

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In Globalization era, many countries are exposed to another influence that comes from modern world nowadays. Value that is hold by singular country are now more adopted and practically used as a global value by many countries. Democracy as a theory that many countries regard as a necessity in modern world is more likely to infiltrate countries that in the past that are cloistered politically. Democracy itself is a theory which an egaliter society have a chance to determine the policy making of the government. States is not owned by government, but society can influence the policy making of the government. In its process, democracy had existed since the Mesopotamian culture and keep developing until now. Democracy have been identified as product of western culture such as United States of America and European countries. The process of democratization have ranged from Europe to Africa region. Middle East Region is one of the region that have not deeply influenced by democracy until the recent of Arab Spring.

The Middle East¹ also has long been noted as a region inhospitable to democracy. In the twenty first century, only two Middle eastern states, Turkey and Iran which can be considered to have successful democracies. Turkey which is

¹ Andersen. Roy R, Robert F. Seibert, John Wagner. 2007. *Politics and Change in the Middle East* 8th edition. Prentice Hall.. P. 128

secular and Iran which is theocratic has many institutional commonalities such as free elections, functioning legislative institutions, separation of power within the system, written constitution, a strongly defined civic culture, and a strong national identities. Both Turkey and Iran have democratic structures, but different political and social consequences of the system. In broader point of view, Middle East as a region experienced a democratic process instead of a fully democratic system itself. As a region which has autocratic systems in their government, they rarely allow the range of democratic institutions necessary to the fundamental functions of democracy to emerge. We can say that the instrument of democracy as institution, constitution is available, but the progress is being held within the autocratic power of government.

This fact shows that Middle East in terms of democracy is still lagged behind other region. The external powers have permits such tolerance of the existing autocracies given the important of such natural resources and their historical importance in the cold war in twentieth century. However it changed after the United States invasion of Iraq in 2003. As the United States are bringing democracy and freedom to Iraq, it also opens opportunities to bring democracy to other countries in Middle East. United States since then have establishing several forums that focused on the support of nongovernmental agencies promoting democracy and civil societies. Many of the Middle Eastern countries are suspicious and disagree with such as in the result Foundation for the Future Forum held in Bahrain in late 2005. In the conference Egypt, considered as United States closest allies object against the policies that United States try to endorse. In

Egypt itself, internal and external pressure led the government of Hosni Mubarak to conduct presidential elections, although the candidates opposing Mubarak were limited, and the results are overwhelmingly endorsed Mubarak leadership. Oppositions are looking for a freer and more effective in its use on the electoral machinery in order for them to win.

Arab Spring itself is a revolutionary wave of demonstration that occurs in Arab countries that began on Saturday 18 December 2010 even though not all the participants in the protests are Arab. It was started in Tunisia, Algeria, Jordan, Egypt, and Yemen. It still occurs and spread to other countries even until now. The causes of Arab Spring consist of many subjects. Mohamed Bouazizi self immolation as the incident that causes Arab Spring is backed with the motives of economy and protest of police corruption. Corruption is also the result of dictatorship or in some country absolute monarchy rule.

With the success of the protests in Tunisia, a wave of unrest sparked by the Tunisian "Burning Man" struck Algeria, Jordan, Egypt, and Yemen, then spread to other countries. The largest, most organized demonstrations have often occurred on a "day of rage", usually Friday afternoon prayers. The protests have also triggered similar unrest outside the region.

As of February 2012, governments have been overthrown in four countries. Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali fled to Saudi Arabia on 14 January 2011 following the Tunisian revolution protests. In Egypt, President Hosni Mubarak resigned on 11 February 2011 after 18 days of massive protests,

ending his 30-year presidency. The Libyan leader Muammar Gaddafi was overthrown on 23 August 2011, after the National Transitional Council (NTC) took control of Bab al-Azizia. He was killed on 20 October 2011, in his hometown of Sirte after the NTC took control of the city. Yemeni President Ali Abdullah Saleh signed the GCC power-transfer deal in which a presidential election was held, resulting in his successor Abd al-Rab Mansur al-Hadi formally replacing him as the president of Yemen on 27 February 2012, in exchange for immunity from prosecution.

During this period of regional unrest, several leaders announced their intentions to step down at the end of their current terms. Sudanese President Omar al-Bashir announced that he would not seek re-election in 2015, as did Iraqi Prime Minister Nouri al-Maliki, whose term ends in 2014, although there have been increasingly violent demonstrations demanding his immediate resignation.

Arab Spring shows us the after effect of unsatisfied people that are suffering from the regime in the Middle East region. Democracy is unavoidable by authoritarian regime and it is affecting other countries in the Middle East. Instability that occurs in Arab Spring revolution is a phase that is needed by countries in Middle East to reach a more democratic and free from authoritarian regime.

1.2 Research Question

Democracy that emerges in Arab Spring is revolutions that are complex enough and consist of many factors. Democracy in Arab Spring come through a process that started by the people that are unable to voiced their needs that the government tried to suppress. Egypt and Tunisia are not countries that considered poor by their GDP standard. The problem lies in the distribution of equity for people prosperity. The gaps between the rich and poor have become extremely wide that people are unable to live in.

Revolutions of Arab Spring first came in Tunisia and then spread to other countries which one of them is Egypt. The revolution in Tunisia itself started when Mohamad Abouzizi immolated himself due to the injustice that he received from police and government. The revolution in Tunisia then affected other countries including Egypt. The authoritarian regime by Hosni Mubarak and corruption in government promote the demonstration by people of Egypt.

These facts raised main research question for the author to answer in this thesis.

Are the factors that promoting democracy in Arab Spring, especially Tunisia and Egypt emerge from internal or external actors?

Following the main question, there are two subsidiary research questions that this thesis should be able to answer, in order to achieve the answer of the main research question

- Does Arab Spring revolution in Egypt and Tunisia intertwined in the cause and effect of democracy?
- How effective does the social media stands in the Arab Spring revolution in both Egypt and Tunisia?

1.3 Purpose

The objectives of this thesis could be achieved if the writer could successfully draw up the explanation of the issue being discussed by using the research questions as the basic scheme. From the research questions, the writer will build frameworks that will help to explain the issue and eventually answer the questions and draw conclusions. Thus, there is one main objective that the writer of this thesis will have to achieve through successfully achieving two sub-objective. The main objective is:

Analyze and determine whether the factors that promoting democracy in Arab Spring, especially Egypt and Tunisia emerge from internal or external actors

The two sub-objective are:

- Find whether the Arab Spring revolution in both Egypt and Tunisia are intertwined in the cause and effect of democracy
- Quantify the effectiveness of Social Media standing in the Arab Spring revolution in both Egypt and Tunisia

1.4 Research Purposes

Social research can serve many purposes. There are commonly three research purposes that someone can actually use in the research completion. There are exploration, description, and explanation. In this thesis, writer uses the description purpose in which applying the rational thinking of many social scientific studies is to describe situations and events. The writer observes and then describes accurately and precisely what was observed.

By writing the thesis, the writer hopes that education, information, and the skill in examining case study which the writer got during the study time as an International Relations student are well, even best practiced. So then, the writer can actually measure and combining the theories to see what is really in the surface, and to elaborate more about the case according to the theories of IR. So, it is the main purpose to give explanation on how balance the theories and the real practice can be.

The writer also hopes that the thesis could be the source of information, foundation, and give description about the current issues regarding democracy in Arab Spring, especially democracy in Egypt and Tunisia. Democracy remains a concept that the world regard important and try to develop it further in all countries.

1.5 The Organization of the Thesis

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.2 Research Question

1.3 Research Objective

1.4 Research Purposes

1.5 Systematic Writing

Consist of general information regarding the topic. A brief explanation about the overall situation that wants to be examine then sharpen it until it shows the main problem.

Example:

In the process of understanding how democracy works, people should aware that globalization are affecting the world. It affects views, decision processes, ideologies, that related to political, economy, security, information, other aspects. The recent development indicated that many states considered this are important. Globalizations in the world help people and states to gain access to develop democracy in their own states instead of standing still against their own abusive government.

CHAPTER II ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter consists of minimum 3 of literature reviews or thematic books in accordance with the thesis. It is highly recommended so that the explanation can be to the point, clear, and exact. Theories and concepts also needed to complete the elaboration of the chapter. It gets more specific than the first chapter, which only limits to breakdown all general views.

CHAPTER III SOCIAL RESEARCH METHODS

Explain about the method analysis, ways to collect data and process it, also the reason why the writer choose specific period or case to support its research.

Example:

The thesis will use qualitative analysis. The qualitative analysis needed to elaborate all non-numeric main points, such as the history of democracy and globalization including role of media, etc. For the purpose of collecting data, the writer will use literature review, thematic books, websites, journals, documents, and articles.

CHAPTER IV ANALYSIS

This chapter will be the most important part of the thesis since the analysis will make a clear descriptive explanation and be the answer on the previous

research question mentioned on the first chapter. The data collected for the analysis of this chapter come from various resources, which consists of data collected through conducting literature review from various books, thematic books are mainly used, websites, online articles, and also online journals, which are related to the thesis topic.

Research question that must be answered in this thesis:

Are the factors that promoting democracy in Arab Spring, especially Tunisia and Egypt emerge from internal or external actors?

In order to answer the research question of this thesis, it is an obligation for the writer to know important points that relate to the topic. The systematic writing starts with general description later on crystallized into specific issue, in this thesis is known as the elaboration of the selected case study.

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

Consist of resume of all thesis content. Conclusion will summarize from all information from the first chapter. It is important for conclusion to point out main problems, solutions, history, etc so readers can follow what this thesis would try to discover.

5.2 Recommendations

Conclusion will lead to recommendations that are important to the writer's thesis and future research. These recommendations also involve the writer's suggestions that globalization help to improve the role of media in the turmoil of politics in many area in the world, especially in Middle East. In this thesis, Egypt and Tunisia is the country which the writer refers.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Consist of detailed information about sources that have been used to complete the thesis (books, journals, articles, websites, etc).

APPENDICES

Interview transcript, photos, documents, letters, etc that used to complete the research and finishing the thesis.

