

# *MANIFESTATIONS OF* *POLITICAL RENNAISSEANCE* *IN QATAR*



Power Point Presentation In Qatar History

# INTRODUCTION

- ▶ Qatar became politically stable when the al thani's took over the tribal groups in Qatar .
- ▶ We now enjoy a modern world due to the work of all the previous rulers of our state and their efforts to make Qatar among the top countries.
- ▶ During the rule of sheikh hamad bin Khalaf al thani Qatar witnessed a lot of achievements in the political history.



# Manifestations Of Political Renaissance In Qatar After Independence.



- ▶ Interior policy :in the year 1970 the first council of ministers was formed in Qatar the same year. Since the interim constitution of power was issued, the government of Qatar took serious steps to complete its constitutional institutions.
- ▶ The reign of his highness the father emir, Sheik Hamad bin Khalifa Al Thani, witnessed a major constitutional renaissance in many fields

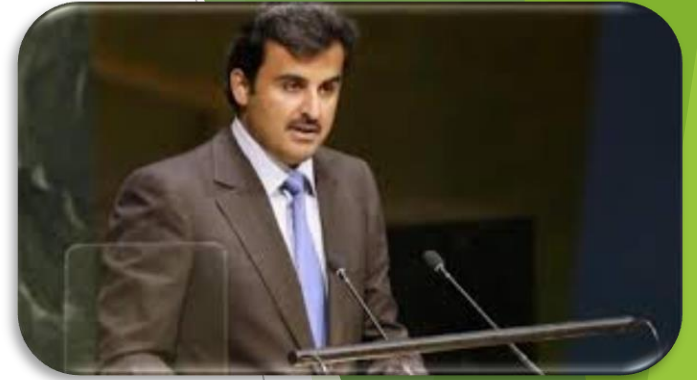
# Adoption of permanent constitution

- ▶ Adoption of the first constitution of Qatar was done through a referendum. The father emir, issued a decree in 1999 issued a committee for the permanent constitution in Qatar. After receiving the report of the permanent constitution project the emir conducted a referendum in the tear 2003 the result of the referendum was 96.6%. The permanent constitution was issued in june 4 2004
- ▶ The descision of forming a permanent constitution was a furtherance for the principal of democracy and active citizenship so the election of the municipal council was conducted in the year 1999 for the first time



# Foreign policy

- ▶ Qatar took the responsibility of achieving external relations with other countries that shared the same thoughts of peace security and prosperity to all people within the framework of mutual respect and common interest
- ▶ Qatar played an influential role in resolving the Arab Islamic issues especially in the reign of the father Emir such as his achievement in solving the Lebanese crises in 2008 supporting unity and security in Sudan as well as a positive clear situation towards the Palestinian cause.





# Lebanese crises

- On December 1, 2006, a series of protests and sit-ins began in Lebanon, led by groups that opposed the government of Prime Minister Fouad Siniora. The opposition group was made up of pro-Syrian Hezbollah and Amal. A number of smaller parties were also involved, including the Marada Movement, the Lebanese Communist Party and the Syrian Social Nationalist Party.<sup>[12]</sup> Members of the government are part of the March 14 Alliance, a coalition of anti-Syrian political parties and former militias that include the Progressive Socialist Party, the Lebanese Forces and the Future Movement.



- ▶ The two groups are also divided along religious lines, the majority of Sunnis supporting the government and the Shi'a supporting the opposition group. Druze aligned with Walid Jumblatt support the government, while those allied to Talal Arslan have backed the opposition.<sup>[13]</sup> The Christian community is divided as well, with Michel Aoun claiming to have 70% of the Christian community's support, based on the results of 2005 parliamentary elections
- ▶ The Doha Agreement, made on 21 May 2008, was considered a victory for the Lebanese opposition as they secured their demand for veto-wielding power in the new government and a new electoral law which could benefit the opposition in the 2009 parliamentary elections. The agreement was considered by various Middle East analysts of being another blow to the Bush administration's policies in Lebanon.

# Thank you!

