

## Country: Kuwait

Years: 1950-1964

Leader: Sheikh Abdullah III Al Salim Al Sabah

Ideology: Rightist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS does not identify leader party. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party. Alnajdi (2014) notes "Abdullah's position at the head of the Kuwaiti monarchy at this time enabled Kuwait to provide its citizens with one of the world's most comprehensive welfare systems... Kuwait's achievements in protecting and promoting the economic and social well-being of its citizens throughout Abdullah's reign made it: the first welfare state in the region... and one that sustained the rule of al-Sabah... From the beginning of Abdullah's reign, the administrative departments' duties were focused on providing a high standard of social services and distributing the nation's oil wealth to Kuwaiti society. By the end of Abdullah's reign in 1965, the Kuwaiti government was providing: free healthcare, free education, free housing, heavily subsidized utilities, and guaranteed employment for all citizens. It was also distributing a large percentage of the oil revenues within the domestic economy through a policy of land acquisition (introduced in the 1950s), which transferred millions of dollars from public into private hands. These policies created a new form of state in the Gulf: a modern welfare, rentier state, which Kuwaitis were both dependent on and beholden to." However, Ahmad Alnajdi also notes that not all social programs were properly redistributive, noting specifically of the "land Acquisition Policy/Program (LAP)... [that] although the LAP aimed to eliminate poverty and distribute oil wealth to Kuwait's society, it was not implemented in sufficient or just ways. Although it managed to save a large part of the society from poverty by the end of 1960s, it also increased the financial gap between the emerging classes in Kuwait society... Thus, it did not initially distribute wealth in equal way."

Years: 1964-1977

Leader: Sabah as-Sabah

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party.

Years: 1978-1989

Leader: Jabir as-Sabah

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party.

Years: 1990

Leader: Saddam Hussein al-Majid al-Tikriti

Ideology: Leftist

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as Ba'ath. Cammett et al. (2015: 187) identify Ba'ath as left: "this party called for Arab unity and socialism and has tried to propagate its message throughout the Arab world."

Years: 1991-2005

Leader: Sheikh Jabir al Ahmad al Jabir al Sabah

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party.

Years: 2006-2019

Leader: Sheikh Sabah al Ahmad al Jabir al Sabah

Ideology: Rightist

Description: Manzano (2017) identifies ideology as rightist. CHISOLS identifies leader's party as none. Perspective monde does not identify leader's party.

Years: 2020

Leader: Nawaf Al-Sabah

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2021) identifies leader's party as none.

## References:

Alnajdi, Abdullah Ahmad. "Shaikh Abdullah Al-Salim Al-Sabah, 1895-1965," 2014.

Manzano, Dulce. 2017. Bringing Down the Educational Wall: Political Regimes, Ideology, and the Expansion of Education. Cambridge)

World Statesmen. 2021. Kuwait. <https://www.worldstatesmen.org/Kuwait.htm> (last accessed on November 11, 2021).