



# Political Parties

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Political Parties

IRD 233

- Fall Semester
- Week Eight
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# Political Parties

## Course Introduction

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### Assessments:

- ❑ Attendance 5%.
- ❑ Participations 5%
- ❑ Quiz 10%
- ❑ Presentation 10%
- ❑ Midterm Exam 30%
- ❑ Final Exam 40%



# Political Parties

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**Political party**, a group of persons organized to acquire and exercise political power. Political parties originated in their modern form in Europe and the United States in the 19th century, along with the electoral and parliamentary systems, whose development reflects the evolution of parties. The term *party* has since come to be applied to all organized groups seeking political power, whether by democratic elections or by revolution.(Encyclopaedia Britannica).

# One-Party System

 Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Kim Jong-un, Chairman
 People's Republic of China	Xi Jinping, General Secretary
 Republic of Cuba	Raúl Castro, First Secretary
 State of Eritrea	Isaias Afwerki, Chairperson
 Lao People's Democratic Republic	Bounnhang Vorachith, General Secretary
 Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Nguyễn Phú Trọng, General Secretary

*teachoo*

## ONE PARTY SYSTEM AND TWO PARTY SYSTEM



Countries where only one party is allowed to run the government



Countries where power usually changes between two parties



# Two-Party System



Political systems in which only two political parties effectively compete for government office. Minor parties may operate in such a system, although in some cases, as in the United States, they may have to surmount significant barriers to be placed on the ballot paper. Some theorists argue that two-party systems offer a superior form of electoral democracy because unless there are only two parties, there can be no guarantee that any party will have a legislative majority, without which government policy is formed on the basis of bargaining between political élites, which is seen as less accessible to popular control. (Oxford, 2003: 505).

# Multiparty System

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Regime where more than two political parties are in serious contention for power, alone or in coalition. (Oxford, 2003: 326).



# Nationalism

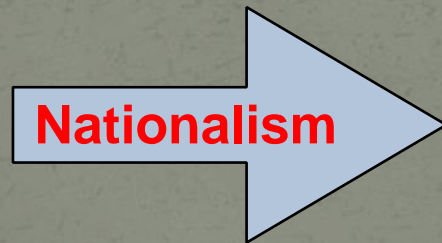
## **Definition:**

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Nationalism is the political belief that some group of people represents a natural community which should live under one political system, be independent of others and, often, has the right to demand an equal standing in the world order with others. (Robertson, 2004: 331).

# Nationalism into the ME

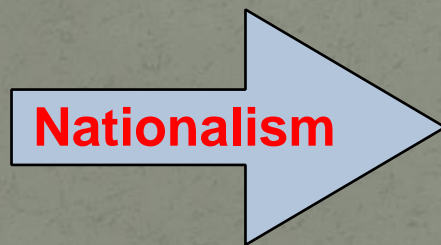
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# Nationalism into the ME

## Nationalism *Vis-a-Vis* Colonialism



# Religion and Nationalism

Smith (2003: 255-256):

“Four kinds of cultural resources and sacred foundation, drawn from earlier religious belief-systems, have been of particular importance in this regard:

- A myth of *ethnic election*, the conviction of being chosen for a covenant or mission, or both, by the deity;
- A long-standing attachment to particular *terrains* regarded as *sacred* and as belonging to the community, and it to them;



# Religion and Nationalism

Smith (2003: 255-256):

A yearning to recover and realize the spirit of one or more golden ages, epochs of communal heroism and creativity;

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- A belief in the regenerative power of mass and individual sacrifice to ensure a glorious destiny, and the importance of commemorating and celebrating the community and its heroes".

# The Emergence of the Kurdish Nationalist Movement

**Soran, Botan and Baban:  
Examples of Kurdish Emirates**

**Why no United Kurdistan?**



# The Emergence of the Kurdish Nationalist Movement

**From Kurdish RN to Dichotomy into Religious and Nationalists**



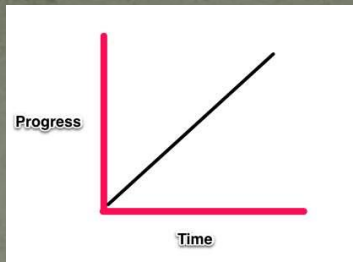
# Islamism

“Islamism is a complex phenomenon with multiple dimensions and various ramifications. Like other political doctrines, Islamism, in its contemporary shape, is an ‘ideology’, a ‘movement-organisation’ and a ‘form of government.’” (Mehdi Mozaffari, 2007)



# Politics vs Religion





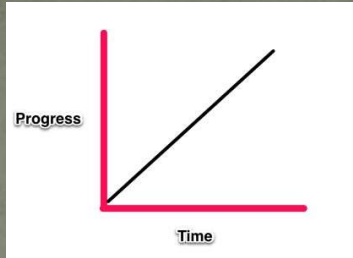
# Islamism in Turkey: Progress over Time

Bawamurad (2012) commented as follows:

"Our Islamism identity has been occurred in counter to secularism. Basically, Islamic political parties have been established on the basis of opposing colonialism and the alien values to our societies. For that, this has continued up-till the current time. Then, from 1920s onward, the Marxist and Secular orientations came to exist. Because these orientations fundamentally were anti religion movements, the Islamist movements had to continue to defend the religious values. So, the Islamic movements are generally reactions to protect the Islamic values and preaching".







# Progress over Time

- **Obsession About Secularism, Islamism and Shari'ah**

## Recep Tayyip Erdogan: AK Party's new Concept of Secularism

“secularism is the way of life of all the religious and intellectual groups in the way that they want, and expressing their thoughts in the way that they believe, and the state must guarantee this Practice” (Erdugan 2016).

