stable because of their tendency to prefer the principle of dialogue and diplomatic on force externally.

And therefore there is a clear difference in direction of the American contemporary liberal political thought. as carried by each direction of ideas and policies of trying to apply in political thought order to achieve the main goals of the United States, and those ideas and policies of the main directions in American Contemporary Liberal Thought made American society in favor of free liberal direction (neo-liberal) and is supported by the arrival to the government after the 2008 elections, in order to repair the bad situation left by the conservative internally and externally, but that the survival of freedom liberal direction, may not be for a long time as a result detritions of the natural sit of the American people and the power and influence of the conservative and weak institutions of neo-liberal and division of the Democratic Party to several streams.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Husham Adnan WheebAlAnbaky	
e-mail		
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The International and regional competition in the Region of the Caspian sea 1991-2011</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The leave break up of previous soviet union, in the ninetieth of the previous century, empty part strategic in the area of pool of Caspian sea and other states round it, because these area become more important economical and crucial, this made to appear of regional-international competition not for it, but content most of independent recent republic of previous soviet union, especially republic of (Atherbegan, Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan),This consider of the fifth states contiguous in the Caspian sea and also Iran, union Russia, these republics could not ready to independent and also do not have Lowe structure and good management expire to rise the role of modern states. This made it to endanger and overcome from the regional and international powers to include it, and to establishment pass through basis on it to benefit from economical resource first, and to make the goalsGeostrategic linking of the goals of these states second.</p> <p>But the withhold geographic positions of Caspian sea, this made obstacle from benefit of the natural resources of this area, especially patrol future which store in it deepen, and because of not reach from any open nationalize seas which make the easy operation to transport the patrol and gas through the ships to the nationalization market which consumer it, in contrast from the market of the area of the Arab Gulf, for this reason the need appear to more of special strategic ventures to transport the patrol of Caspian sea depend on (pipe lines), this consider of the first of this ventures,</p>	

the united states of America and Turkey Ventures also the Russia Ventures, Iranian, Chains, which put to transport the hydrocarbons power from the closed Caspian sea and other states around it, which the same withhold Geographic position to the export sea port in the black sea, Mediterranean sea, and Arab Gulf, for this need to lay (pipe lines) through of the land of other neighbor states which to go beyond from negative appearances and unstable political, socially and also appearances of terrorism, which should treatment and get rid through achievement the larger ventures.

For this the more of regional and nationalization power's wont to include the area states with political and economical confederacy to spread its force and control of these area states, and to get for this largely economical rescotes and effort the other area ensure new international strategic after the cold war.

The study was distributed to three chapters:

Chapter one: Address (Important strategic of the area of Caspian sea and other states round it) this chapter included four sections, the first one contain the geographic important, section two talk about the important of social and population, the third one contain the economic important, the fourth one include the important of the security and Military for the region.

Chapter two: Address (International powers and regional stakeholders in the region), which contained the first topic: International powers influential in the region (U.S., Russia and China) the second topic: influential regional powers in the region (Turkey, Iran, India and Pakistan, Israel).

Chapter three: Address (future strategies for competition International and regional in the Caspian sea) which include two section, the first one include future strategies for competition international in the area of Caspian sea after the cold war, the second section contain (the future strategies for competitions regional in the area of Caspian sea after the cool war.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL STUDIES	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Zaman Majed Auda</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	American Foreign Policy towards the Arab Maghreb after the Cold War and its Future Prospects	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>American foreign policy was not headed towards the Arab Maghreb in the post-cold war. But the United States was interested in this region since the initial years of American independence, and realized how important this distinguished geostrategic region when it participated in World War II alongside the allies against the axis powers. United States took several economic and military actions to reinforce its existence in the Arab Maghreb . Military character was predominantly a US foreign policy towards this region during the cold war .</p> <p>The Arab Maghreb witnessed after the end of the cold war, the emergence of a group of security risks and threats which led to the increasing importance of the region geostrategically and geopolitically to the American policy perspective, which prompted the United States to formulate a set of political, economic and security goals, a set of initiatives and projects for the purpose of securing the region from those security risks and achieve stability. Then for the purpose of protecting and securing vital interests of the United States in the Arab Maghreb in particular and in the African continent in general .</p> <p>A combination of internal and external factors affected US foreign policy towards Arab Maghreb after the cold war. The internal was notably (The issue of Western Desert , the issue of illegal immigration, the issue of Arab Maghreb Union, proliferation of Islamic movements in Arab Maghreb). Externally emerged the Russian ,Chinese and European international</p>	

competition for Arab Maghreb as one of the contributing and motivational factors for US policy to increase interest in the region. The conditions of the States of Arab Maghreb (Egypt, Libya, Sudan and African Sahel states ) was not remote from the influence of American foreign policy towards this region, with each regional State having influence on US policy toward the Arab Maghreb which serve the US policy toward the region. The internal factors influenced much the US policy toward the region than external factors that were motivating for US policy for further interest in the region.

The conclusion of the study believes that US foreign policy towards Arab Maghreb will develop and increase the interest in this region politically, economically and in security aspects in the coming years since no signs of retreat was looming in the future. and no signs of continuous United States former policy toward the region. But all the actions carried out by the United States today and future plans and their implement ations confirm that US foreign policy is on the path of development and increasing interest in this region in the future .

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCES	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIED	
Full Name as written in Passport	Noor Rashid Abdul Latif	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Israeli _ Turkish relations 1996-2010	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Israeli- Turkish relations are of importance that must be searched and studied on the level between the two countries. Their effects include the region as a whole, especially the importance played by the Middle East and the big and pivotal role of Turkey in the region for several reasons, including its strategic and distinctive position, which make Turkey between East and West, and this position qualify Turkey to play a pivotal role in the region and especially in the case of crises which makes major countries like the United States or the regional Arab countries, that are associated with it by long historical relations or Israel that needs the Turkish role is in the presence of unwelcoming Arab circumstances.</p> <p>Therefore, the study of Israeli- Turkish relations is of great significance that needs research and analysis of the implications of these relations on the domestic level of both sides and at the regional and international level.</p> <p>Accordingly this thesis is divided into three chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. The first chapter is devoted to the study of the development of Israeli- Turkish relations from 1949 to 1996, subdivided into two main sections, the first section is devoted to the study of the evolution of Israeli- Turkish relations from 1949 to 1989. The second section addresses the development of relations between Turkey and Israel from 1989 to 1996.</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the study of the factors affecting the relations between Turkey and Israel, subdivided into two main sections. The first section deals with the internal factors and its impact on Israeli- Turkish relations, subdivided into three demands. The first demand deals with the Turkish political parties and its relationship with Israel, while the second demand addresses the role of the military institution in political life, and the third demand handles the role of religious and ethnic minorities in political life.</p> <p>The second section addresses the regional factors and their impact on Israeli- Turkish relations geographically especially those in the Middle East, such as Iraq, Syria and Gulf countries from the south, also the study addresses countries of Central Asia, Armenia and Iran from the east while on the west the study addresses both Greece and Russia. While the third section addresses international factors and its impact on the Israeli- Turkish relations.</p> <p>The third chapter addresses the dimensions of the Israeli-Turkish relations, subdivided into four sections. The first section allocated on the issue</p>	

of Israeli-Palestinian settlement, while the second section addresses regional security issues. The third section addresses the military and defense cooperation and the fourth section addresses the future of Israeli- Turkish relations.

The conclusion sums up the most important findings and recommendations .The tension in the Israeli- Turkish relations did not reach the degree of rupture for the common interests between the two sides and the benefits of the existence of these relations, so the severance of relations between the two sides will lead to dangerous consequences for the interests of both sides.

Therefore, despite the current tension and chilled period in Israeli - Turkish relations, it is an indispensable traditional relation .This crisis is considered a new strategy serving the two parties to achieve mutual interests, whether these interests were internal to win the domestic public opinion for each or external to achieve public acceptance and playing a more active role in the region.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ayman Ahmed Mohammed	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The Political Corruption In Iraq Since 2003</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>This thesis studies the phenomenon of political corruption in Iraq , its causes and consequences since 2003, in order to diagnose the phenomenon thoroughly laying down solutions that contribute to the reduction and undermining of its gravity to be controlled by inducing the reality of the existing political system .</p> <p>Thus, the thesis is organized into four chapters, an introduction and a conclusion. The first chapter is a study of (<b>The concepts of political corruption and its types</b>), which was subdivided into four sections. The first is a study of (The concepts of corruption), the second is (Types of corruption and its forms), the third is (Levels of corruption), and the fourth is (Political corruption in Iraq from 1921 to 2003 - Historical Perspective).</p> <p>The second chapter is entitled (<b>The causes of political corruption in Iraq since 2003</b>), subdivided into four sections; the first is entitled (Legal and Constitutional Reasons), the second is entitled (Political Reasons), the third is entitled (Economic Reasons), while the fourth is entitled (Social Reasons).</p> <p>The third chapter is entitled(<b>The consequences of political corruption in Iraq</b>), subdivided into five sections; the first is entitled (Unlawful Consequences), the second is entitled (the Political Consequences), the third is entitled (Economic Consequences). While the fourth is entitled (Social Consequences) and the fifth and final section is (Expected Consequences of political corruption in Iraq).</p> <p>The fourth chapter is entitled(<b>The means of combating political corruption</b>), which was subdivided into four sections. The first is a study of (The role of legislative authority in fighting corruption), the second is (The role of the executive and the judiciary authorities in fighting corruption), the third is (The role of independent bodies in fighting corruption), the fourth is (Anti-corruption policy in Iraq constraints and priorities)</p> <p>The study ends with a conclusion.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	Nebrass Mohammed Hassan	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Alekhwan al Muslimeen Movment in Egept	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>The emergence of the religious political movemnt is one of the most important phenomena in the twentieth century .It does not restrict on religion or another or special society or other. This induces the resentment of authors and thinkers for long times, so in this light , the study is aiming to discover the knowledge evidence for practicing violence by (Islamic extremist), and also it's an attempt to discover concepts ,statements and intellectual and ideological spaces that motivates(the extremist) for killing humanbeing just .because he differs with him religiously , intellectually or ideologically.</p> <p>This research composed of three chapters, chapter one which includes two sections, focused on the meaning of violence and political violence , the first section discusses what's the violence, and the second section states the political violence since it is a complex of multi dimensions and levels that rather more combines with policy, because the straggle on power considers a part of policy and also form of violence forms.</p> <p>However , the second chapter deals with violence in Islamic contemporary political thought and it also in two sections. The first section concentrates on violence through religious perspective (violence between legitimate and il-legitimate), where as the second section covers the most violently Islamic movements , since it puts the Islamic formula of legitimated violence under the term of jihad that restricted in the frame of protect invitation (aldawa),aviod sedition and deter aggression, but in the contemporary times the ( Islamic extremist ). involves Jihad fiercely in the contexts of terrorism and political violence , moreover the existence of Islamic contemporary movements that accused the political systems of fidelity independes on juristical justifications (fiqh) which could be listed in(fiqh of violence groups). Chapter three tackles Ekhwan al-muslimeen's movement in Egypt.</p> <p>This chapter includes two sections ; the first section deals with the definition and historical starting of the movement ,while the second section discusses violence in thought and conduct of the movement. So Ekhwan Al-muslimeen 's movement with it's significant and big influence on political life in Egypt and with it's wide spread in many countries ,specially Arab countries whether this influence positive or negative seeks power through peacccful means or by violence and force in order to achieve it's aims and interests .</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ahmed Masha'an Najim	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Syrian – Turkish Relations ( 2002 – 2011 ) A.C.	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The research in international relations is of significance especially if they touched on the topic of strategic importance to the theme of Syrian –Turkish relations depending on the location and status of these two countries neighboring Iraq. Therefore the study of the relationship between them will be practical as well as scientific, especially it has gone through fluctuations and it was a problem of prevailing political uncertainty of paths and frames between the two parties.</p> <p>This is what gave importance to the study. It raises a number of questions that the study tries to answer. It focused on the roots of Syrian- Turkish relations, the most important factors influencing the framing of those relationships as well as its prospective dimension. The hypothesis of the study adopted the view that the internal variable is the basis of framing these relations and shape them out as they are. The study proved the validity of this hypothesis, relying on a number of scientific approaches used in political studies to prove that hypothesis. The study included a discussion , description and analysis of the historical roots of the Syrian – Turkish relations (1946 – 2002 A.C.). The most important factor affecting the Syrian-Turkish relations is the issue of water represented by the problem of River Euphrates with its legal, political and strategic dimensions as well as artistic dimension. It addresses the issue of the border between the two parties represented by the problem of the banner of Iskenderuna, where the study deals with the historical dimension and the points of view of both sides ,Projections of that problem on the past, present and future of the relationship between the parties represented by the problem of Kurdish (P. K. K) as it has shown the historical dimension of the party ,its formation, its most important goals and ideology , political and military ,the operations it carried out. The impact on relations represented in particular in the crisis of October 1998, and the position of the Justice and Development party on this issue and how it affected this relationship regarding the effect of "Israeli" - variable on Syrian - Turkish relations, it included the most important transformations essential in Turkish policy towards "Israel", as well as the role of the Turkish mediator in "Israeli" – Syrian negotiations, and had to study the effect of the American variable on "Israeli" -Turkish relations as a prominent role in determining the course of those relationships.</p> <p>As for the future of Syrian - Turkish relations the study notes three scenes centered on the conflict, cooperation , and tension in the course of Syrian-Turkish relations and each of these scenes are either supported or hindered. The study sums up a number of conclusions, perhaps the most prominent are the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The study proved that the Syrian - Turkish relations intersect a lot of vital and sensitive issues which affect and will affect negatively or positively on these relationships, especially the issues [of water, the banner of Iskenderun, the Kurds].</li> <li>2. Turkey focused on an essential point in the issue of water toward both Syria and Iraq, an attempt to emphasize that (the Euphrates) is a national Turkish cross-border river denying its international character, as well as the absolute sovereignty of Turkey on this river to the point of leaving Turkish territory. So Syria and Iraq do not have the right to object to the construction of Turkish dams and projects.</li> <li>3. The Global Strategic council is the American organization concerned with issues of water that undertake training and preparation of international water forums to find the importance of water in the world. It is found that the U.S. administration and Zionist circles, lead Turkey to exercise its influence in the use of water as a political weapon toward Arab neighbors, especially Syria and Iraq .</li> <li>4. Turkey and Syria demanded an approval including a waiver of the (Iskenderun province) and dropping the right of Syria, to which it objects.</li> <li>5. Turkey tries to add to the case of the Euphrates the issue of the Orontes River which flows from Lebanon territory, Pours into the Mediterranean Sea after passing through the Syrian territory and territory annexed to Turkey, making agreement on the distribution of the waters of this river is to ensure Syrian official recognition of Turkish sovereignty over the area of the banner Iskenderun.</li> <li>6. The Kurdish issue passed through many developments, the most important is the organization</li> </ol>	

of the Kurds in a single party which is the party of the Kurdistan Workers P. K.K, who led the armed struggle against the Turkish government. The reaction of policy conducted by the Turkish governments since the founding of the Turkish Republic in 1923, is that Syria is investing the Kurdish card to press on it in other problems concerning the banner of Iskenderuna and the problem of Euphrates.

7. Turkey is aware that the Kurdish issue is a sensitive and prominent one which would affect Turkey's foreign relations, particularly Syria.

8. After the Adhana Agreement in October 1998, and negotiations that followed, the Turkish politicians expressed interest in improving relations with Syria and development in various fields.

9. After the government took the AKP governance in Turkey in 2002, headed by "Rejeb Tayip Erdogan", the Kurdish issue entered a new phase for a number of considerations. Interior circumstances that led to the emergence of (P.K.K) in the seventies and eighties, shrank and the issue of discussing cultural rights of Kurds is raised publicly. The external considerations are Turkey's bid to enter the European union and overcome the obstacle of rejection of European Union .

10. The Government of the Justice and Development Party in Turkey, has followed a different policy from the policies of Turkish governments with respect to the previous issues (terrorism) of the P.K.K and the Kurdish issue. It aims to implement political, military, economic, social and cultural procedures to find peace and the ultimate solution to these issues, assuming that these issues are interrelated.

11. Syrian support for PKK comes in the light of the Turkish insistence in the cases of water and Iskenderuna. The Syrian resort to pressure on the government of Turkey threatens the security and stability of Turkey internally, by providing support whether materially or spiritually to the PKK. The relationship becomes more sensitive after the "Israeli" - Turkish coalition in 1996, because of "Israel's" impact on the nature of the relationship between Turkey and Syria.

12. Syrian-Turkish Relations witness a significant shift forward with the arrival of the Justice and Development Party to power in Turkey in 2002.

13. The transformation of (AKP) towards the Arab world and steering the Turkish foreign policy in this direction, will not end the relationship of military strategy with "Israel" and Turkey as Turkey needs "Israeli" military technology as long as it lives in a tense situation with the eastern front (Armenia).The Turkish military leaders sympathize with the Israeli military leaders also.

14. There is a Turkish military apprehension and fear of "Israel" incursion in the Kurdistan region of Iraq, and the reflection on the Kurds and Turks in Turkey. This Turkish attitude towards "Israel's" policy in Iraqi Kurdistan might slow down the discrete military relationship without terminating it. It is the most important factor which differentiate or keep away Turkey from "Israel" because this factor falls within the higher national interest of Turkey.

15. Turkey considers "Israel" as a gate through which it reaches the United States and achieves Turkish supreme interests. Turkish foreign minister (Ahmed Dawood Aoghlu) confirms that Turkey's relations with the West will remain the main focus of its foreign policy, European Union and NATO are policy pillars of balance between security and freedom.

16. The selection to Turkey by Syria to be mediator in its negotiations with "Israel" reflects the strategic dimension of the mutual interests in the Syrian - Turkish relations, and the high level of confidence which combines the leaders of the two countries.

17. Turkey exercises a significant role in the regional and international policy as a result of the moderate and quiet policy characterized the Justice and Development Party and the neutral desire for the adoption of a strong and solid relationships with neighboring countries.

18. The United States found that the Turkish role in the Islamic and Arab world is indispensable and cannot be left without putting in mind that Turkey is a country imposed itself on the West because of its balanced role prompting the West to resort to it and be considered a partner regionally and internationally no less important than allied countries. What distinguishes Turkey is that it imposes its partnership with the United States and the West by conditions and requests in general and America in particular to enter as a significant party for which the U.S. administration put a great considerations for future mistakes committed in the region.

19. The United States see the Turkish diplomacy in the region as an important asset in the treatment of many outstanding issues in this geographical area of the world.

20. Both Turkey and "Israel" experience different fruitful periods of cooperation, adding new dimensions to their foreign policies, and its impact on Syria. But at the same time it is noticed that these relations were shaky, anxious and fluctuating to a great extent when storm of protests and charges exchanged for some emergency reasons with unexpected results, so that relations deteriorate and disappear, or at least come down to low levels. All this adversely affect Syrian - Turkish relations.

21. The history of Arab - Turkish relations must be read with a rational vision away from any national or sectarian tendencies because a large part of written history by both sides : Turkey and the Arab is dominated by the exaggerations and interpretations driven by motives [ethnic or sectarian]. No doubt colonialism has achieved great success in imposing rupture between Turkey and the Arabs.

22. There are stages between competition, control and conflict and flourishment and understanding and detente and cooperation in the Syrian - Turkish relations, so both parties must establish positive relations and seek to develop them to serve the interests of both Turkey and Syria away from the impact of any external factors.

23. It must be stressed that Iraq, Syria and Turkey reach an agreement that will divide Euphrates

by conduct of the articles (3 and 9) of the Treaty of Lausanne in 1923, and the treaty between Britain and France in 1939 and the Protocol of 1930 between Turkey and Syria, the treaty of Friendship and good neighbors relations between Iraq and Turkey on 29 March 1946 and the Protocol of technical and economic cooperation between Iraq and Turkey in 1971, as well as rules and principles of international law that stress cooperation and division of water to strengthen the relations between the parties concerned, particularly Turkey is looking for a regional role to Arabs through Syria.

24. The future of Syrian - Turkish relations will remain subject to a set of parameters associated with both states and others dissociated with regional conditions in the area, as well as international variables. The water issue ,the issue of the banner of Iskenderuna and the issue of the Kurds are outstanding issues between the two sides. Regionally "Israeli" - Turkish relations is the main obstacle in the development of relations between the two countries. While Turkey stresses that its relations with Israel are of vital importance for their strategic interest, and Syria as a negative relation with it and the Arab countries, as well as Iran's role and its impact on the Syrian - Turkish relations towards cooperation. Internationally the presence of the United States in these relationships is either direct or indirect directing it to cope with its global strategy to serve its interests in the area. Russia affects also the Syrian - Turkish relations positively or negatively in the form which allows it to take a position opposite the United States to achieve its national interests in the area.

Recommendations :

1. Consolidate and study the theory of the strategic depth of Turkish Foreign Minister (Ahmed Dawood Aughlu) and analyzing it as a key strategy in the future of Turkish strategy towards the area and the world.
2. Strengthen the bonds of relations politically, economically, culturally, emphasizing the principle of good neighborliness and development of economic relations and entering into strategic partnerships with neighboring Turkey.
3. Benefiting from the Turkish experience in the fields of political and economic development
4. Take advantage of the Syrian experience in the recruitment of its relations with Turkey during the previous ten years.
5. Benefiting from the experience of Turkish diplomacy, which played the role of mediator in the area and was able to gain the confidence of all parties qualifying it to play a leading and pivotal role in the area.
6. The need to strengthen the role of diplomacy by Turkey, Syria and Iraq to find rational and equitable solutions to the three parties especially the issue of water and the Kurdish issue.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	RAFAL HASHIM MOHAMMED	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title		
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Through this study of China's role in regional balances after the Cold War, a specimen of South and Southeast and East Asia, china is considered one of the major countries and one of the five members in the Security Council. It has the ingredients qualifications to acquire regional importance in the balance of the strongest in addition to its cultural distinguished legacy supporting its glory as well as the culture of Confucianism wide spread in many Asian countries such as Japan, Korea, Singapore and many countries, It has will and a desire to utilize these resources to carry out the role of regional and global influence in addition to the Chinese leadership which developed an integrated strategy and a clear perception of employing available possibilities to support the status of China regionally and out to The world, as are the main goals in the regional policy of China is to maintain the territorial sovereignty of the territory of China its safety and integrity of economic welfare, and reinforcing China's status as a pivotal regional power .</p> <p>As for the Chinese regional policy towards the countries of South and Southeast and East Asia in the post-Cold War, it seeks to play an important role in regional balances stick ing to their targets to reach the regional leadership and to impose its hegemony and influence by the same tools: cooperat ion with the military, economic, cultural, and political units and supposing itself as a stabilizing factor and a political engine for economic growth, readising that using its military forces in dealing with its regions of Asia, will affect negatively on the regional role in regional balances in those regions in Asia.</p> <p>Anothos goal of Chine is toaffirm its hegmony in Asia at the expense of American power to confirm its sovereignty over the regions claimed by China, which it considers as part of its territory and sovereignty in the Spratly Islands and unifying Taiwan with the earth mother in the framework of One China and its demands in the South China Sea, as avital target for its geo politic and economic importance represented by the sea resources as a piece of its historical ownership to complete its economic expansion. China's role is clear to what concerns the Korean peninsula, as parties of the conflict were under the major and effectine powers in East Asia which were China, United States and its allies with the northern part as a strategic ally to China, and the southern part of Korea is an ally to the United States. These conducts of crises are linked to paths of crisis directly with American- Chinese conducts.</p> <p>China's membership in international and regional organizations and security arrangements in the regions of Asia represented in the Organization of ASEAN and SAARC, the Organization of Shanghai</p>	

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

and the regional cooperation council of ASEAN and the Council of Security Cooperation of Asia-Pacific, as well as international organizations such as the WTO which all will give increased stability and an institutionalised role framing China a regional economic and military leader as well as Chinas political influence in Asia .

This rise of China has led to the creation of cooperative relations between the United States and China to avoid conflict on the one hand and the regional control on Asia on the other hand . China has diplomatic humility and the psychological impact if it made it for the United States to fall into the trap of psychological Chinese diplomacy. China relied on the rise of a peaceful regional role and on the principle of peaceful coexistence, taking an important regional role in balances of power In spite of its huge developed military elements but its tendencies are not militarist use to achieve its goals with respect to Taiwan and the region of Tibet. It is clear that China's goal is to dominate and play the role of the leader in regional balances in Asia after the Cold War as a power having spiritual and material components qualifying it to take that role and participate regionally with influential countries, such as Japan and, India and the influential international power in Asia, such as the United States and This will open the field to it to play a regional role in a world of diverse pivots and polar be one of these active pivots regionally and globally

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Amjed Kasim Mohammed	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Opposition in Iran - The Iranian Political system after - 1979	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The political opposition is considered as a necessity for any political system for its duties and jobs which enable it to control the political system and standing against its corruption . The political opposition is considered as natural right for citizens and social activity done by persons, political parties, social movements and official and unofficial organizations . It may be formed inside the government itself to confront the political system to achieve various and different purposes like the amendment of the political system or changing the government and taking its place or toppling the political system and initiating a new political system .</p> <p>The Iranian political opposition contains a wide political variety from power of opposition organizations to the Iranian Islamic republic system distinguished by various goals and motives, taking various styles between peaceful and armed activities .</p> <p>The Iranian political system puts several restrictions in front of Iranian opposition represented in constitutional limitations and others are ideological . The legality of the existence of the political opposition and its nature according to the system of the Islamic republic of Iran in accordance with Islamic standards which put some difficulties in front of the political opposition to freely working in the Iranian political area which led to its retreat whether for the request for some constitutional and political amendments or through its participation in the presidential and parliamentary elections which pushes some of these powers to repair the internal system through the principles on which it stands . While other powers of apposition adopt the armed style as a means to topple the system and establish a new system .</p> <p>This study discusses the subject of ( The Opposition in Iran : A Study of Appositive Trends to The Iranian Political System after 1979) . This study is arranged in four main chapters, with introduction and conclusion depending on four approaches :established and law method to explain the constitutional establishments that contain system of government , and methods of practicing authority and its nature .The analytical systematic approach to study the reactions of this system with its external and internal environment to study the items of cultural and social system and principles and prevalent values constituting that system . The historical approach is depended to follow the important events of history to increase the understanding of political and social events which occurs now in Iran. Last, the analytical approach is to analyse the events and information about the role of Iranian apposition and its activities through the time span in the study (after-1979) to reach suitable</p>	

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

results about reality and future of Iranian political system and the Iranian opposition on the other hand .

The first chapter studies the ideological and constitutional frame of the Iranian political system and the Iranian political opposition in three sections. The second chapter deals with (political opposition in the period between (1979\_1989)) in three sections . The third chapter is entitled (the Iranian reformation movement) to discuss the role of opposition to this movement inside the ruling religious current which falls in three sections. While the fourth chapter discusses the role of ( the armed Iranian opposition since 1979) in three sections. The conclusion sums up the major findings of the study .

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Najla'a Mahdi Shareef	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	The Crisis of Ruling in Iraq after 2003	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Iraq witnessed a transformation from authoritarian regimes to ruling regimes After the change in 2003 , depending on real popular choice, but it was not free from political instability and crisis of rule.</p> <p>The research studies the rulling crisis in Iraq after 2003. It falls in five main chapters introduction, conclusion and summary.The first chapter deals with permanent constitution and parliamentary system and it's in three sections. The first section talks about the council of representatives. The second focuses on the government of national unity. Where as the third studies the president. Chapter two studies the mechanisims of the new ruling system and it falls in three sections . The first section concentrates on the sectarian allocations, the second is about agreement, whereas the third section discusses despotism and tyranny of rule. Chapter three covers the sources of political power of the new system. It is subdivided into three sections. The first explains political sectarianism, the second studies international and regional role, while section three concentrates on leadership and personalism. Then comes chapter four which focuses on new elections and peaceful transfer of authority .It falls into four sections. Section one is about Hizb Al-Dawaa (Invitation party) and Al-Maliki and the problem of assuming authority. Section two concentrates on Al-Qaema Al-Iraqia (the Iraqi List) and the constitutional right, while section three is about Kurdish and acquired rights. Section four deals with Al-Tawafeq the weaker partner. Finally, chapter five focuses on the mechanisms of conflict regulation, which is subdivided into five sections. The first section is about the national reconciling.The second section is about the law of parties. The third section is about electoral system.The fourth section is about amendment of the constitution. And the fifth section is about government of national partnership.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	Political SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Haider Sabki Afat Al-Jorani</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	Kuwaiti - Iraqi Relations in the period1990 – 2011	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Politicians and decision-makers grant an importance to Kuwaiti -Iraqi relations in both countries because of its sensitivity, alertness and anticipatory nature toward suspended issues between them. It is found unstable due to tension and absence of trust since the inception of the Iraqi state in 1921 when politicians demanded that Kuwait join their country as an essential part of it.</p> <p>Stability can be achieved if mutual interests and trust is reinforced in both countries assisting in constructing solid and well – based relations. To achieve this hypothesis the thesis is divided into the following: this study deals with Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations since 1990 till 2011 clarifying the nature of these relations and the beginning of the roots of the historical crisis since Kuwait's inception as a political entity to the crisis of Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in 1990 and toppling of Saddam Hussein in 2003 to crises and developments in their relation that follow till 2011.</p> <p>Accordingly this study includes a preliminary chapter discussing the historical root since Kuwait's inception till 1990 subdivided into three pivots. The first talks about Kuwaiti – Iraqi connections before 1932. The second is about the Kuwaiti -Iraqi relations and connections after 1932. The third is concerned with Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations after 1961. Then the thesis continues with three chapters dealing with Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations from 1990 till 2011. The first chapter studies Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations from 1990 till 1993 subdivided into three sections. The first tackles the 1990 crisis and main reason that led to the occupation of Kuwait in 2 August 1990. The second section deals with the consequences of Kuwait's occupation by Iraq and the resolutions of the Security Council in the second Gulf crisis and post fire – ceasing era. While the third deals with the problem of drawing the naval and terrestrial borders between Iraq and Kuwait since 1990 till 1993.</p> <p>The second chapter tackles the factors that affect Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations subdivided into three sections. The first section deals with internal factors among which the economic and the political. The second section is about regional factors affected by two positions: one is the Iranian position; the second is the position of the states of Gulf Cooperation Council. The third section entitled "the international factors" subdivided according to the impact of European position and the American position.</p> <p>The third chapter encompasses Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations after 2003 subdivided into three sections. The first section deals with trends of Iraqi foreign policy toward Kuwait after April 2003 subdivided into two demands, the first deals with foreign policies of the successive governments throughout four</p>	

phases: the phase of ruling council, phase of temporary government, phase of transitional government, and the phase of permanent government. The second demand discusses the fields of Kuwaiti – Iraqi cooperation after April 2003 distributed into three fields: economic, security and other cooperative fields. The second section tackles obstacles facing the evolution of Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations determined in six obstacles. The first includes the common historical heritage in both countries, the second concerns the debts and compensations, the third deals with drawing borders, the fourth concerns the captured and the lost, the fifth concerns the crisis of mutual trust, and the sixth tackles the issue of Mubarak harbor. The third section deals with the futuristic horizons of Kuwaiti – Iraqi relations.

It is possible to believe in the availability of solutions to settle suspended issues. There are several solutions to suspended issues between Kuwait and Iraq through the next phase as in the following:

1. Slow solution: it is built on the supposition that the current circumstances do not allow an instant solution to all issues especially those not solved since Kuwait's settlement such as drawing shared borders, exploiting oil wells intensified for two decades as an impact of the Iraqi invasion to Kuwait, and compensations. It is done by solving some and leaving the others to another time – span. This solution leads to an evolution of a roadmap and a time – table through a direct dialogue to reach solutions to some problems or locating it at certain limits, postponing other issues to another phase.
2. Fast – leap solution: it is represented in the transformation of the Iraqi formal vision of its demands in Kuwaiti lands. Currently Iraq is unlike previously. The current policy of Iraq is based on enhancing mutual relations and common interests with other neighboring states to enact advanced steps and major leaps in dealing with suspended issues between Kuwait and Iraq through an activation of the common supreme committee formed by ministers of foreign affairs of both countries enacting a required accumulation to settle all issues. But there are limitations facing the achievement of this solution like the capability of the ruling elite in both countries in presenting certain relinquishments satisfying both sides, in addition to the capability of the main trend in societies in transcending the accumulated residues resulting from Iraq's invasion of Kuwait which stand as an obstacle in front of the development of the relation between both countries.

According to an analytical reading of internal conditions and Iraqi – Kuwaiti relations the first solution is closer to be achieved in the near future but the second solution is the best. The first solution's suitability is due to inconclusive results of Iraqi – Kuwaiti negotiations and visits in settling suspended issues between both countries but it transcends the phase of query by opening the door to deliberate the technical issues. It is considered a daring step in the complicated relation between them on condition of preparing Kuwaiti public opinion in order to lead to reconciliation in a next phase.

Throughout the foregoing, there must be a solid political will in both Kuwait and Iraq to settle all suspended issues by agreeing to solve some of them and continuing positively to solve the remaining ones.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Mazin Kasam Mhalhal</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Change in Turkey's Foreign Policy (2002- 2011)	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>CHANGE IN TURKEY 'S FOREIGN POLICY"2002-2011"</p> <p>The importance of this study lies in its focusing on change which has been considered as a new feature inTurkey's foreign policy.change in the making of foreign policy wouldnot be effective unless it has been accompanied by a theoreticalform of work springs from the new value system expressed by the statements given by many Turkish officials through out the first decade of the first millennia.The study focused on the different facets of change ,which has taken place in Turkish foreign policy after the year 2002.the researcher believe that ,Turkey's foreign policy after the year 2002 is more independent thanthe previous one.Turkey is working according to its own interest rather than the interest of others.the salient facets of change has been adopted and performed by the party of justice and development.</p> <p>The study has worked on trying to prove the validity of the hypothesis which asserts that" the change which has taken place in Turkey's foreign policy did not occurred throughsudden work, rather it was due to the contribution of many internal and external factors".</p> <p>In order to prove our hypothesis ,we have divided the study into four chaptersin addition to an introduction and a conclusion.</p> <p>The first chapter has dealt with the theoreticalframework concerning the meaning of foreign policy and the forces which are making them.then we dealt with the approach concerning the continuity and change in turkey's foreign policy,and reasons for the occurrence of change.</p> <p>The second chapter has dealt with the factors causing the change in turkey's foreign policythrough focusing on the internal factors affecting the Turkish foreign policy, weather they were military ,economic , political ,geographic, and human factors. Also ,we studied the external factors affecting Turkish foreign policy pushing turkey to make change in its foreign policy. This includes regional and international factors.</p> <p>The third chapter dealt with the features of change in Turkish foreign policy. This includes the study of the institutions and forces responsible for making Turkish foreign policy. Also the study focused on the level of objectives and means to achieve turkey's foreign objectives. We also evaluated through this chapter the features of change in Turkish foreign policy which has taken place for the last ten years.</p> <p>The last chapter ,we studied the features of change in Turkish foreign policy through studying many case studies .most important of them,the Palestineissue, theIraqi issue before 2002 and after that.</p>	

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

We studied the position of turkey toward what happened in the Arab world in the last two years.

The researcher has found out that turkey has focused in achieving its goals after the year 2002 on soft power means rather than hard power means which has it been very acceptable form other countries.

Also ,the researcher has found out that turkey dealt with the issues concerning its interest in the middle east by new approach which is different from the old Othman view to the area. The party of justice and development has presented a model for the contradictory approaches of Islamic and secular to coexist. The model of justice and development party working in turkey for the last ten years is considered as a right model to be applied in other middle eastern countries.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Zainab Jawad Hussain</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Situation of Globalization in the Contemporary Arab Thought (Research in Mohammed Abid Al-Jabiry Thoughts)	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Throughout the chapters of the thesis, we have touched upon the situation of globalization in the contemporary Arab speech from language semantic trend of globalization and then publicize it and have a look at the stages of its development history, starting from the stage of industrial capitalism to its current form, which can be considered a natural extension of capitalism development which is tinged with colonial tendency and the will to dominate and, let's say, Americanization. We have reached this with consideration that the phenomenon of globalization is a stage of the evolution of the capitalist system, which stage includes contents relating to all aspects of life, which enabled it to impose its own system in the political, cultural, social, economic, and cultural aspects based on prioritizing Western culture and trying to marginalizing the local cultures and re-formulizing them.</p> <p>Further, we discussed the Arab position on globalization by addressing Arab intellectual currents, which we have divided into four streams: Islamic, Marxist, national, and liberal. We also touched upon mechanisms for cognitive handling adopted by these currents in dealing with globalization and the mechanics of receiving it. Thus we drew a picture of globalization through the intellectual and cultural outputs of the thinkers of these currents. Yet, the common factor in these trends is that they all consider American-natured globalization depends primarily on the will of domination and control, which is characterized by a wild desire and tendency to melt the world's cultures, re-form them in accordance with the American vision, and reproduce them in a way that achieves a presence of the American culture in the local cultures of the peoples, and in way that leads to the creation of an identity crisis, especially in countries with ethnic, sectarian and ethnic diversity, which may result in what can be called (awakening of identities) that leads in a way or another to wakening-up the ethnic identities and what may result in a tendency towards division which is based on the racial, ethnic and factional foundations.</p> <p>Moreover, we dealt with the attitude of Dr. Mohammed Abed al-Jabiri - one of the most prominent Arab intellectuals who enriched the Arab and Islamic culture with knowledge - who frequently dealt with and discussed globalization at all levels and areas, whether political, cultural, or economic.</p> <p>The importance of Dr. al-Jabiri's project lies in the fact that it contributed actively and considerably in</p>	

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

creating a cultural and intellectual dynamism in the Arab arena, which was in a state of recession.

In the view of Dr. al-Jabiri, globalization in a way or another is synonymous with Americanization, which is linked to the will of cultural domination and penetration, and which is followed by culture and civilization shake of our confidence in culture and heritage. Globalization, according to Dr. Jabiri, is working to penetrate the cultural structure, accompanied by signs of civilization slavery, alienation and intellectual invasion, leading to eradication of identity and removal of peoples' privacies.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Imad Rzayig Omer	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Parliament and the Political System in Egypt (1990-2010)	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The significance of the Parliament lies in its functions. The real role of the parliament is the representation of citizens equally, the expression of their interests, contribution in solving their problems and observing the performance of the Government. In Egypt, the status of the parliament deteriorated after the 23 July Revolution in 1952 and constitutions came then to make the Parliament a mere institution subject to the executive power. After the political openness in 1976, Egypt began to reconsider the form of Parliament and the permission for multi-parties. But the parliament still suffers from the dominance of the executive power represented by the President of the Republic in view of the privileged position given to him by the constitution compared with the legislature power, as well as the existence of the National party headed by the President of the Republic, which forms the majority in the parliament since the beginning of the political multi-parties. The party has drawn its power in overlapping with the State, which helps to influence the parliamentary life, with the creation of obstacles, both in the parliamentary elections, which witness some of the phenomena contributed to influence the nature of representation in the Parliament, which came into the favor of the National Party who has worked through its majority to control the Parliament in the legislative and supervisory outputs, securing the required majority for the President. The president created obstacles to undo Parliament functions.</p> <p>This study sheds the light on the (Parliament and political system in Egypt). It is divided into four chapters as well as the introduction and conclusion .The first chapter is devoted to the study of political institutions and constitutional and their nature in the light of the 1971 Constitution in four sections. The second chapter deals with the parliamentary elections and its impact on the composition of Parliament in three sections. The third chapter deals with the study of the legislative and supervisory</p>	

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

performance of the Parliament in three sections. The fourth chapter is devoted to the forces acting on the Egyptian parliament and its future in three sections. The study ends with the conclusions which sum up the findings of the study.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	International studies	
Full Name as written in Passport	Mohammed Kadhim Abbas AL-Maeeni	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Iraqi – American Relations (2003-2011) And Its Future Prospects	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The Iraqi- American relations belong to the end of the 19th century (i.e) before the foundation of the modern Iraqi state which took a religious tincture of missionary campaigns and a limited commercial one. The diplomatic relations between the two states were activated after the foundation of the Iraqi state in 1921.</p> <p>The American welfares in Iraq were originally caused by its special geo-political position, its natural wealth especially its oil that puts Iraq in the second position of the largest substitutionary of oil all over the world.</p> <p>The Royal Iraqi governing was considered a golden era of the Iraqi-American relations between the two states despite its tepidity from time to time, unlike the Iraqi Republican governing era which made it a threatening subject to the military and political western welfares because of its radical regime, inconsideration as well as the two states misunderstandings that were plainly reflected in the Palestinian, oil and Kurdish issues. However there were some good relations on the educational and economical domains resulted in the scholarships, oil exports, in addition to nuts and machines imports. This negative accumulations led to the American antagonistic vision towards Iraq.</p> <p>The change of the political regime has become an American strategic goal for more than half a century since the fall of the Iraqi Royal regime in 1958 which marked the end of subordination to the West and the beginning of a new radicalism that had highly antagonistic intentions towards whatever western and American. It was supported by the twofold pivots that granted Iraq some flexibility to adopt a different thoroughfare from the regional surroundings to befit the proper environment for its political ambitions. The United States of America could not, at that time, when it adopted the slogan of liberty and nations rights to decide their destinies, face clashing currents, and built its strategy of limitation and containment accordingly.</p>	

The gap between the two states grew bigger within time especially with Iraq's increasing regional ambitions that were confronted by the American desire to set control upon the security keys in the Arab gulf, as well as its desire to expand its strategic and economical welfares there. As a result, both adopted an abyss edge policy towards each others.

The fall of the Soviet union was the greatest change in the international strategic environment after the invention of the atomic bomb which gave the United States of Amereca a sense of pride and desires of self-reward through setting authority upon the world, and the announcement of a new global policy aimed at Americanism in form and substance; however the celebration of that historical achievement was shot in the events of 11th October 2001 that were a heavy slap to the American brutal authority. These events changed the American strategy towards Iraq considering the toppling of the regime a central goal and describing it a devious state. These changes were implemented in reforming certain strategic ideologies for the American security. Where these events provided a great opportunity for the U.S. administration to implement these transformations in terms of modifying the ruling ideas of the U.S. national security strategy, or at the level of U.S. military power building and the development of new combat theories by taking advantage of technological development, especially in the military field.

The occupation of Iraq by the Anglo-American troops was a radical dangerous change to the political development of Iraq and a dramatic introduction to a universal attack not only against Iraq but to the whole Middle-East region in order to re-shape the political map to achieve the (Great Middle East) project.

The Iraqi-American relations took a new turning since 2003, after increasing military attacks against the American troops. The American administration wanted smartly to go out of that impasse to decrease the American losses and keep the American welfares inside Iraq.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Ahmed Mustafa Hussien	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Legislative Function of Parliamentary Committees The American Congress as a Model	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The vast majority of the countries around the world Witness increasing tendency toward greater reliance on committees in performing duties and responsibilities of the parliament. Seeking for maximum efficiency seems to be the key reason for this approach, taking into consideration the heavy work and achievement expected form the legislative authorities nowadays. In other words the council as a whole is not able to handle and go through all issues in details while functions the duties.</p> <p>Based on specialization and dividing the work, the parliamentary committees can achieve the required activities much better than ever before in terms of study, review, and follow up. Focusing on the legislative function as the core responsibility of the parliament, the relevant committee when it comes to this function shows really great importance.</p> <p>The mechanism of work goes beyond the scope of the structure, rules, and parties interests. The U.S. model is adopted in this study due to the importance of this country in the world. Beside the big role of its legislative organization "the congress" as wanted in the U.S. constitution to be in the heart of the decision- making process at both internal and external levels, as a part of integrated system. This study goes inside the congress to highlight the organizational structure, mechanism, and outcomes of many types of the congress committees along with rules, roles, and players in an integrated system.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Huda Ahmed Hassan	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The political Role of Hizballah in Lebanon 1990 – 2012	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The first emergence to Hizbullah was as a response to the 1982 Israeli invasion of Lebanon during the Lebanese civil war. Its leaders were inspired by Ideology of Islamic revolution in Iran, and its forces were trained and organized by a contingent of Hizbullah's 1985 manifesto listed its four main goals as "Israel's final departure from Lebanon as a prelude to its final obliteration", ending "any imperialist power in Lebanon", submission of the Phalangists to "just rule" and bringing them to trial for their crimes, and giving the people the chance to choose "with full freedom the system of government they want", while not hiding its commitment to the rule of Islam. Hizbullah leaders have also made numerous statements calling for the destruction of the state of Israel, which they refer to as the Zionist entity.</p> <p>Hizbullah, which started with only a small militia, has grown to an organization with seats in the Lebanese government, a radio and a satellite television station, and programs for social development. Hezbollah maintains strong support among Lebanon's population, especially Shia population and is able to mobilize demonstrations of hundreds of thousands. Hizbullah alongside with some other groups began the 2006-2008 Lebanese political protests in opposition to the government of Prime Minister Fouad Siniora. A later dispute over Hezbollah preservation of its telecoms network led to clashes and Hezbollah-led opposition fighters seized control of several West Beirut neighborhoods from Future Movement militiamen loyal to Fouad Siniora. These areas were then handed over to the Lebanese government was formed in 2008, giving Hizbullah and its opposition allies control of eleven of thirty cabinet seats; effectively veto power.</p> <p>Hizbullah receives military training, weapons, and financial support from Iran and political support from Syria. Following the end of the Israeli occupation of Lebanon in 2000, its military strength grew significantly. Despite a June 2008 certification by the United Nations that Israel had withdrawn from all Lebanese territory, in August, Lebanon's new Cabinet unanimously approved a draft policy statement which secures Hizbullah's existence as an armed organization and guarantees its right to "liberate or recover occupied lands". Since 1992, the organization has been headed by Hassan Nasrallah and its Secretary General.</p> <p>The party takes different relations with many states in regional and global environment like Germany which play as mediator in prisoners exchange in 2004, also French Government argued with delegates of the party concerning solving the political crisis in Lebanon regarding the government</p>	

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

formed in 2008. Also British government opens a dialogue with the party in order to be more friendly partner with Lebanon.

The party is considered as one of the most outstanding political parties in Lebanon by turning the ideology into practice when fighting Israeli occupation since 1982 until liberation

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Salim Abdul-Hussien Salih</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Chinas Military Capabilities and Its Impact on its International Status	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The realization of any country of its civilization role, whether universally or through the realization of its capacities and self abilities which are precisely and intelligently so that most objectives which the state achieved and aim to enhance its status and realize its strategic ambitions.</p> <p>China enjoys almost all the privileges that qualifies it to occupy the status of a super power, that it decided to adopt a new policy which includes the four modernizations to comprehend agriculture, industry, technology, and defense.</p> <p>Since china began to follow the open-door policy it began to appear more and more as an important player in market. China is in its way to become one of the great industrial powers in the world. The economic revolution effected China and the reflections affected the military power in increasing its dominance in the South China Sea on the account of the countries struggling with it.</p> <p>It is also known that China is a nuclear country that has joined the club of nuclear countries in 1964. China struggles to assume with its military power to self-defense against possible attacks from external power for political gains.</p> <p>Hence, the Chinese leaders not only depend in such external confrontation but also to confront the phenomena of internal instability to ensure the unity of China. Also, the Chinese leaders give great care for the role of the military institutes as one of the tools to carry out their future defense strategy. China is careful since the late 1980s to give the issue of Taiwan to the motherland a special care.</p>	

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

The provincial policy of China is linked to reassume the islands of the Southern Sea which has witnessed struggle with the neighboring countries.

It could be said that the strategy of modernization of China assumes that the economical power is the greatest factor in the comprehensive national power. The strategy of Beijing gives also priority to the military power to develop the political powers to ensure the level of economical power of china and to protect the national interests and to support the policy of graduation in playing the role of super power. Also, this is to ensure the unity of China and to protect the oil supplies and to keep up with the breakthroughs of U.S.A. in the military side.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL THOUGHT	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Pshtewan Hama Saeed Muhammed Ameen</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Nationalism in the Era of Globalization Kurdish Nationalism As A Pattern	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>There is no doubt that the political dimensions of globalization, economic and social became a reality in the contemporary world can not ignore its effects on the majority of concepts and events in contemporary societies. Nationalism is one of the concepts that challenge faced by globalization and its mechanisms, especially in the contemporary stage in the light of the massive developments in the field of communications and technology, which resulted in the question about the future of the nationalism, end or continue ? On light it come the title of our research (nationalism in the era of globalization: Kurdish nationalism as a pattern).</p> <p>The research includes Introduction shows the importance of the subject and the reasons for his choice with the hypothesis of the study and scientific methods adopted in this letter, and structural parameters indicate</p>	

this search. The chapters three dealt with the specific topics, namely the first chapter and includes an introduction theory and general concepts of globalization and nationalism and tried to trace the root historic of these concepts and the accompanying their meanings of evolution and change to that settled on current features, came under the title (the theoretical frame work of the concepts of globalization and nationalism) It consists of two main two sections: ( globalization concept), and the other dealing with (nationalism concept).

Based on the existence of different opinions and conflicting on how the relationship between globalization and nationalism and the future of nationalism in the era of globalization Download Chapter II title (the nature of the relationship between the notions of globalization and nationalism), and included two sections, the first is the (globalization and nationalism between estrangement and communication), either the second section has included (globalization and the future of nationalism).

The third chapter is a case study of Kurdish nationalism and came explaining how the relationship between globalization and Kurdish nationalism, and how it affects them and titled ( Kurdish nationalism case and globalization), has been divided into two sections, starting from clarify (the nature of Kurdish national), and (the date to appear) The second section has dealt with (Kurdish nationalism in the context of globalization).

The study concluded the number of conclusions which confirmed the difference scholars and researchers around the concepts of globalization and nationalism while admitting that the concepts are comprehensive and, national culture and nation-state vulnerable to decline by globalization and the impact of globalization on the issue of Kurdish nationalism positively and negatively.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Marwa Alwan Radhi AL-Fatlawee</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Iranian foreign policy towards The Gulf Cooperation Council 1979-2011(Qatar and Bahrain as models)	
Year	2012	
Abstract	<p>The Arab Gulf area takes the priority in the Iranian Foreign policy, in a way that makes Iran always looking in to this area to have special position and participate activity in the interactions taking place in this region, because of the geographic and hence security proximity and also due to reasons related to the Iranian national tendency that aims to take control over the Arab Gulf.</p> <p>More over Iran has succeeded since 1979 in employing the religious factor as an additional element serving its strategy, the strategy that hasnot not changed in its essence over the successive regimes that took power in Iran, this led to rupture or coldness in relations between Gulf states and Iran which increased because of the Iraqi - Iranian war.</p> <p>Since the nineties of the last century, the international order witnessed essential transition due to the decline of the bipolarity and the absence of an international force that balance the united states which become dominant over the international political order and its interactions after the fall of soviet union, since them the united states dominated the Arab Gulf region.</p> <p>Accordingly Iran is obliged to rearrange its papers in the view of its inability to achieve the project that it advocates, this is why the study concentrates on Iran foreign policy toward Arab Gulf region. The study is based on the assumption that Iranian policy started to follow a course of moderation and realism toward the region, as a result of the international, regional and the internal changes which, collectivity, represent pressure factors that push Iran toward reducing the intensity of its previous enthusiasm, as a part of its search it continues pursuing the aims of its foreign policy in new ways that finally serve its strategy toward the region.</p> <p>The study has reached the following conclusion:-</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1.The constancy of Iranian goals during both royal and republican periods of the region, Despite the signs of flexibility and moderation Iran showed the directions of its foreign policy, as it was done in away confirmed that those changes effected only the Iranian means and methods to achieve its strategic goals.</li><li>2.The emphasis on the national interests became the salient feature of the Iranian foreign policy in its international relations in the post-cold war era, instead of the ideological consideration which ranked second on the sequence of priorities of the Iranian foreign policy.</li></ol>	

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

3. The dominance of the American factor in the Arabian gulf since the events of 1991 as a result of its dominance on the international order, in a way that increasingly influence the course of the Iranian - gulf relations so as the limits of the gulf openness toward Iran became governed by the American pole, which constituted a strong motive for Iran to follow a more moderate and realistic policy under those limits, which made the chances that Iran performs an important role in the region hard without passing the American gate.

4. The Iranian foreign poliicy toward the states of the region is the outcame of the equilibrium between the wings of the political system [ the conservatives and the reformists] under the presence of rules agreed upon among all about the necessity that Iran holds an important position in the region and participates in its interactions.

5. The continuation of Iranian occupation of the three Arabian islands and the demands to participate in security arrangements, beside the signs of its power shown in the region, carry a massage to the states of the region that Iran did not accept less that the role of the partner.

6. The power of making the foreign political decision is not concentrated in the hands of one authority due to the presence of a number of institutions that affect the process of decision making.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Muthanna Muhammad turkey</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	Water cries among Nile Basin states	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The Water issue had received great deal of attention on local, regional and international levels, due to the critical points which were asserted by international conferences and reports that concern with eminent world water crises and other corollary crises that threaten the future of world peoples.</p> <p>Water issue becomes closely related with national security for many nations, particularly those who have shortage or have limited Water sources thus affecting different features of Economic and Social growth.</p> <p>The first of the rivers in Arab region , the river Nile is holding many negative effects that diminish the potentials of mutual understanding and action among the nations of the Nile basin, particularly when many of difficulties and complexities are taken into considerations under the political interactions prevailed in the basin.</p> <p>One of the longest rivers in the world, the Nile is 6825km long has a basin with area of 3,1 million km<sup>2</sup> received its water out of three springs the Ethiopian height which provides 85% of inward water annually, the tropical height and Bahar AL gazal, south of Sudan.</p> <p>The river Nile basin is shared by 11 states:( Ethiopia ,Eritrea ,Egypt ,Sudan ,South Sudan ,Kenya ,Uganda ,Tanzania ,Burundi ,Ruanda and D.Kongo).</p> <p>This thesis is a presentation and analysis of water crises among Nile basin nations that appeared clearly during the nineties of the last century that culminated with fierce conflicts particularly after signing of Aintaby Treaty 2010 unilaterally, by Nile springs nations.</p> <p>This thesis consist of three chapters where the first one presented the Nile basin geopolitics, through out three sub chapters :</p> <p>The first sub chapter is ( the geographic position of Nile basin).</p> <p>The second sub chapter is ( the economic structure of the nations of the basin and the political).</p> <p>While the third sub chapter is (the social, political and security environmental of Nile basin).</p> <p>The second chapter deals with water situation and water relations amongst the basin nations through out three sub chapters,</p> <p>The first one is )The water status and water needs in the basin nations) .</p> <p>The second is ( the factors that affect the water situation ).</p> <p>And the third is ( the legal frame of the Nile basin).</p> <p>The 3rd chapter studied the outer variables (regional and world) that affect the water crises</p>	

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

amongst basin nations, where the first sub chapter deals with( Israel variable).

the second deals with( U.S variable).

and the third sub chapter dealt with( the role of international bank and other parties,(china and other states)

The foreign interventions' may push either towards disputes or towards cooperation .

The foreign variable factors that have driven the impetus toward water disputes in Nile basin have overridden those driving towards cooperation in the basin, due to the fact that the regional regime in Nile basin is susceptible to foreign intervention that coincided with the Israel and U.S intervention in Nile Basin during the last three decades where ,these interventions were pushing towards water conflicts interaction in the basin .

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Sundus Serhan Ahmed</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>The political system in Turkey of the parliamentary system to asemi-presidential system</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The purpose of the study of the political system in Turkey to shed light on the role of political forces which determine the policy of the state, internal and external shaping the political system in Turkey based on a set of facts and variables that emerged in Turkish the domestic arena as the arrival of Islamist parties to authority , and the external field as well, such as the impact of European confederation on government policy toward the military Institution and to many important issues that affect real life socially, politically, and economically in Turkey.</p> <p>Perhaps the most important issue is the Kurdish issue, and the emergence of the phenomenon of the growing conflict between the political forces in Turkey due to the impact of rising popular base of the Islamic movements and its achievements in the general election and their access to power, as well as the study of the factors that led to this change in the political map of Turkey, and understanding to know the motives of future plans, and the ability of the ruling powers to change the constitution and adopt a semi-presidential governance instead of the parliamentary system, which is adopted now in Turkey.</p> <p>Based on the foregoing, the study falls in three chapters as well as an introductory chapter dealing with a study and definition of (political systems), subdivided in to two sections the first of which to define the parliamentary system and the second to define a semi-presidential system. While the first chapter is entitled (the political system institutions in Turkey in the light of the Constitution of 1982), devoted to study the institutions of the political system in the constitutional and political turkey and most important changes in the light of the constitutional amendments made to the Constitution, and the second chapter (Motivation towards becoming a semi-presidential), set up to study the most important motives and reasons paving towards a gradual shift in the form of the political system in Turkey from a parliamentary system to a semi-presidential. Chapter three (Assessment of the political system in Turkey), is allocated to search and study the hegemony of the ruling party (AKP) on the most important state institutions, in parliament has a majority and the ruling party as well as President Abdullah Gull is one of the prominent members of the party.</p> <p>It searches the position of the development Justice and party in many trends of importance to the internal most important secularism of Turkish state and the Kurdish issue and its position in the issue of headscarves in Turkey and its most important achievements in his reign.</p> <p>The study considers the role and position of the opposition forces to the hegemony and the ruling of Development Party and justice.</p>	

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

It includes a vision for the future to the form of political system in Turkey in the light of developments and changes taking place in it and the ability of the ruling party to change the Constitution and then changing the shape of the ruling regime to the semi-presidential system.

Throughout the foregoing study, there are main conclusions of the study, the most prominent:

That what Development and justice Party is seeking to achieve led by Recep Tayyip Erdogan is the following:

1. Continue to strengthen the Turkish economy, and raise the welfare of the Turkish people, through reduction of inflation and interest rates, and to increase Turkish national income.

It stated that its goal is to rise per capita in Turkey of the national income to ten thousand dollars per year after five years, and will seek to increase exports and reduce and fight unemployment... Etc.

2. A new constitution for the country is intended to change the shape of the political system in Turkey to the semi-presidential system that grants the President greater powers than parliamentary system setting its people from the fellers solving - for example - the issue of the headscarf ban in universities and government institutions and other problems.

The road is not easy for the ruling development and Justice party, if the intervention of unelected institutions like the military and the judiciary institution in the political affairs is a matter of all segments of society, the remaining challenges are many: there is the Kurdish question, in which Kurds want to enter a guarantee recognition of their identity in the new constitution after that nationalist military institution considers them as a separatist threat and the issue of hijab is a big challenge facing Development Justice and as well as the issue of religious education.

Whatever the results of the rapid developments in the Turkish political current scene objective reading of the scene almost suggests moving the toward change, almost launching a second Turkish republic, in order to become more receptive to difference and pluralism and closer to democracy and the modern civil state.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	RAWA ALI NAJEE	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Russian - Iranian relations ship In the Light Of The Iran's nuclear program	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Russian - Iran relations dating back to about 500 years, which saw Convergences and tensions, various stages according to the interests of the two parties, After the breakup of the Soviet Union Russia lost a lot of prestige internationally, regionally and has a lot of problems in the security and economic Areas , and it was one of the priorities of the Russian leadership save this deteriorating situation, and began to look for ways to meet these issues, practically Russia has no choice but to promote good-neighborly relations with Iran, where the new situation Russian encouraged to escalate its efforts to expand its influence, and so Russia has crystallized the idea of strategic partnership with Tehran, no doubt the Bilateral cooperation in the field of the Iranian nuclear program is one of the most important joint economic projects ,where a sensitive political nature drawan the attention of the international community, made it all the subject of relations between Russia and Iran an important issue on the international level.</p> <p>This study is a presentation and analysis of the Russian - Iranian relation which emerged clearly after the nineties of the last century, especially the cooperation in the nuclear field and the impact of this cooperation,the pressures and influences that ensued in internal, regional and international levels. the study is divided into three chapters the first chapter deals with ... Iran's nuclear program through four sub chapters the first sub chapter: Search of the organizational structure of the Iranian nuclear program, the second sub chapter has dealt with means of delivery (Iran's missile), the third sub chapter is devoted to the study of the motives of Iran's nuclear capability and The fourth sub chapter has indicated the main obstacles facing the ambitious Iranian nuclear program.</p> <p>The second chapter ... Has dealt with the areas of cooperation and motivated Russian position of the Iranian nuclear program in three sections the first search the areas of cooperation the second section studied the motives of Russian - Iranian cooperation while The third section has dealt with the Russian position towards the Iranian nuclear program</p> <p>While we have dedicated Chapter III to variables affecting -Russian - Iran relations The first section dealt with the internal variable ,the second part, regional variables while The third section deal with international variables.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	FATMA. A. ALJAMALI	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Democratic thought in contemporary Iraq</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Subject of democracy has gained high importance over the centuries, and its importance is that the axis of democracy is people as the source of authorities, what differentiate the subject of democracy is a lot of interest by thinkers and researchers , and as a result of this appeared on this subject many ideas that extended for many centuries, starting from the West and the Arabs, Iraq ,this thesis is titled (democratic thought in contemporary Iraq) . this thes is consists of an introduction and three chapters, in addition to a conclusion .</p> <p>The first chapter discusses democratic concept In Western political thought and modern Arabic and contemporary thought in two main sections , the first section studies concept of democracy in modern and contemporary Western political thought, While the second section deals with the concept of democracy in the modern and contemporary Arab political thought.</p> <p>The second chapter deals with the Iraqi democratic thought since of the establishment the Iraqi state in 1921 to 2003 in two sections .the first section sheds light on the concept of democracy in the kingship era and the resulted divisions in periods of time that passed through since the reign of King Faisal I to the end of the revolution 14 th of July 1958.While the second section deals with democratic thought in the republican era and the resulted divisions according to periods of time since the revolution of 1958 to the U.S. occupation of Iraq in 2003 .</p> <p>The third chapter deals with the concept of democracy in the thought of Iraqi political parties after 2003 , These parties represent several directions, including the religious , national , liberal and socialist.</p> <p>This study comes in order to provide contemporary intellectual of vision Iraqi political thought on the subject of democracy and the study of the Iraqi Democratic Thought comes in the context of clarifying and understanding the enticements and differences in political visions in Western thought and Arab thought and Iraqi thought , and from it , the thought of Iraqi political parties after 2003 as this has a profound impact in formulation of the future of Iraq.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	ODAY ABD MIZHER	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	The Role of parties In the American Political Life	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The thesis is entitled (The Role of parties In the American Political Life) came to look in important political issue, as it addresses the following matters:</p> <p>1 - The choice of subject shows, the small number of sources, which addresses the issue of the relationship between the parties and the sources of American political life, elections and the formation of public opinion and decision-making.</p> <p>2 - From the study of the topic, there is a sharp competition between multi forces to dominate the American political life represented by elections, the public opinion- formation, decision-making, and political parties are considered to be the weakest of these forces.</p> <p>3 - The importance of the subject is the following:</p> <p>A - The importance and status occupied by the United States in the world's economic, political, military issues and their increasing impact day after day in various countries around the world.</p> <p>B- This thesis also acknowledges the role of parties in the process of making and management of sources and aspects of American political life represented by elections the formation of public opinion and decision-making. Then, it compares this role with the roles carried out by the official institutions and unofficial institutions.</p> <p>C - This thesis helps us also to know the strengths and weaknesses of the sources and aspects of American political life represented elections the formation of public opinion and decision-making, and which power is most controlling over these sources and aspects.</p> <p>4 - the most important objectives of the thesis: is a scientific evaluation of the outcome of the sources and aspects of the political life of America, represented by the election and the formation of public opinion and decision-making, and pushed it to achieve success of policy in the U.S. and see how the role the parties play, and how to formulate United States political parties, which help in achieving this goal.</p> <p>5 - the problem of the thesis and the questions raised: that political life in the United States is a</p>	

life open to different effects, and the source of this openness is the complexity of aspects of that life to include the influential forces of different formal and non formal, political, economic and social, that contribute to create different phenomena, including the phenomenon of public opinion and the phenomenon of the elections and the phenomenon of decision-making. The parties and one of the entrances that contribute to influence the political action despite the weakness of party life in the United States in general, and the problem that emerges here and need to be answered is How does it affect the parties in American political life despite the United States weakness in the party life ?

With a view of answering the problem, we present several questions for discussion which are:

Is the political life in the United States is played by roles of political parties?

What are the roles of parties in the American political life concerning the public opinion, elections and decision-making?

Do parties affect the work of formal political institutions and the activities of informal powers?

Where is the greater influence of the parties in the US political life? Is it in the formation of public opinion? Or in the elections? Or in the decision-making?

6 - The hypothesis that was answered is: the political parties in the United States play an important role in the making of American political life and in the implementation of public policies, this role is increased in some aspects of that life, such as elections and at least relatively in decision-making to be the weakest in effect on a public opinion because of the many aspects of the forces acting in this life.

7 - The structure of the thesis: It is divided into four chapters as well as the introduction and conclusion. The first chapter studies the development of U.S. party system, and their functions, divided into three sections, the first deals with the emergence of political parties of America and its development, the second studies nature of the party system of U.S., and the third studies the functions of American political parties.

The second chapter, deals with the first phenomenon in political life, namely public opinion, and where we identify the relationship between the parties and making the American public in the framework of three sections, namely: the first of which deals with the forces and official institutions that made American political life and influence public opinion and the second deals with forces and informal institutions that make up the American political life and influence public opinion and in the third of which political parties and representation of public opinion and influence trends in the electorate.

The third chapter considers a second phenomenon in political life, namely the election, and deals with the relationship between the parties and the U.S. elections through three sections, the first of which deals with the relationship between the two parties that choose the candidates, and the second studies related parties, elections, the U.S. Congress, and the third studies the relationship between parties, with the presidential election.

The fourth chapter considers the following:

1-The relationship between parties and the political decision-makers in U.S. through three points, the first deals with political institutions of the political system and decision-making in the United States,

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

2-The relationship between political parties and the decisions making in the executive government and in the third link parties with making decisions (legislation) the legislative power.

## University of Baghdad

College Name

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department

POLITICAL SYSTEMS

Full Name as written  
in Passport

**Jassim Mohammed Sehrab**

( ) Master

( ) PhD

Thesis Title

**The Social Democratic Current in Iraq: A Political Study .. Reality and Future**

Year

2013-2012

Abstract

This dissertation has been presented to the Faculty of Political Science / University of Baghdad and is titled: "The Social Democratic Current in Iraq: A Political Study .. Reality and Future". The study is made up of three chapters in addition to the Introduction and Conclusion. The first chapter is devoted to examining the conceptual framework of the Social Democratic Current, and is made up of three sections. The first section deals with the history of democracy and its concept. The second section focuses on the forms and types of democracy. The third section deals with the issues of the Social Democratic Current and its constituent components.

The second chapter is devoted to the study of the reality of the Social Democratic Current in Iraq before 2003, and is made up of three sections. The first section deals with the Social Democratic Current in Iraq during the monarchy. The second section deals with the reality of the Social Democratic Current in Iraq during the First Republic. The third section deals with the Social Democratic Current during the period 1963 to 2003.

The third chapter deals with the reality and future of the Social Democratic Current in Iraq after 2003. The first section is devoted to the role of the Social Democratic Current in the political process. The second section deals with the role of the Social Democratic Current in building the political system after 2003. The third section focuses on the future of the Social Democratic Current in Iraq, the stakes and prospects. The conclusion section presents the most important results of the study.

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYTSYEM	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Ban Ali Kadhum</b>	
	<input type="checkbox"/> Master	<input type="checkbox"/> PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Parliamentary Opposition in the Iraqi Political System after 2003 AC Present and Future</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The opposition represents the mainstay in democratic systems and its presence depends on the nature of the existing political system, for obtaining a real democratic system there must be a parliamentary opposition coexist peacefully and work side by side with the ruling party.</p> <p>One of the inherent parliamentary activities in the democratic countries and as an indicator to the sophistication of its political system and the effectiveness of its legislative authority and the peaceful transfer of authority and real party plurality, is the existence of the shadow government.</p> <p>The function of this government which is described as awaiting government primarily to monitor the government actions and questioning, so the parliamentary opposition is considered the cornerstone of the democratic system and a necessity to any government success, and it may have greater role than the government role because it represent the monitoring side to ensure the functioning of the governmental program in accordance with the real vision of the condition of the homeland and citizens. In the Iraqi democratic experiment the opposition is considered an indispensable necessity because people need a democratic system based on a good foundation which is the presence of the opposition that assess the performance of state institutions and in particular the three authorities (legislative, executive, judicial) as well as the practice of the supervisory role to confront and correct errors and most importantly is the proposing of alternatives.</p> <p>However, the problem facing the new Iraqi political system after 2003 is the lack of the parliamentary opposition that could correct the political process and the government performance.</p> <p>The most serious indicator in democratic systems is the lack or absence of activating the opposition in the parliament.</p> <p>The Loyalty and opposition, political majority and minority are necessities to the work of any political system. The real democracy is a social, political and cultural action in order to achieve the public interest and maintain and defend it.</p> <p>The peaceful conflict between the political powers to gain the authority- according to general, peaceful and proven rules - is considered the appropriate mechanism to achieve that goal.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	Safaa Fadel Salman	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Regional Positions in Lebanon in the duration (1990-2011)</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Since 1920, Lebanon is recognized of not being a country in the literal sens It was not independent and free country but a reflection of international and regional power balances .Whatever was the raised mottos reflecting internal dimensions in one phase ,its essence was external dimension reflected as internal transformation .The essence of the struggle in Lebanon is all on its identity and association It was complicated but this does not negate the necessity of change which can be done through finding mechanisms, means,and methods that ensure the success of the execution without future falter that may be more dangerous than the current situation .The weakness of the Lebanese state is obvious in the least handicap in its cultural democracy for the Lebanese issue is linked historically with the deep-rooted middle east issues. The sectarian plurality is available in Arabian countries but sectarian discrimination especially in religion make the Lebanese environment suitable for sectarian struggles which form a danger on their lives, sensitivity among young generations leading to constant sectarian sedition to any crisis that might happen. It becomes a gap in history through which exploiters convey their struggles and greed on Lebanon land. Thus, it is required from Lebanese, authority and people, to consider these issues in order not for Lebanon to be always a victim: of peace and war.</p>	

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Nassar Z. D. Al-Rubaiee</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Role of US hegemony in International Relations</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The United States of America was able to continue in its existence as a key unit of the international regime units through different historical periods, the American hegemony in its growth and progress characterized by two features of sequence and integration in its form, in term of sequence, its growth was gradual and accumulative in which the later can absorb the late and improve it, and in term of integration, its improvement was multilateral and comprehensive in which one completes the other militarily, politically, economically, technologically, and cognitively.</p> <p>The United states of America is considered as the most powerful international unit in the international regime and the owner of the highest abilities all over the world, by which it exceeds all the international regime units apart in a historical period of its hegemony or totally (it means the international regime units) in other historical period.</p> <p>The research assumes, that the hegemony has a positive role in reinforcing international peace and security, and the rising of cooperation levels among regime countries after 1991 attributed to the stability that dominated the world after the end of the bilateral leadership era, as a result of the positive practices of the United States of America, which directs the international regime.</p> <p>The research framework includes an introduction, preparatory study, five major chapters and a conclusion. In the preparatory study, we tried to discuss the conceptual frame of hegemony in two demands, in the first demand we discussed the definition of hegemony, in the second demand we studied the dominant stability theory, while the first chapter focused on hegemony in the intellectual schools for the international relations in three studies , in the first study we discussed the realistic school, in the second study we discussed hegemony in the liberal school , and in the third study we discussed hegemony in the social structural school. In the second chapter we studied the different periods of American hegemony progress in three studies, in the first study, we discussed the American traditional hegemony (classic), in the second study, we discussed American hegemony in the cold war and in the third study, and we studied American hegemony after the cold war. In the third chapter, we studied the American hegemony institutions in two studies; in the first study we studied the economic institutions of American hegemony in three demands, the first demand includes the international monetary fund, the second demand includes the international bank and its institutions, and the third demand includes the world trade organization. In the forth chapter we discussed the American hegemony facilities in three studies, we studied in the first study , the political and security facilities , in the second study we studied economic facilities, and in the third study we studied the political facilities. While in the fifth and final chapter we tried to discuss the future horizons of the American hegemony in two studies, in the first study we studied the theoretical and academic frames out of American</p>	

administration and authority exercise through the most important three theses in this field, the thesis of great powers growth and fall for pall Kennedy, the thesis of history end for Francis Fokoyama, and civilizations conflict for Huntington. The second demand includes the main theoretical frames inside the American administration authority exercise, as we studied the new American century project for the new conservatives , besides we studied Henry Kissinger , Zbeginio Brejenski considering them the most outstanding effective characters in drawing the American policies.And in the second study we discussed the international powers competitive with the United States of America on hegemony. In this study we discussed two demands, the first demand we studied the People's Republic of China, European Union, and the united Russia as major competitive powers for the American hegemony future, the second demand included Japan, and India as secondary probable competitive powers for the American hegemony.

In the conclusion we discussed the American hegemony under the probable international variables which leads to the occurrence of more than one polar all over the world competes with the United States of America in the international hegemony framework.

The Thesis Realized Many Conclusions:

- The study of USA hegemony path shows that there are many signs verify its decline, which causes weakening its role, and its legal leadership for the international regime.
- Today's world is the world of technology, in which the accelerated technological variable is the basic engine of economic and political machines wheel in relation to the active powers in the contemporary international regime. So it can't be any progressive economy or political improve if it isn't based on or focus on technology. So the new international map that reflects the relations of domination and dependency that distinguishes the relations between technological states and non-technological ones, can be considered as a new ideology, working on devoting more interdependence among active powers of the other political units in the international regime.
- The technological competition and cooperation among international units Predicts that the next conflict will be a cognitive conflict in which, the role of the technological factor is increasing and the role of the economic power is growing. The integration between different hegemony powers and the natural factors in a fair political environment which is free of dual standards and national interests may create sustainable hegemony, but when we review history with all its stages and infer its details , then we can conclude that humanity will never create consensual substantial hegemony which generates comprehensive international unanimous response, as the global society, in its international relations , lacks objective standards which generates that response. Since conflict and cooperation throughout history is an image that shows good and evil inside human self, so humanity history didn't produce just coercive hegemony whether it's regional or global, relative or absolute.
- Hegemony is a dynamic and flexible concept, dynamic because it doesn't mean dominant's self-possibilities only, but requires the overpowered weakness, flexible as it requires continuously to redistribute power and influence regions in the international relations, United states as a dominant power is a result of historic development and maturation because of its various abilities politically, economically, militarily, socially, technologically, and cognitively, in a cumulative, sequential and integral manner over time, through realistic ( pragmatic) ideology framework, it's practical in roots and flexible in its response to variables ,and weird in its formation, as it represents a summary of the positive European civilization output, that is free of the classical negative European heritage, since the formation of the American rich and powerful nation.

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

Finally, I can say that this research is an attempt to study American hegemony in its various historical periods as a step of scientific research steps that doesn't end. While I'm not claiming that this research is comprehensive and meets all aspects of hegemony, I hope that I've been able to surround the subject of this research.

University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	POLITICAL SYSTEMS	
Full Name as written in Passport	MRAWA MUSTAFA AHMED	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>(The phenomenon of instability in the government of the State of Kuwait after 1990)</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>The State of Kuwait by the Kuwaiti Constitution hereditary emirate ruled by descendants of Emir Sheikh Mubarak the tracking system a parliamentary constitutional monarchy, and higher latbralomiralsulth in the Kuwaiti government.</p> <p>Penalizing sentenced in 1756 and even in 2012 (14), governor of Al-Sabah and Sheikh Sabah bin Jaber is the first ruling of first The current ruler is Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah.</p> <p>Kuwait's Constitution stipulates that the state regime Kuwait Amiri democratic, Vth Kuwait sovereignty and Dstoreuerosha of the Amir Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah and the laws of the National Assembly prescribed component of Khmsinedoa elected every 4 years by popular vote free. The authorities in Kuwait is divided into legislative power, executive and judicial, headed by Prince. Are not allowed according to the Constitution of the formation of parties in spite of the existence of the parliamentary blocs. System of government is a constitutional hereditary system, derives its legitimacy from the Constitution, which this Atahanql the power within the ruling family descendants of Mubarak Al-Sabah. And the title ruler Hoalomir, and The Prince his executive powers through his ministers, nor implemented Alahkamalqdaúah, only after ratification by the Prince, and Prince is the only which</p>	

Imknhalafo of provisions. Advantage of the system of government in Kuwait combining the parliamentary system and the presidential system.

Began the democratic experience of Kuwait in early, since the Constitution of 1963 and the election of the first board of the nation in the same year, and since that date passed experiment parliamentary Kuwait stages mixed, was dissolved Parliament more than once and disrupted parliamentary practice twice reached five years each, and, in general were not of parliamentary life in Kuwait free of political crises throughout its history extends nearly half a century.

Therefore highlights many of the issues Alssayashalta stir controversy at the level of building internal political Alkwyteuman including dialectical parties in Kuwait, which is in terms of organization and functions parties, Ssayashlkn do not have yet a legitimate constitutional and legal, as the Kuwaiti constitution prohibits the formation of political parties, and that things are contrary to democracy real, because of the pillars of democracy is the right to form political parties and blocs and compete to take over power peacefully. As well as women's political rights, and issues of foreign presence and political differences between the Kuwaiti government and parliament, where she lives Kuwait successive political crises since 2006, and often these crises due to conflicts within the ruling family

Perhaps the most important can be seen to follow through political interactions Kuwait during Alsoatmund (2006 - and reduce writing these lines), is the multiplicity and repeated crises witnessed by Kuwait in short periods of time and at different levels as a result of escalating tone of confrontation between the parliament and the government, has damaged the political work, The negative image of the legislative and executive branches of both the Kuwaiti citizen who became live on the impact of the problems and endless crises between the two sides.

It seemed clear that the events in Kuwait exceeded the government and the opposition to affect political stability, especially with the popular movement growing unprecedented Aokhzmsarenalawl it possible to invest more towards reform as a springboard towards the renewal of political and strengthen the gains of constitutional, while the second to take the last curve makes the winds of the Arab Spring ( change) blowing on Kuwait albeit on a very own way.

The democratic experience in Kuwait her privacy, Aztaich a state of open discussion on a number of issues related to the process of state-building and restructuring of institutions, and this is what shown by some political developments witnessed in recent times, particularly the intensification of the conflict between the executive and legislative branches, and certainly in the department, including a direct result of the process political modernization, but it has to be considered in the development and course

## University of Baghdad

College Name	POLITICAL SCIENCE	
Department	INTERNATIONAL STUDIES	
Full Name as written in Passport	<b>Duaa Noori Flayh</b>	
	( ) Master	( ) PhD
Thesis Title	<b>Syrian - Iraqi Relations after 1990 and its future perspectives</b>	
Year	2013-2012	
Abstract	<p>Iraqi - Syrian relations after the Cold War bear the features of the struggle controlled by ideological conflicts and personal ambitions of ruling leaderships in both countries.</p> <p>Kuwait crisis in 1990 was power balance for each ,when Iraq occupied and joined Kuwait to it ,it planned for hegmonising Gulf district and the oil resources thus control all economic , military , and political guidelines of the Gulf, and regional safety , Syria conception of condemning Iraqs invasion of Kuwait and nominal participation with foreign forces in the 1991 war, to enlarge its regional and pioneering role in Gulf safety arrangements after 1991.Both countries did not achieve strategic goals wich were wrong ,they were obliged to refigure their calculations towards soothing the struggle and nourshing economy at the nineties wich comingle with politics after 11 / September / 2001 events that the influence of Syria's position towards American war on Iraq.</p> <p>The American occupation of Iraq in 2003 by U.S.A forces toppling the regim and the reach of new political elite to govern Iraq make Iraqi - Syrian relations recess into struggle because this elite came by American volition, most of them view Baath system in Syria parallels Baath system in Iraq and the U.S. administration under Bush the son manage,the Iraqi security , military ,economic and political files as well as U.S.A forces and the sequence of Iraqi governments accusation to Syria of exporting terrorism, after USA forces withdrawal from Iraq on 2011 Iraqi- Syrian relations improved on all level,such as the economic and trade and even security related to borders</p> <p>The current events in Syria today are not desirable to the Iraqi government led by the state of law coalition. Reasonably any change in Syria will be reflected negatively on the security condition in Iraq and its political process, wich led the Iraqi government to stand against Change in Syria .</p> <p>This study attempts to reach an answer to these questions / how does the change in Iraq after 2003 affect the manner of Iraqi- Syrian relations?What is the role of international and regional powers in the manner of Iraqi - Syrian relations particularly after 2003?how does the expected change in Syria affect the manner of Iraqi - Syrian relations toward cooperation or struggle?</p> <p>Accordingly the study is divided into three chapters and an introduction the introduction includes the relations between the two countries since Ottoman hegmony until 1990, it studies Iraq's various attempts to achieve unity with Syria.</p> <p>Chapter one deals with factors influencing the relations between the two countries .The First section deals with political factors as well as the regional, international and internal factors between both countries after 1990 .The second section includes the economic factors while the third section deals with geopolitical factors that affects the relation between Iraq and Syria as neighbouring countries.</p> <p>The second chapter, studies joint issues in the Iraqi – Syrian relations in four sections , the first and second sections study the issues of Euphrates and the Kurdish successively with their historical dimensions arise after 2003.</p> <p>The third section tackles the issue of Iraqi refugees who find in Syria the second country after the loss of security in Iraq, especially during the years 2006-2007. The fourth section includes issue of sneaking borders wich arise after 2003 also , it studies these issues according to the Iraqi and Syrian points of view attempting at the end an abvious vision to re- solve it.</p> <p>The third chapter entitled" Iraqi – Syrian relations in light of the expected change in Syria:" futuristic vision of relations between the two countries in three sections, the first studies features of change in Syria and includes two requirements, first the change in Syria as an extension of the Arab revolutions, starts in 2011 ,it studies the range of Syria impression of the current changes in Arabian district ,the second demand gives a futuristic vision to scenes of change in Syria and the Iraqi</p>	

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

in two vision toward it .The second section deals with the Iraqi position towards Syrian events demands ,The first:the current position of government The second : the possibility of changing of political elite in Iraq in the light of the surrounding crisis and the range of the possibility of change of the Iraqi position towards events in Syria. Third section studies the Iranian position towards events in Syria as affective ones on Iraqi-Syrian governments in two demands ,the first demand studies the current position, the second studies the possibility of Iran being affected by events in Syria to lead to change in it ,and the rise of reformers and the range of these on Iraqi - Syrian – Iranian relations.

The study concludes that change in Iraq - Syrian relations in nineties of the past century was done by economic motives more than political motives. After 2003, the impact of international regional and local factors is obvious not only in producing cooperative or conflicting issues wich did not exist before 2003, but in producing behavioural manners toward divergence and another toward closenee. Stability of relations will be determined in the light of the possible change in Syria and expected change of the elite that govern the political process in Iraq .

University of Baghdad

College Name

POLITICAL SCIENCE

Department

POLITICAL THOUGHT

Full Name as written in Passport

**Bashar Saadoon Hashim Al- Saedi**

( ) Master

( ) PhD

Thesis Title

**The Political thought of Spinoza**

Year

2013-2012

Abstract

The Political thought of Spinoza

This study tries to look at the contents of Spinoza's political thought by looking at his basic knowledge until the reach thesis his internal intellectual construction, and stop at how his cognitive theory pushes away his political theory.

This study is based on the following hypothesis: ((That Spinoza's mental knowledge helped building his political theory especially about existence of state and the emergence of civil society, and the state for him is result of definite necessity, its existence agrees with the necessity of laws in nature which is the same as divine will, and its virtue lies in the conscious human will)).

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

According this study is divided into three chapters and an introduction and conclusion:

The first chapter deals with introducing Spinoza and determines the temporal and Spatial environment in his time and his country. and then moving to declaration of his basic knowledge which is what his intellectual construction lies on.

The second chapter deals with the first manifestations of his mental knowledge in the structure of his political thinking, where he criticizes the ideal theories in the nature of theologian in policy.

The third chapter deals with the mechanism of transforming from criticism to building through looking at the dimensions of his political theory and what it involves of interdependence between his basic knowledge and inner content of his political thinking concluding that the political thinking of Spinoza gives us a vision that the necessity of nature cope with the political reality through concepts of knowledge with intensive denotations, and the human mind is moral and political embodiment of the natural mind, and the state rationalize the state of nature as a perfection of natural freedom and the citizen is the completion of the humanitarian situation in the state of nature.

The thesis has come up to a conclusion summarizing the final academic results.

**COLLEGE OF POLITICAL SCIENCE  
UNIVERSITY OF BAGHDAD  
2013-2012**