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The Requirements of the National Democratic Project in Iraq post Daesh Terrorist Group Stage

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Abstract:

This study aims at re-transmit the spirit of the national democratic project of Iraq post of the chaos left by the Daesh terrorist group stage(The Islamic State of Iraq and Syria, ISIS) , Which controlled large parts of Iraq, and had an adverse effect on the political scene in Iraq, inspired everyone that there are deficiencies in the political, economic, religious and ethnic structure of the Iraqi people in non-response to democratic thought.The researcher relied on the hypothesis that " the requirements of building a democratic project are based on the need to provide the requirements ranging from two interrelated aspects, like the institutional aspect and the aspect that related to the general and necessary requirements for the establishment of democracy in society, in which the principles of majority rule, the rule of law, authority concentration on the principles of the people's rule , and the rights of individuals guaranteed". This study utilized systematic analysis approach, historical approach,and the inductive approach undertaking the research. Government reports, statutes and laws were likewise hotspots for essential information in this review. Optional information was fundamentally from scholastic works, for example, books, diary articles, and theses. The results revealed that the model of building democratic Iraqi society post-ISIS needs primarily the government integrated system that includes principles, institutions and mechanisms that

control the process of identifying options, making public decisions and the circulation of power periodically, In addition to balancing between rights and duties which can considered as the one of the main characteristic of democracy in order to achieve and developing security and stability in Iraq.

Keywords: Requirements; Democratic Project; Daesh;Iraq

Introduction :

After the military defeat of the Daesh terrorist group (ISIS) in Iraq, Which dominated three large governorates of Iraq for the period 2014-2017, A number of problems emerged, some of which are old, such as sectarian thought, political corruption, the identification of the rivalry of the disputed areas after liberation from the control of the ISIS and the associated the conflict between the national components of the Iraqi people in these areas ،Other some are new and have old dimensions, especially with regard to the way of governance in Iraq after the elimination of the power of ISIS, collapse of the economy and widespread poverty and unemployment.

Democracy is the guarantor of the stability of countries and is their free choice to build their future,but in Iraq, the democracy that ISIS has distorted, (that support them some regional powers by weapons and money) have always been the beginning of chaos and civil violence and entrenched political corruption in legal and constitutional frameworks.Therefore, it has become urgent to adopt a national democratic project that charts the way

out of the country from its crisis, by stopping at the course of the political process, and conduct a critical review of its outcome and the performance of the institutions of government , with a view to reforming and correcting its destination,and to create trust and consensus among the political forces involved in governance, to begin building a modern democratic Iraqi state, based on the principles of citizenship and social justice, and work to end the legacy of the ISIS and restore security and stability.

The process of building a democratic projectin Iraq is complex, although it's necessary and decisive in the lives of its people, asit requires appropriate and varied structures to instill and nourish these values, which is called the Path ... which is , in fact , based on the core of thestate building project according to mechanisms correspond to the limits of processes that affect the circumstances of the country and its nature, history and social structure .Thus, this democratic path or project is an outcome as well as a challenge to the development of society. It is an outcome of a set of mechanisms and the identification of priorities to build the nucleus of the democratic project.

On the other hand, it is a challenge to the sources of the threat of the democratic transformation project, especially that associated with the complex transitional conditions of democratic building represented by extremism, terrorism, chaos, rejectionist

forces, economic challenges, … etc. In other words, the trend toward adopting the democratic project is centered around a process in which the methods and rules of peaceful conflict resolution are formulated to reach the supreme societal goals and interests through constitutional and political methods and mechanisms such as free elections, expansion of participation, equality and other mechanisms.

The importance of the research is the focusing on the study of the most important pillars and prerequisites to achieve the requirements of the democratic projectin Iraq, which otherwise is a defect in the nature of the political and social system and the forms of relations between the elements of Iraqi society, that is, the democratic project is a source of openness, integration and a guarantor of the democratic spirit that achieves existential cohesion among all variations of society in light of National building of the goals and high interests of society.

Therefore, the hypothesis of our research considers that the requirements of building a democratic project in Iraq are based on the need to provide the requirements ranging from two interrelated aspects that complementing each other: First , The procedural and institutional aspects that must be exist to ensure the success of the democratic buildingwhich is necessary to manage the stability and success of the development project

.The second aspect relates to the general and necessary requirements for the establishment of democracy in Iraqi society, in which the principles of majority rule,the rule of law, authority concentration on the principles of the people's rule , and guaranteed rights of individuals are ruled.

In order to reach the conformity of the content with the title of the research and the hypothesis, the study will rely on several approaches in accordance with the requirements of the research, such as the systematic analysis , historical approach, inductive approach. As the achievement of a democratic project in the practice requires the provision of the necessary institutions to ensure genuine , popular and official participation in order to create a correct and project that guarantees the values of national solidarity and a genuinely participatory political system.

Thus, this research will focus on two main aspects: the first is the Theoretical , that relates to the democratic project , and the second is Practical, that deals with the democratic building requisites in Iraq after the end of ISIS stage.

First: What is the democratic project?

Although democracy is no longer limited to the concept of the government system , it has become a method of political practice as well as social and economic movement, so that it has become

a pattern of life behavior and a recipe for relations between individuals and groups. The democratic approach is related to political work and relations between forces. Democracy does not consist of one single group of institutions ,as the forms of democracy depend on the social and economic conditions of each State, but this does not justify reaching fundamental dimensions to determine the essence and content of the democratic model of governance, in which an increasing consensus of views generated (1)away from theories and their specificity, into a set of dimensions that democracy depending on them in governance, and considered one of the essential components of the democratic system. The most important of these dimensions are:

A. Freedom and respect for human rights: The concept of democracy as an authority is often associated with the extent to which this authority guarantees the values of freedom as a supreme principle and value regardless of its various procedures and functional areas. The rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals are considered as a part of the ideas and values that are at the core of the democratic process,or are fundamental to their existence, which are based on the recognition of fundamental rights of the citizens in governance process , whether political rights related to choose representatives, the

right to vote, freedom of expression, the right to form parties and join on them , or the civil rights.

B. Equality: An essential condition for democracy is acceptance of the principle of equality among citizens, not just legal and political equality, but also social and economic equality, that is, equal opportunities and a minimum guarantee of rights and services for all citizens.(٢)

Equality is the driving force of the democratic process in society, through its recognition of the principle of citizenship. When citizens' equality in rights and duties becomes a social and moral value, expressed in cultural maturity and advancement , and real political awareness, then democracy can be built in the society.

C. Political participation: Political participation is one of the most important elements of the democratic concept. It represents the practical expression of democratic practice in governance. Through participation, a high degree of involvement in political work is organized and created within the framework of political institutions and organizations,then it is imperative that every social force transforms the resources of the force and the forms of political action into organized and legitimate institutions. This means expanding the role played by citizens in political life, thus satisfying the required political participation and reconciling interests without completely opposing the government. On the

other hand, these dimensions represent values of substance rather than form.

In light of which the political base of the relationship between the rulers and the governed is regulated , and when that's essential concepts are provided , the political system is described as an expression of the democratic pattern, or it is the guarantor to make it like that, but there must be a balance between the values of the content and the criteria of form, this balance needs mechanisms to actually accomplish and implement it in practice, leading to achieve the people's acceptance . This acceptance gives power popular support. Democracy as a popular authority is seen as "an ongoing process of mutual interaction between government and society, with the highest participation of the people in taking general decisions at all levels(٣)."

Without this complex set of rules and practices, the description of a democratic approach to governance is mixed with other regimes, especially those that appear to be democratic in shape, while their content and nature are far beyond that description.

In order to define the general framework of the democratic governance system and the working mechanisms and practice through which it operates, we can summarize it with the following axes:

I.It is the constitutional framing of the practice of democracy in order to determine the basis of joint action, which allows control of side conflicts, and control of power and subject it to considerations of public interest,as the democratic practice is a constitutional doctrine, and this constitution becomes a reference under which all parties are subject to its legitimacy because it is a guarantee of democratic continuity. Some of these guarantees are : (٤)

1- Democracy requires accountability of the governors, and this practice is done according to the rules and conditions that these governors do not have the freedom to change them according to their wishes.

2- Democratic practice requires the existence of free and periodic competition for the purpose of gaining power. Thus, the constitution guarantees fair competition and genuine and free participation throughout its fixed rules, and does not give a decisive advantage to any party.

3- The Constitution provides constitutional guarantees to minorities and different communities.

4- The Constitution should take into account three basic principles,the first one is related to the organization of power, which is in fact, several overlapping powers, defining their respective competencies, and the second is guaranteeing the

general rights and freedoms of individuals, and finally restricting democratic practice in accordance with the framework of social conciliation.

II.The existence of an elected representative institute that organizes an acceptable political framework for political competition and guarantees rights to other members of society who are equal citizens with rights. Democracy, as a representative attribute, includes a responsibility to the voters and a reciprocal commitment by public authorities in the rule of law and fair exercise of justice, and takes part in the expansion of political participation.(٥)

Through the existence of representative institutions surrounded by constitutional and legislative guarantees, democratic practices are strengthened and the rule of the people or majority rule is guaranteed at least. The system of free democratic voting , which is based on respect for the voter's voice and their wills, makes these institutions emanate from the will of the citizens. Then they can be considered as constitutional and popular institutions.(٦)

III. There is the need for a multiplicity of organizations, which reflects the ideas and values , as well as institutions within the political system in which the competition between them is democratic and through the ballot boxes , thus creating a political

space that expands these multiple forces and their views that expressing themselves, through participation in influencing the political decision within their society.(٧)

These political forces and trends must represent citizens who are committed to the legal and constitutional standards agreed by the society , as a social basis for expanding participation and as a democratic mechanism for solving political and social differences, besides enabling the people to crystallize their demands and ambitions. The real contribution of citizens in political process is through political institutions channels, whether governmental institutions or civil society institutions, with frameworks and mechanisms that oblige each social force to transform the resources of the force and forms of political action into an organized and legitimate institution.(٨)

IV. It is to guarantee the principle of a peaceful transfer of power between all forces and organized political trends, and within certain constitutional periods , so as to ensure the participation of All in the determination of the issue of authority, allowing the renewal and modification of interests, and prevention of conflict between social parties,throughout free and fair competitive rules of procedure that allow for the transfer of power according to their results. The determination of power by the people involved in the political process places the elected Government under the

influence of its electoral defeat, forcing it to satisfy the wishes and needs of the people(9).In other words, not to implement the political and societal vision of the power-holders only, but also serves the interests of all parties, including the opposition, as one of the guarantees to renew the elections or may return one day to get power.

V. Confirmation the right of individuals and groups to express their views and in all fields, including the right to oppose power. No ruler, Group, or Systemcan claim the right to think individually. But every citizen has evenly the right of opinion freedom and its expression , and to discuss internal and external policies across various media (10).Also has the right to form and join all non-governmental organizations in order to gain or participate in power.

There is no doubt that these axes, which revolve around the democratic system is generated as a result of the complex necessities by society according to the requirements, and depends on the process of adaptation to the will of the actors, in interaction with its content and not form.

As democracy requires interaction and dialogue among the various parties, and the search for reconciliation and balance between contradictions, taking into account existing facts.

Second: Elements of the Democratic Project(١١)

I. Promoting political pluralism and peaceful governance: Since pluralism is a natural social phenomenon, it depends on the management of pluralism according to peaceful management of diversity, which allows diverse groups to live within vast areas to express their diversity in mutual respect and privacy respect.

II.The rule of law:It is one of the most important indicators of the stability of the interactive civil peace.

III.Wise Governance: It means accountability and transparency in political and administrative work. Therefore, maintaining civil peace in any society requires wise governance in the administration of the state and society; as many strikes and revolutions occur as a result of the assault on public money, the absence of political participation, and the weakness of political practice.

IV.Freedom of expression : It is one of the prerequisites for the process of civil peace building in any society. It is established that societies are based on cultural, religious, national and political pluralism, and each party has what it occupies and wants to achieve. The common denominator between different groups is the basis of community building.

Civil peace cannot be achieved without all its communal structure having equal spaces to express its views, aspirations and

concerns , in a rational condition of openness, in which all parties can be heard and all opinions are understood without exclusion, in order to reach a common ground where everyone meets.

V. Woman plays an important and vital role in the building process as an essential part of all activities in society, as she can influence public opinion both in terms of supporting and opposing policies and processes, by monitoring the actions of local parties in conflict, providing support and protection to vulnerable people, and contributing in the growth and strengthening of civil society

VI. Social justice: It is a cornerstone of civil peace. Civil peace can not be achieved in a society if a political, religious or sectarian group is monopolizing economic fields, and marginalizing other groups to get their most basic rights. Social conflict will be a major factor in instability.

VII. The existence of a free and balanced media: The pluralistic society needs pluralistic information to help it pluralism practicing

VIII. Transitional justice: It is one of the safety valves for the return of civil peace in society, and for the state that has experienced a revolution, a liberal movement or a transition in political power.It is defined as the set of methods and mechanisms used by a society to achieve justice in a transitional period in its history and the end of an era of authoritarian rule through a transition to democratic transition. Transitional justice

refers to a range of judicial and non-judicial arrangements to treat the succession human rights violations inherited by the State.

Third: The objectives of the democratic project

The literature that dealing with the democratic project formulations pays particular attention that establishing the institutional property in the context of the democratic process in order to achieve the goals and objectives of the democratic project, which can be embodied in the framework of democratic practice by the following:(١٢)

I. Managing political conflict in society: Political parties play an important role in managing the political conflict in society, keeping it away from the circle of violence and extremism.This ability of political parties to manage the political conflict process peacefully is depended on many factors. The most important of these factors are:

- The quality of party leadership, i.e., the attitudes and skills of these leaders.
- The size of political parties and their spread across the country.
- The nature of the relationship of these parties with existing governmental structures.

II. Ensuring public freedoms: Multiplicity of the parties is essential for the protection of freedom of opinion, expression and meeting. Multiparty and freedom of association, institutions and political organizations guarantee a vital principle in democratic political life,which is the freedom of opposition because it is a healthy phenomenon in political life. Democracy does not only mean that the majority has the right to govern, but also that the minority has the right of opposition. The importance of multiparty appears to make this opposition organized.Then to be an "organization", which makes it more powerful and influential, and the exercise of political freedoms and rights cannot be achieved without organization, and the parties are the responsible to do so.Multiparty, originally, is based on certain differences of opinion and in the solutions conception of the fundamental issues. Those who join in a political party do that because they believe in a particular opinion and want to defend it under an organization that adopts their opinion and ideas , what cannot be available to them as individuals. Thus, multiparty ensures the real guarantees of the exercise of individuals' public freedoms.

III. Broadening the base of political participation: Parties contribute in encouraging gatherings especially political gathering, so as to achieve common goals, as well as training citizens to work in politics, participating in the affairs of their country, and

encouraging the individual to take part in a political group organized in a party, then sensing of political security then getting the moral courage to express an opinion on general issues.

In this framework, it can be said, in general, that political parties provide the most important and appropriate framework for achieving political participation and not limiting it to a specific social class or group, especially with the expansion of mass media and the spread of education. As the emergence of political parties can give individuals the desire for political practice, but the existence of parties or party system does not guarantee the achievement of political participation as there are some party systems that reduce participation.

Some political scientists have identified several factors that affect the ability of the party system to understand or suppress the demands of political participation, the most important of which are:

• Values adopted by the ruling elite in the crystallization of the party system, and whether these values encourage the expansion of the base of this participation or reduction it.

• The prevailing consensus in society about the location of the value of participation and thus about the role of the parliamentary system.

• The flexibility of the party system and its ability to accommodate new generations wishing in participation and providing opportunities for them.

IV. Peaceful transfer of power: Multiparty offers a peaceful way to change leadership through general elections. Thus ensuring the legal and peaceful transition of power through a democratic path, of the government and parliament to the party which gets the confidence of the electorates .This occurs in the case of changing the direction of public opinion according to different variables of views and conditions , also social and political interests, as well as the multi-party ensuresthe inclusion of all or most of the trends within the political system .

In terms of the absence of political organizations that include opponents of the government then there is no choice for these opponents only obedience or rebellion.

V. Organization of the Opposition: Multiparty ensures an organized opposition that monitors the government, criticizes it when it deviates, and seeks allowable ways to win the majority of public opinion. All this ensures people's monitoringof the government's performance.

Therefore, the organization of the opposition is a specific dimensional function, in which the opposition requires to submit alternative solutions that are associated with an integrated

program that can be translated into effective decisions if the opposition party has the opportunity to take power.(١٣)

VI. The provision of political legitimacy: Legitimacy is the constitutional building accepted by society, as well as the source from which the government derives its authority. Some political scientists identifies the role of parties in solving the problem of legitimacy of political systems in three integrated aspects as follows:

(a) The activity of the parties to maximize or promote the legitimacy of the system by mobilizing public support, (b) the activity of the parties in providing a broad cover of interrelationships which combine the different social sectors, (c) and finally what these parties do tosubmit certain objectives for governance.

VII. Political formation: Parties are one of the most important tools of political formation, especially during political development periodsas one of the few institutions concerned with influencing political trends .

In developing countries, the parties seek to instill values that are often different from those received by individuals in their childhood, andthrough the process of formation,political parties exert their influence on issues that support the political process in general.

VII. Modernization and political development: Some trends see that the role of political parties is not limited to the transfer of individual desires to decision-makers, or tools of collecting of individual desires, but also play a role in the society that going to modernization, that is to achieve development from traditional situations based on inherited and tribal or family or derived from certain interpretations of religion, to modern situations based on institutions that specialize in particular functions and rational policies based on popular choice.

This is what the concept of modernization focuses on , which sociologists and politicians define as a process of evolution in which institutions adapt to the changing circumstances resulting from the continuous increase of human knowledge, allowing man to control the environment in which he lives.(١٤)

IX. National integration: It generally means the integration of social, economic, religious, ethnic and geographical elements into a single state. This concept includes two aspects: First , the ability of the government to control the territory under its jurisdiction,the second is the availability of a range of attitudes among the people towards the nation in general, including allegiance, sincerity and the desire to place national considerations above local, civil or social considerations. The majority of the ruling political parties in many countries, especially

third world countries, have been interested in achieving national integration by tightening control throughout the country and limiting narrow loyalties, but the success of political parties requires that belongingness to be based on programs, ideas and interests, not on ethnic, religious or other factors that divide the people of one nation.

Fourth: The mechanisms and requirements of the democratic project in Iraq after Daesh Terrorist Group Stage

From the above, it is possible to determine the most important mechanisms that can contribute in building the democratic project in Iraq after the elimination of Daesh Terrorist Group as follows:

I. Civil Peace Building: In the light of the results of human experience in the face of internal conflicts , the process of building the civil peace within its concept, implications, foundations and its mechanisms, , has generated intellectual and procedural convictions as a picture of the building of shattered social capacities, and be as one of the important and necessary issues dictated by the reality of conflict societies to maintain its presence and continue to exercise its traditional and functional role, so the process of civil peace building represented by a set of comprehensive mechanisms that a set of policies , institutions , and internal and external actions contribute inits consolidation, and in order for the building to achieve its real purpose, it

requires providing some of the foundations, elements and factors that help to create a mature, ready environment according to a conceptual and theoretical model of the building process, that includes a series of mechanisms, options, systems and behaviors, understanding the provisions of time and space, roles, challenges, specificities, societal options, as well as regional and international interventions and extensions.

II. Political reform: which is a necessary need to correct the path of political action, in accordance with a clear and explicit vision that determines mechanisms that capable of achieving reform. After the accumulation of failures, Iraq needs a road map capable of getting it out from the crisis circle,and be able to transform the vision of reform into operational procedures and not remain at the level of slogans and political speech. Thus transforming the capabilities of the political system into a legally accomplished production capable of providing the minimum to be agood system that deserves support and obedience, thereby restoring trust between the citizen and the State.This is a key input in building the democratic project. The pivotal point in this matter is to correct the path of consensual democracy in Iraq, which has become a partisan / sectarian divide incapable of achieving political and social integration.(١٥)

III. The Decentralized System: Apart from the constitutional and political debate on the shape of the state in Iraq, which refers to the federal system, the applications of this system refer to many problems, the most important of which is the imbalance between political decentralization and administrative decentralization. Political decentralization in Kurdistan is in its highest level, so that it can be classified as a (state within a state) rather than a territory within a state, while high level centralization is applied towards other Iraqi provinces. Therefore, the Iraqi regime needs to correct the path of the federal system in order to be a cornerstone of building the democratic project. This requires a return to the goal of decentralizing within different levels is providing services to people in their local areas of residence, improving existing services, reducing its cost, as well as to create a close link between the government and local areas, help exchange information between them, create local acceptance of central policy, transfer the requirements of local areas and their needs to the higher institutions, create or intensify the participation of local people in governance,train local leaders to manage their areas and prepare them to be leaders , encourage the inhabitants of the local areas to take care of their own life, and to accept the change resulting from development.(١٦)

IV. Transitional justice: It requires, at first, the availability of an explicit political will of the State, minimal consensus among the most prominent political parties, and the involvement of civil society, media, and the representatives of victims and their families in this process.(١٧)

The preparation of a clear model of transitional justice capable of achieving civil peace , which must be not limited to some of the procedures and legislation submitted on the basis of justice for the victims of the former dictatorial regime, that has not solved many of the problems of the former regime followers of those who have not been implicated in committing crimes, then transform to leaders in terrorist organizations.(١٨)

Moreover, the vision of the government and political leaders remains absent or unclear to achieve transitional justice in the liberated areas fromISIS. From our point of view , the civil peace in the liberated areas needs clear and explicit transitional justice strategies by the state, that prevents creating a fertile environment for the growth of radical thinking and extremists.

V. Equitable distribution of wealth: The Iraqi economy is a revenue economy dependent on its resources of oil, and the problem of this type of economy in the countries of the South is that it undermines good governance and democracy. Oil releases large flows of foreign currency, and these flows become the

basis for the construction of networks of followers that support dictatorship and individual governance ... These oil and mineral economies may be more vulnerable to conflict and civil war.

The oil wealth is pushing for the "State and the political system liberation" from society and mechanisms of monitoring and accountancy, as this wealth allows the financing of a big repression machine in the form of large armies and security systems which are designed to support and sustain the political system regardless other goals .

In case of the absence of supervisory mechanisms , there will be a possibility for the state to "escape" from society's control over its behavior with wealth and its misuse of that wealth in order to meet needs may not exceed the support and remaining of the ruling regime.(٢٠)

In light of the above, Iraq needs a strategy of oil resource management that corrects the equation in revenue countries: "The government has everything, and the people have nothing"(21) . The Constitution of Iraq refers to this subject in (Article 111): "Oil and Gas are owned by all the people of Iraq in all the regions and governorates." The equitable distribution of wealth and its realization of social justice are therefore a practical entry into the achievement of civil peace.

On the other hand , there is a need for state sponsorship of the market economy, because it contributes in creation of an economic relations based on the exchange of interest between all Iraqi elements.

VI. The criminalization of sectarian and racist discourse: The sectarian and racial discourse is one of the most important threats of building the democratic project and civil peace in Iraq, which is working in an environment that works on the political investment of sectarianism and racism, especially in the electoral competition and political conflict among opponents. The problem is also the presence of media institutions that contribute inspreading of such speeches.

Therefore, Iraq needs to legislate a law to criminalize sectarian incitement and hatred instigation, or activate penal laws that deal with this issue. The 2005 Constitution of Iraq, in Article 7, guarantees the legal cover for such legislation, as it states that " Any entity or program that adopts, incites, facilitates, glorifies, promotes, or justifies racism or terrorism or accusations of being an infidel (Takfeer) or ethnic cleansing,...shall be prohibited(.

In Article 119 of the Iraqi Penal Law No. 111 dated in 1969, article (200) provides for "a penalty, for a period not exceeding seven years, for those who promote "what incites sectarian or

instigates the conflict between sects and races or arouses hatred among the people of Iraq."

Article 372 of the Iraqi Penal Law No. 111 of 1969 provides for a penalty of imprisonment for a period not exceeding three years or a fine to "Anyone who publicly assaults a religious sect's beliefs , intentionally disrupts religious rituals , publicly insults a symbol or person who is holy or respected by a religious community" .

It seems that the legal texts that criminalize incitement and sectarian discourse and racism are not clearly activated and implemented, which makes the door open to promote these speeches that threatsthe civil peace.

Conclusions :

Through this research, we have attempted to demonstrate the concept, requirements and priorities of the national democratic project in Iraq, especially the postwar period, against the terrorist group(ISIS) in order to show how it affects the process of democratization of the state and the attitude towards the political process.

There is no doubt that the issues related to democracy and its evolution at the level of the world's political systems will continue to be among the most vital issues that are urgently adoptedin

both research and political institutions,as the transition towards democracy is achieved when a defined system of government is implemented in the presence of a complete and integrated system that includes principles, institutions and mechanisms that control the process of identifying options, making public decisions and the circulation of power periodically, that confirms the duty of those committed to implement these decisions in effective political participation of these decisions .In the case of Iraq, specifically after the war against ISIS, Iraq needs at first the basic requirements andestablishmentsas well as success mechanisms of the democratic project on which the democratic system is built. The problem of the model in building the democratic project varies from state to state, depending on the nature of political and social conditions.

Thus, the model of building post-war societies needs primarily the real requirements with the participation of all citizens. This model is based on balancing between rights and duties which can considered as the characteristic of the democratic systems in achieving and developing security and stability as well as continuing the work and management with the same mechanism achieved by building materials without any changes in the laws and the political action mechanism agreed within social, political and legal contract.

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