Types of Party Systems[1]

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ABSTRACT

The importance of the research lies in understanding the concept of the political party and its elements represented by ideology and mass organization. Its importance also lies in understanding the types of party systems represented by the one-party system, the two-party system, and the multiple-party system. As for the research problem, it was represented in an attempt to answer the research questions, which are as follows **(What is the concept of a political party and what are its elements?)**. The study is organized into three main sections, in addition to the introduction and conclusion. The first section dealt with the concept of the political party, then the second section dealt with the elements of the political party, while the third section was devoted to talking about the types of party systems.

Keywords: *Party systems; political parties*

INTRODUCTION

Political parties represent one of the most important institutions in all political systems as an important channel and mechanism for participation in political life, which has become a feature of the modern era. Related to the above is that parties play an important role in the field of awareness, formation of public opinion, and directing it through the opinions and views they adopt. Special consideration of political, economic and social issues affecting all members of society and presenting them to public opinion, which leads to linking citizens to the issues of their society.

Parties are political institutes for preparing leaders who possess leadership abilities and experience in managing public affairs. The role of political parties is not limited to these aspects, as they monitor the actions of those in charge in a way that prevents their deviation and leads to achieving the interests of the political community, in addition to their influential role in the electoral process through the candidates they present or by helping voters to form their convictions, which has made parties one of the most important pillars. The democratic system, and on this basis, the freedom to establish political parties, join them, and carry out their activities has become one of the human rights and freedoms recorded in many international documents and the constitutions of most countries.

In writing the research, the researcher faced several difficulties, including the scarcity of sources in public libraries, so he was forced to buy some from commercial stores.

The study is organized into three main sections, in addition to the introduction and conclusion. The first section dealt with the concept of the political party, then the second section dealt with the elements of the political party, while the third section was devoted to talking about the types of party systems.

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[1] *How to cite the article:* Hassooni F.K..(August 2023); Types of Party Systems; *International Journal of Law, Management and Social Science*, Vol 7, Issue 3, 43-54

RESEARCH IMPORTANCE

The importance of the research lies in identifying the concept of the political party, its elements, and its goals represented by ideology, organization, and the masses, and in identifying the types of party systems represented by the one-party system, the two-party system, and the multiple-party system.

Research Problem:

It consists in trying to answer the research questions that are as follows **(What is the concept of a political party and what are its elements**?)

WHAT ARE THE TYPES OF PARTY SYSTEMS?

Hypothesis.:

The freedom to establish and join political parties is represented as a form of freedom of opinion and expression and of great importance in the lives of peoples and nations. This has been demonstrated through the frequency of human rights declarations charters and the constitutions of most countries stipulate that the adoption of any party system does not depend on imitating the experiences of countries. The other is because the party system is affected by many political, historical and social factors. (Al-Ani, Ihsan Muhammad Shafiq,1986,p.256):

Methodology:

Then use the systems analytical approach

A HISTORICAL OVERVIEW OF PARTY SYSTEMS

Parties are divided in terms of origin according to the famous classic division of the French professor Maurice Deferges into ((parties of parliamentary and electoral origin))). And ((Parties of external origin that arose thanks to a pre-existing institution, and are active outside elections and outside parliament).

The first group is associated with the majority of parties that originated in the countries of the Western world, while the second group, which has an external origin, applies to the emergence of parties that appeared in the majority of third world countries. Many political parties arose in the Western world as a result of the parliamentary and electoral development taking place in Europe. The process of forming parties began, as professor Maurice Deferger believes, with the creation of parliamentary blocs first, then electoral committees appeared later, and finally a permanent connection was established between these two elements. (Osama Al-Ghazali Harb,1987, pp. 18-19)

Therefore, the history of real parties goes back to the year (1850), as there was no country in the world (except for the United States) that knew parties in the modern sense of the word. In the past, there were differences in opinions, popular clubs, intellectual blocs, and parliamentary blocs, but they were not these are parties in the correct sense . The word "party" in its precise political meaning that we know today was created by parliaments, as the more the members of parliament feel the importance of their role and functions, the more they need to unite in groups fueled by unity of opinion with the aim of coordinating efforts and unifying positions to form something They are called parliamentary blocs. On the other hand, the expansion of the electoral base as a result of establishing the principle of universal suffrage necessitated the formation of electoral committees for the purpose of surrounding voters and directing their votes towards a specific candidate . (Riyad Aziz Hadi,1979, pp. 89-90)

In England, for example, the development of parties, and especially the emergence of electoral bodies in them, was linked to the development of the principle of universal suffrage, to the extent that prompted some writers to link the development of parties with the development of electoral laws in England, and to define the stages of this development with the dates of issuance of the amendments to electoral laws in England in the years 1832 and 1867. 1884 .

In addition, regional factors, local interests, and geographical neighborhood considerations were the primary driver behind the emergence of parliamentary groups in some countries, more than they represented ideological considerations. However, over time, they began to crystallize their political vision and tended to adopt political positions toward national issues . The parliamentary groups that arose under the French Legislative Council of 1789 can be considered the clearest example of this. Whatever one may say, that parliament, election, and universal suffrage were the main reason for the establishment and development of parties in Europe in general, such a statement cannot be taken as a general model that applies to all parties. Parties that arose in Europe. There are parties that arose far from parliament and elections, where there were political and professional associations that developed to become the nucleus of some parties, including, for example, the association of Gabalists. The intellectual ideology that contributed, in cooperation with trade unions, to the formation of the British Labor Party . (Al-Tamawi, Suleiman Muhammad,1988, pp. 296-297)

There were also associations of a special nature and circumstances that directly and strongly influenced the emergence of some political parties, such as the fascist parties in Italy, which arose through the work of the Veterans Association, which was formed after World War I. While some parties arose in Europe, taking from religions their political doctrines, seeking to Implementing and working with it, such as the Italian Christian Party and the Christian Democratic Party in Germany.

THE FIRST TOPIC: THE CONCEPT OF A POLITICAL PARTY.

The Introduction...

The concept of a party varies from one society to another, as a political party is necessarily a reflection of a specific social reality. The concept of Islamic parties and movements has been linked to the religion that has a strong control over Islamic life. The concept of the party in Europe was also linked to the concept of democracy and the electoral phenomenon. Europe was suffering from conflicts between rulers and ruled. (Al-Tamawi, Suleiman Muhammad,1967, p. 433)

The political party is therefore an expression of a certain social reality that includes men united in thought and action. While the political party in the past was an expression of unity of opinion, the political party at the present time has become an organized struggle device that aims to seize power and then maintain it. Therefore, political parties are considered schools for graduating trained cadres and politicians capable of managing dialogues and discussions and convincing the interviewer of the party's principles and orientations. Through the first requirement, we will try to clarify the concept of the party in a broader way by defining it linguistically and terminologically.

Definition of political party:

The attempt to develop a comprehensive and accurate definition of the political party involves many difficulties represented by the diversity of definitions formulated by jurists due to the different angles from which they viewed this entity, as well as their influence by the different ideologies that each of them embraced. However, defining the political party in a comprehensive and objective manner is extremely important, and this importance is evident in two areas: The first is determined by distinguishing the political party from other political organizations such as pressure groups. (Shamran Hammadi,1972, p. 27)

While the second area is to determine the status of the political party from both the constitutional and legal aspects, because organizing political parties, determining the conditions for their approval, and restricting their rights and duties in constitutional and legal documents requires formulating a clear and well-defined definition of the political party .

Based on the above, we will attempt to formulate a definition of the political party by defining both the linguistic meaning and the terminological meaning as follows:

First: the linguistic meaning.

Second: The terminological meaning.

First: The Linguistic Meaning

The linguistic meaning of the word (party) refers to a sect, and a man's party is his companions, and (they partisan) have gathered together, and it also includes the parties of the Qur'an .

As for the word (political), it is taken from the word (politics), which means everything related to the affairs of the state and its system of government, and the rights and duties that individuals have in the political environment in which they live . (Saleh Jawad Al-Kadhim & Ali Ghaleb Al-Ani, 1990-1991, pp. 107-108)

Second: The Terminological Meaning

The first definition that was developed in this field was that of Benjamin Constant, who defined a political party in 1816 as "an assembly of men who embrace the same political doctrine" .

Hans Kelsen defined it as "that organization that brings together men of one opinion to ensure a real influence in the management of public affairs" .

It is noted that most of the definitions formulated by liberal thought scholars focus on the ultimate goal of the political process practiced by the party, which is achieving power by constitutional means through nominating party members in parliamentary or presidential elections. (Tariq Ali Al-Rubaie,1986. pp. 67-68)

This is what we find clear in Austin Rennie's definition of a political party, where he defined it as (an organized, autonomous group that appoints its candidates and fights electoral battles in the hope of obtaining government positions and dominating government plans) .

On the other hand, we find that socialist thought has highlighted the concept of the class party through the definitions it put forth within the framework of this thought. The political party, from the point of view of Marxist-Leninist ideology, is nothing but an expression of the interests of a social class.

According to Joseph Stalin, a revolutionary party is one that combines the following characteristics:

1. To represent the organized vanguard of the working class.
2. The pinnacle form of proletarian class organization, and the tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat.
3. Unity of will, which requires rejecting blocs and divisions and carrying out party cleansing to get rid of opportunistic elements .

Another group of jurists has tried to combine the basic elements of a political party in every definition of it, and this is what we notice in the definition of ((La Palombara)) and ((Weiner)), where they stipulated the presence of four elements: -.

1. Continuity of organization.
2. The organization should extend to include all parties of society without being limited to a specific group or administrative unit over another.
3. Seeking to monopolize or participate in power.

The party's interest in obtaining popular support .

With regard to Arab jurisprudence, the two professors (Mustafa Al-Sadiq and White Ibrahim) defined the political party as ((a group of people linked by one political principle and who have a specific system that they follow, and they aim to achieve their principles by assuming the reins of affairs in their governments)) . (Tariq Ali Al-Hashemi,1968, p.77)

(Dr. Suleiman Muhammad Al-Tamawi) defined it as ((a united group of individuals that works by various democratic means to win power, with the intention of implementing a specific political program)) .(Al-Tamawi, Suleiman Muhammad,1988, p.89)

It is noted from the above definition that it is consistent with the definitions formulated by liberal thought scholars, due to its focus on the ultimate goal of the political party, which is the attempt to reach power by democratic constitutional means.

Dr. Osama Al-Ghazali Harb defined a political party as "a union or grouping of individuals, with an organizational structure at the national or local levels that expresses in essence the interests of specific social forces, and aims to reach political power or influence it through various activities, especially through Assuming public office representation, whether through or without the electoral process. (Osama Al-Ghazali Harb, 1987, p55):

What is notable about this definition is that it does not make election the only means of participating in power, and this leads us to say that party representatives may hold public positions by appointment or by direct selection, especially if the party that holds power is one without competition, so it does not enter elections with other parties.

As for Iraqi jurisprudence, we can determine its position on the definition of a political party through the following definitions:

Dr. Tariq Ali Al-Hashemi defined it as "a group of people organized into a specific organization, united by specific interests and principles, and aiming to attain or participate in power" . (Tariq Ali Al-Hashemi,1968,p.76):

As defined by (Dr. Hassan Muhammad Shafiq Al-Ani) it is ((a group of individuals united by a specific idea that drives them to work continuously in order to gain power, or to participate in power in order to achieve certain goals)) . (Al-Ani, Ihsan Muhammad Shafiq,1980,p.56.)

While both Dr. Saleh Jawad Al-Kadhim and Dr. Ali Ghaleb Al-Ani defined it as ((a political organization of certain social forces united by a single general view or ideology, whose ultimate goal is to obtain or maintain power)) .

From the advanced definitions, we find that Iraqi jurisprudence agrees on one definition of the political party - with differences in wording - as these definitions focused on combining the elements of the political party, represented by organization, ideology, and access to power or participation in it. (Abdul Ghani Bassiouni Abdullah,1996, p. 309)

Based on the above, we can define a political party as ((a political organization of a group of individuals on the same intellectual basis, and with common goals, the most important of which is access to power or participation in it, whether through elections or without)).

THE SECOND TOPIC: POLITICAL PARTY ELEMENTS

Introduction

By identifying the concept of the political party and defining it in both the linguistic and terminological senses, the elements of the political party were identified. Many Western thinkers, including (Antonio Gramsci, Joseph Stalin, Joseph Palombara), researched this, but the research will address the basic elements of the political party through the first requirement, which included ideology. The second demand included organization, while the third demand dealt with the element of the masses.

The First Requirement: Ideology

Which defines the party in terms of its principles and goals, considering that the party's ideology is one of its basic components, and the oldest definitions that dealt with the concept of the party from this aspect is that of the English philosopher Edmund Burke, who defined parties as "a group of individuals, united by their unified endeavor, aiming to achieve the good." National, on the basis of specific principles they agreed upon))). (Fouad Al-Attar, 1973, p. 388)

Perhaps the most important of these functions is the function of assuming power, which is absolutely the main function of the party. This factor is the denominator between all parties, according to Schulschneider, who sees the party as an organized attempt to reach power. professor Aron also defined the party based on this meaning as "a permanent organization that includes a group of individuals working together in order to exercise power, whether that is working to assume power or retain it" . (Karim Youssef Ahmed Kashakish,1987, p. 570)

As for (Joseph La Palmbara) and (Myron Weiner), they view the party as (an official organization whose main goal is to place and retain people in public positions who, alone or in coalition with others, dominate the government administration that is responsible for formulating and implementing public policies)).

In light of this, La Palmara and Weiner identify for us four elements of the concept of the party:

1. Continuity of the organization: that is, the existence of an organization that is characterized by continuity, meaning that it continues even after the life of its founding leaders has ended.
2. The breadth of the scope of the organization: That is, the organization extends throughout the country, starting from the summit in the center of the capital and ending with the smallest administrative unit in the country.
3. The party must have an actual desire to exercise power directly or participate in it at the national and local levels
4. Continuous work to build a wide audience base. While the party, according to Dr. Tariq Al-Hashemi, "is a group of people organized into a specific organization and united by specific interests and principles who aim to gain power or participate in it" .

In the same sense, Dr. Hassan Muhammad Shafiq Al-Ani views the party as "a group of individuals united by a specific idea that drives them to work continuously in order to gain power or participate in it in order to achieve certain goals" .

In an attempt to find a comprehensive definition that combines the general characteristics and common features of parties, Dr. Osama Al-Ghazali Harb considers the party as "a union or gathering of individuals, with an organizational structure at the local and national levels, that expresses - in essence, the interests of specific social forces, and targets Reaching political power or influencing it through various activities, especially through the holding of public positions by its representatives, whether through the electoral process or without it .(Osama Al-Ghazali Harb, 1987, p80):

Based on these multiple views on the concept of the political party, it seems to us that the latter covers different realities according to its nature and composition and according to the circumstances and situations of the countries in which it appeared, as dr. Riad Aziz Hadi put it. This is natural because political parties, like many political phenomena, It is linked to many historical, social, economic and cultural factors, and therefore it expresses the peculiarities of each society to the extent that it shares some of the basic characteristics and features of the political party .

Despite the many definitions and different formulations, we tend to say when talking about the concept of a political party that it is an organizational structure consisting of a group of individuals who are united in visions and perceptions, and who work jointly to reach or participate in power.

It remains for us to mention that there are many political organizations whose official wording is "party," but they carry out the functions of parties and seek to gain power or participate in it. Hence, such organizations are considered political parties in practice and fall within the definitions of a political party even if they do not. It takes the word "party" as the basis for its official name

The Second Requirement: Organization

Organization: It is the process of interaction between members of the organization, including their roles, hierarchical levels, mutual communication, etc., methods of organizational structure, types of leadership, and standards and cultures of organizations. And decision making in organizations. Resolving conflicts and relationships between regular and informal structures within organizations and interaction between organizations. The study involves the use of concepts and methods derived from several branches such as game theory, small group theory, and systems theory approaches.

An organized group is a social group that has recognizable boundaries and a common culture established to strive to achieve a goal through the joint effort of its members .

Some writers look at the party from an organizational perspective . We find that they focus on the organization and general structure more than on other aspects. In this context, Samuel Eldersfeld defines the political party as "a social group, a system with a goal and activity decreed within that broad society. This group consists of individuals who agree on specific roles and act on the basis of members representing this specific and recognizable group, and thus it is an organization and construct . Among other definitions that focus on the organizational aspect is the definition of the French professor (Maurice Deferge), who believes that ((the party A politician is not a sect, but rather a group of sects or a gathering of small groups spread throughout the country, linked together by coordination systems .

The Third Requirement: The Masses

The family constitutes the moral root of the state, and society is the second moment of three moments: the family, society, the state, and the public, meaning the people or most of the people, meaning the single bloc that constitutes and constitutes a crowd of workers and owners, and the people is one of the basic pillars of the state that depends on the region and the people. And authority .

In order to shed light on the word "the masses," it is necessary to recognize the way in which the word "the masses" appeared in terms of the linguistic and conceptual meaning, as it is ancient and has several meanings, both linguistic and conceptual. However, it has appeared recently, especially on the European stage, as it is said as a fact, and crystallized in three conceptual matches, which are that the masses are a phrase of Individuals gathered around a specific matter feel a sense of belonging under it or under its umbrella. The second concept is that the masses are the enthusiastic or reckless group that enthusiastically applauds the things they love and support, meaning the agitated masses. There is another opinion that says that the masses are a group of angry or hateful men2. Society, the masses, faced many transformations and upheavals, including ideological, religious, social and cultural ones, which created new conditions for existence and thought due to scientific and cultural progress. This demonstrated the need for the opinion of the masses, which previously had no opinion. Today we notice that the masses have clear demands for entry into the modern and civilized world that It relies on new mechanisms and conditions aimed at preserving human dignity and social justice, reducing discrimination between peoples, and achieving human rights.

There are factors that influence the beliefs of the masses, including human race, inherited traditions, the factor of time in relation to social problems, political and social institutions, and education.

The masses are divided into several types, including the homogeneous masses and the heterogeneous masses. The homogeneous masses are like the political and religious sects, the military and workers groups, and the bourgeois, peasant, labor, student, and youth classes. As for the heterogeneous ones, they are the closed masses, such as the masses of the street, and the masses that are not closed, such as the masses of parliamentary councils and the masses of parties.

There are other divisions, of course, for the masses, including:

 A. Based on needs and contact with the outside world
 B. Based on the psychological characteristics of individuals or the public
 C. On the basis of the characteristics of gender, age, educational qualification, or income of the individual

It is a characteristic of the audience

1. There are masses with a political history connected to the experiences they went through, whether democratic or non-democratic, and the revolutions or wars they were exposed to.
2. There are masses whose social systems respect the dignity of their children and try to achieve justice for them, raising them to love and obey the country and good citizenship.
3. There are peoples who try or belong to a specific heritage
4. There is thanks to God that the educational and scientific system influences it to build it, as it grows up within an educational system that works on innovation and advancement.

THE THIRD TOPIC: TYPES OF PARTY SYSTEMS

Introduction

Most of the specialists in this subject have relied on studying the types of party systems, i.e. unilateral, dual, and pluralistic. They referred to the one-party system as a non-competitive system that makes one party a monopoly of political action. It was invented by Marxism, Nazism, and fascism and spread to the countries of the Third World, but this system has been abandoned by many. Among these countries are in line with the democratic developments that occurred after the collapse of the Soviet Union. These thinkers also referred to the two-party system as being based on the existence of two major parties in the state competing for power, with one of them winning and the other remaining in the opposition. He also referred to the multi-party system as being based on the presence of three or more parties in the country competing to gain power, and many countries have adopted this system. Based on this division, the research will clarify it in a broader and more comprehensive manner through the first, second and third requirements.

The First Requirement: The One-Party System

This system is embodied in the existence of one political party in the state, which monopolizes political activity in it legally and effectively, and does not allow the establishment of opposition parties alongside it .

The exclusivity of one party in political and administrative work in the state is one of the most important features of the one-party system, as the party cannot leave any activity without intervening in it and imposing its control over it. This led to making the party the guiding force for society and the state, as well as limiting membership in the party to specific categories. Of individuals who meet special qualities and conditions because members of one party are the vanguard of society . (Clodgio,1983, p. 17)

This system represents a relatively recent phenomenon, as it is the political renewal that the twentieth century brought about in the former Soviet Union, fascist Italy, and Nazi Germany, and then it quickly spread in many Third World countries.

It is noted that the countries that embraced this party system differed in the theoretical basis on which the one-party system was based. The former Soviet Union started from the foundations of marxist philosophy in building its theory of the one-party. Political parties are nothing but a political expression of the interests of the different social classes. Since Marxist theory aims to eliminate all classes and preserve the working class, there is no longer justification for the multiplicity of parties. Rather, Soviet society can only live under a one-party system .

The Soviet Constitution issued in 1977 embodied this concept in article   of it, where it stipulated that the most active and conscious citizens of the working class should unite in the Soviet communist party, which follows the vanguard of the workers in their struggle to stabilize and develop the socialist system, and which represents the nucleus of guidance. For all social and governmental workers' organizations) .

As for Italy and Germany, each of which witnessed the implementation of a one-party system, represented by the control of the Fascist Party in Italy and the nazi party in Germany during the period between the two world wars, based on the principles of fascist theory and Nazi theory, which founded the unity of the nation on the unity of the party, because the loss of the unity of the nation and its interests is a matter certainly, in a system in which there are multiple parties due to the private interests of those parties taking precedence over the public good, which leads to the government's inability to

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implement its programs because they will undoubtedly conflict with the program and goals of one of the multiple parties. (Muhammad Asfour, 1961, 174-175)

With regard to the countries of the third world, the justifications that attempted to justify the adoption of a one-party system were varied, as these justifications were based on the reality of those countries and what they witnessed during their submission to colonial domination, or after their liberation and independence, and the difficulties they faced in various political, economic and social fields.

Liberation movements and the struggle against colonialism require the unification of all political forces in one organization instead of fragmentation and division between multiple conflicting parties .

In addition, the problems of comprehensive development require the organization itself for its ability to prepare the necessary cadres to run the state's agencies, and this is due to the belief that the members of one party who faced colonialism are capable of managing all the state's political and administrative facilities . (Maurice Deferges, 2008, p. 7)

The dominance of one party in the political and administrative field is evident through its control over the electoral process, the press, and the freedoms of individuals, as the party is unique in selecting and electing candidates, leaving no free choice for voters. The party is also independent in choosing members of the government and senior officials in the state's executive apparatus .

The single party tightens its grip on the press through the previous process of censorship of the materials it publishes, and makes the press a means of propaganda and promotion of the party's ideas and policies .

This is also the case with all other rights and freedoms that can only be exercised within the limits approved by the party, and thus public freedoms turn into a mere gift from the leaders of one party.

Based on the above, we can pose the following question:

Is a one-party system compatible with democratic principles?

To answer this question, we can distinguish between two opinions: The first was advocated by most Western jurists, as they believed that the one-party system is incompatible with democracy, which cannot be talked about except under a system that recognizes the idea of multi-party and opposition .

If the old dictatorships appeared as individual tyranny, then one of the most important things that modern dictatorships seek is for their existence to be based on a united group of individuals under the banner of a strong party that does not accept participation and competition in governance.

While the supporters of the second opinion held that there is no contradiction between democracy and the one-party system as long as the one-party is popular, this opinion prevailed in some political circles in third world countries, based on the fact that the mass party allows the daily political participation of the masses, while this participation is limited under the system. It adopts party pluralism in the electoral process only.

We see that although the concept of democracy varies from one country to another and from time to time, there is a minimum and certain aspects that must be met to say that democracy exists or not, such as the peaceful transfer of power and the protection of the rights and freedoms of individuals.

It is noted that most of the one-party systems that countries have witnessed in the past and present have appeared in an authoritarian manner in which they confiscated the rights and freedoms of individuals, and even for third world countries, reaching a one-party system was not without following arbitrary and coercive measures to liquidate the remaining parties present in political life in order to remain in power. Rule for as long as possible, and this refutes many of the opinions of defenders of the one-party system in these countries.(Muhammad Kadhim Al-Mashhadani, 1991, p. 234)

On this basis, we can notice the contradiction between what the one-party system is based on and what is contained in democratic principles, which led many countries to abandon it and acknowledge the multi-party system at the constitutional and legal levels. Eastern European countries have abolished all constitutional texts that enshrined the one-party system in them. After the collapse of the Soviet Union on the grounds that it conflicts with the multi-party system adopted by these countries .

This is also the case in most third world countries, such as Bangladesh, Chad, and Nepal in 1990, and Burma in 1991.

The Second Requirement: The Two-Party System

This system is based on the existence of two major parties in the state competing with each other to gain power. If this system assumes the existence of two major parties, this system does not prevent the establishment of other parties that are of little importance to them and thus their influence on the political system is weak .

This system arose in the Anglo-Saxon countries, led by Britain and the United States of America, due to special circumstances that contributed to the emergence and continuation of bipartisanship, such as the historical development of the state, the prevailing customs and traditions, and its sectarian and racial composition.

The simple majority election system is considered the most important factor in maintaining the two-party system, because this electoral system leads to the victory of the candidate if he obtains the most votes, whatever their percentage is to the total number of voters' votes cast in the electoral district .

This has had a clear impact on the small parties and the voters. In order for these parties to have a limited role in the political field, we find that they may resort to an alliance with one of the two major parties, or they may prefer to enter the elections independently, and then the votes of the majority of voters will go to the candidates of one of the two parties. The large ones fear that they will lose their votes if they vote for the candidates of the small parties .

The two-party system is characterized by the fact that it helps establish a stable government in countries that adopt a parliamentary system, because the party that necessarily wins the majority of the votes. Obtaining the majority of parliamentary seats, the ministry is accordingly formed from among its members, while the mission of the other party is limited to the opposition, the exercise of which is intended to achieve the public good, and in a democratic manner that aims to monitor and criticize the government's actions and program in an effort to obtain majority votes in the upcoming elections and return to power. .

The Third Requirement: The Multi-Party System

This system requires the presence of more than two political parties competing with each other, so that neither of them can assume power except in partnership with the other parties.

The term "pluralism" has been linked to the emergence and spread of democratic principles, as the multiplicity of parties helps the electorate to form and organize their political opinions as well as to preserve the rights and freedoms of individuals by preventing governments from tyranny in the presence of an opposition led by organized parties.

Perhaps the many ideological, social, and economic contradictions in a single society may have contributed to the formation of new political parties, as well as the division of each of the existing parties into two or more parties due to different goals or viewpoints related to political issues .

We cannot ignore the impact of the electoral system on this party system because the adoption of the proportional representation method or the absolute majority method. Voting in two rounds leads to a multiplicity of parties. The method of proportional representation ensures that each party obtains seats in parliament that are consistent with the votes it obtains. This guarantees the existence and independence of small parties in the face of larger parties. This method also leads to the voter's vote not being lost in the event of voting. To one of the small parties.

The proportional representation system in Italy has played a prominent role in strengthening party pluralism, making it one of the most prominent countries in this field . (Mustafa Al-Sadiq White Ibrahim, 1925, p. 110)

As for the absolute majority method with voting in two rounds, adopting it leads to a multiplicity of parties, because requiring an absolute majority often leads to re-election. In the first round, each party advances to run in the elections independently, allowing it to identify its position in the electoral district. The second round allows each party to ally with parties that are similar to it in goals and principles to win the remaining seats.

Election by absolute majority is the preferred system in France, where candidates from different parties compete for seats in the National Assembly in the first round. The electoral law issued in 1966 stipulated that the candidate obtain an absolute majority, provided that the number of votes he obtains is not less than a quarter of the voters registered in the electoral rolls. If the elections are not resolved, a second electoral round will be held.

The multi-party system is characterized by the fact that it ensures the true expression of the inclinations and goals of the political trends in the state by allowing all political parties to occupy seats in the Parliament.

But this feature was the focus of criticism directed at this system. The inability of one party to obtain an absolute majority in parliament leads to the weakness and instability of the government, which leads to the establishment of coalition governments that quickly disintegrate due to the different goals of the allied parties . (Nabila Abdel Halim Kamel , 2006, p.18)

What indicates the validity of this opinion is the frequent ministerial crises in countries that adopt a parliamentary system and have multiple parties. As for countries that adopt a presidential system, the position of the head of state increases in strength and influence in the political field in the face of Parliament, which is disintegrated and weak due to the distribution of its seats among the various parties.

CONCLUSION

At the end of this study, we had to take a reflective pause to evaluate the results of the research and direct attention to the most important recommendations and proposals that deserve to be presented in order to achieve scientific and practical benefit.

RESULTS

1. We have noticed the diversity and multiplicity of definitions formulated by jurists for the political party, and we see the necessity of including all the elements of the political party in any attempt to define it, namely organization, ideology, access to power and participation in it. Therefore, we see that the political party is a political organization for a group of individuals on the same intellectual foundations and goals. The most important of which is access to power or participation in it, whether through elections or without them.
2. Studying the emergence of political parties in any time or place requires research into the causes of this emergence, the factors influencing it or underlying it, and the circumstances surrounding it without being bound by previous explanations for this emergence.
1. 3.. The freedom to establish and join political parties, as a form of freedom of opinion and expression, occupies great importance in the lives of peoples and nations, as this was evident through the frequency of human rights declarations and charters, and the constitutions of most countries stipulate it.
3. Adopting any party system does not depend on imitating the experiences of other countries because the party system is affected by many political, historical and social factors.
4. Despite the importance that political parties represent in the field of guaranteeing the rights and freedoms of individuals, they suffered from neglect by constitutions, and this situation did not change except the constitutions issued after World War II.
5. The optimal regulation of the freedom to establish and join political parties through constitutional texts is achieved if the constitutional text includes the main and fundamental principles on which this freedom is based. Because the constitutional text includes these principles, it limits the power of the ordinary legislator to regulate detailed issues without diminishing them, and this will keep them safeguarded. It is stable and cannot be affected unless the constitution is amended.

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6. No matter how important the main elements of a political party are, the mass element plays a major role in bringing the political party to power, and the more the party has a high connection with the masses, the more it can influence public opinion.

7. The one-party system is embodied in the presence of one political party in the state that monopolizes political activity in it, legally and effectively, and does not allow the establishment of other parties alongside it. This system was created by Marxism, Nazism, and fascism and spread to the countries of the Third World, but this system was abandoned by many of these countries due to the developments that occurred after Collapse of the Soviet Union.

8. The two-party system is based on the presence of two major parties in the country competing to gain power and preventing other parties from competing with them.

9. Whatever the type of party system, the pluralistic system remains the best and most important because it is a true expression of the meaning of democracy, and many countries, especially developed Western countries, have adopted it.

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