

ARAB SPRING AND DEMOCRATIZATION IN MIDDLE EAST: A CASE STUDY OF EGYPT

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Abstract

Present study is inquired about the Arab spring and democratization in Middle East: a case study of Egypt. In this regard, the qualitative research method was applied by using the descriptive research. 200 respondents were selected from the UoB (History Department). Through the random sampling the qualitative data used and examined. The Chi Square test was applied by using IBM SPSS® software. The p-value or level was set on 0.01 level. The results revealed that highly significant variation was observed at 0.01 level. Therefore, the H^1 was rejected. It was concluded that the perception variation was observed about Arab people favoured the RQ-2 was developed based on non-parametric test i.e. Chi Square. Hence, it was concluded that research question-2 was precluded based on perceived perceptions and assumption of the respondents. Highly significant difference was likewise detected in the research question-3 based on 0.001 alpha level. Thus, it was concluded perceived perceptions between two groups was existed. Based on achieved results the conclusion was drawn. Democratization quite often works as a long and depleting path for underdeveloped nations.

Keywords: Arab Spring, democratization, Middle East, Egypt

Introduction

“The era after the 2011 Arab Spring toppling of Hosni Mubarak brought elevated requirements among Egyptians to revamp Egypt as a vote based nation. Despite the fact that desires were very high, the military overthrow drove by Abdul Fatah on mid of 2013 towards Egypt's first democratically elected president, Mohammad Morsi, impeded the procedure of just progress in Egypt”. From that point forward, notwithstanding transmittable force, the military has introduced a break government driven through “Adly Mansour, the previous leader of the Egyptian preeminent protected court. The military-sponsored between time governments guided the nation along the guide drafted by the military. In the interim, the triumph of Fatah in Egypt's (2014) presidential race, which was supported by the military, neglected to lead the country through vote based change”.

“Under Sisi, Egyptian experts chose to condemn the Moslem brotherhood, the most seasoned and generally compelling Islamist bunch in Egypt. In 2014, the courts chose to break down the Moslem Fellowship's political wing, the Freedom and Justice Party to which Morsi has a place and the gathering was additionally avoided from Egypt's 2015 parliamentary races so as to anticipate the ascent of "radicals" (Essaila, 2016)”. A while later, conditions intensified when the broad communications moved toward becoming constrained by the administration. Besides, an incredible number of regular citizens were in confinement, experiencing military preliminaries, following the prohibiting of common society and genius majority rule government associations by the specialists, and the going of a few laws limiting the privileges of Egyptians.

A while later, conditions exacerbated when the broad communications wound up constrained by the administration. Also, an extraordinary number of regular people were in confinement, experiencing military preliminaries, following the prohibiting of common society and ace popular government associations by the experts, and the death of a few laws limiting the privileges of Egyptians. Present research contains those dynamics and

areas. In that the principal area the research gives an outline of Egypt's democratization procedure preceding the "2011 Arab Spring in Egypt. On the other hand, the unrest of Egypt's 25 January upheaval that prompted the fall of Mubarak's routine. It likewise looks at the imperfect just change in the hands of the military and the earth wherein Morsi was chosen as Egypt's first fairly chosen president".

Statement of Problem

Egypt has relapsed from the semi-tyranny of the Mubarak time frame to full-authoritarianism accordingly, Egypt is additionally progressively undermined by the likelihood of another change than Tunisia is. Genuine roads for significant political challenge are shut at present, and keeping in mind that the military still has support, worry over military standard is likewise mounting. Also, financial hardship has prompted an influx of strikes in various parts, which is emphatically reminiscent of the 2009 and 2010 work turmoil. While another change can't be avoided, it is impossible that it would show Egypt the way to an equitable progress, given the idea of the most significant political on-screen characters.

Numerous Egyptians guarantee that their nation experienced not one but rather two upheavals, in January-February 2011 and in June-July 2013. In all actuality, Egypt did not experience even a solitary genuine exchange of intensity in this period. The military had been the power behind Mubarak; in February 2011, the SCAF constrained Mubarak out of office and represented legitimately until the 2012 presidential decisions. It at that point moved to one side quickly, giving the chosen president a chance to get to work, yet inside a couple of months it began setting up another takeover, transparently coming back to control in July 2013.

The Muslim Brotherhood, Egypt's just really implanted political association, assumed a focal job when the military regarded the law based procedure, however it was defenceless when the military changed tack. For over a year after the uprising, the military tried different things with vote based system, enabling decisions to occur

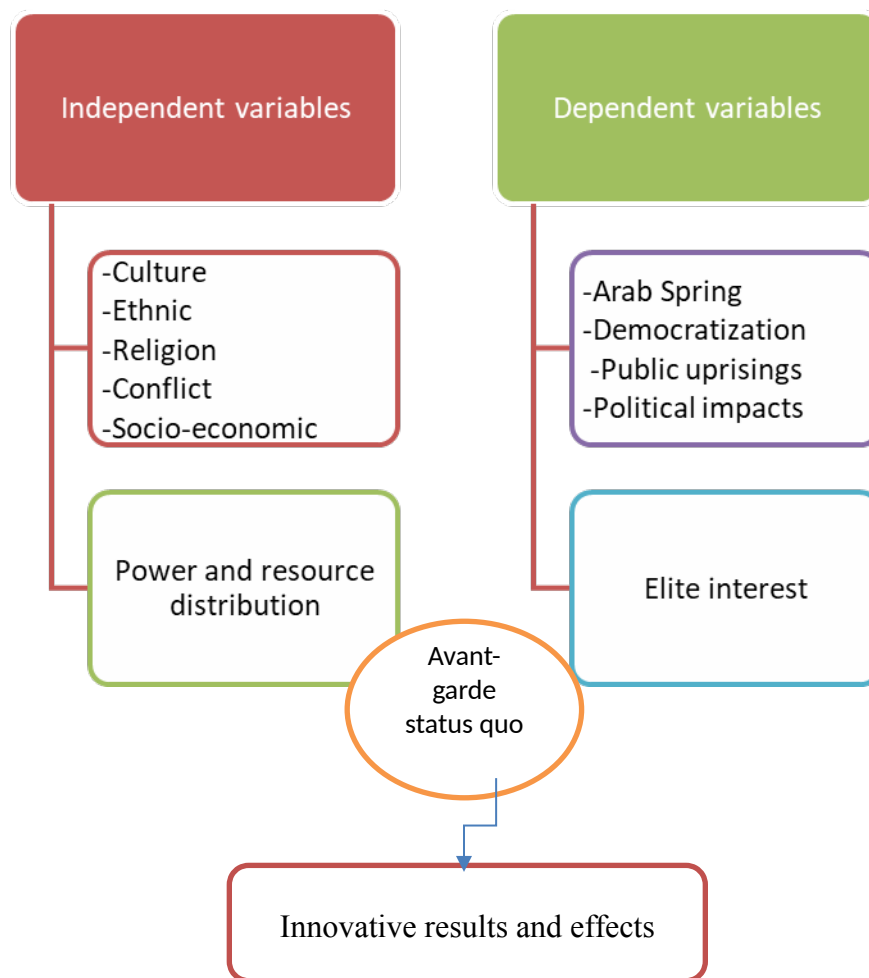
uninhibitedly and seeming to comply with the outcomes. This permitted the Muslim Brotherhood and other Islamist gatherings to win 70 percent of parliamentary seats just as the administration. At the point when the military acknowledged the just game, common gatherings stayed minimal. They didn't attempt to contend with Islamist parties, going rather to the military and, after an underlying rebuke, to the courts to kill the Islamists. Legislative issues turned into a fight between the Islamists and the state—spoken to by the military, the courts, and in the end a few pieces of the organization. While some venture to propose that the "uneducated" ought to have their casting a ballot rights renounced, others state that their tallies should just convey half as much weight as those of instructed individuals from society. Various lawmakers accept there is no desire for vote based system in a state with large amounts of ignorance and case that while they are upheld by the informed, their adversaries' devotees are confused unskilled people.

Theoretical Framework

“Quite a while prior, political tidal waves had shaken the Arab World multiple would ever envision. It sadly flooded in Tunisia on December 17, 2010 when Mohamed Bouazizi, a road seller set himself ablaze in dissent of the bad form what's more, fierceness he got from the administration specialist. His passing later on turned into monstrous exhibitions, as the Tunisians thought it was the express routine's issue. This mass dissent brought about topple of the 23-year autocracy of Ben Ali on January 14, 2011. Like a domino impact, well known uprisings at that point went uncontrolled over the Middle East, starting with one nation then onto the next until the whole area was overwhelmed, prompting another period in the historical backdrop of the district known as the Arab Spring (Moaddel, 2012). Around the same time, most of the Egyptians went to the Square to arrange a rally to battle against the ruthlessness of the powers, government defilement and financial wretchedness, an activity that prompted the topple of President Hosni Mubarak. These upsets came as a hotly anticipated common uprising chiefly of Arab adolescents in the Middle East, a push to offer ascent to the just wave in the locale. The 2011 Arab Spring occasion, by no uncertainty is viewed as a standout

amongst the most noteworthy occasions in the 21st century. From the viewpoint of worldwide legislative issues, various current and old style speculations, for this situation the democratization hypotheses, can be adequately used to clarify why and how this social marvel happens. When all is said in done, the utilization of hypothesis in social and political research fills in as a device and structure to examine any observational proof and to give a compelling and efficient way to deal with comprehend, translate and anticipate get-togethers, practices and circumstances. The accompanying segment will talk about in further detail a progression of speculations of vote based advances which are gotten from Linz and Stepan (2013) and Huntington (1991)".

Figure-1, Theoretical Framework about Arab Spring



“Writing on democratization and dictatorship in the Arab world stays, throughout the previous two decades, questionable about the fate of the area. Later well-known uprisings in numerous Arab nations, chiefly Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, Yemen, Syria, Bahrain, Jordan and Saudi Arabia to a degree, increment this dimension of uncertainty, however open the path for increasingly hopeful desires. Most investigations that address the wonder of dictatorship in the Arab world are incredulous about the likelihood of seeing solid mainstream uprisings and unrests. Eva Bellin who alludes quickly to crafted by Theda Skocpol's on unrest finishes up: "effective upsets are moderately uncommon occasion", on account of the restraining infrastructure of the state over methods for intimidation. Writing has been described by either a critical or doubtful voice for genuine law based transition. The idea of current uprisings opens the entryway for returning to Arab democratization's writing and speculations with more inquiries concerning the future and potential outcomes for solidified popular government. It ought to be seen that none of these academic work is looking for a hypothesis of upheaval or radical change in the locale”.

Objective of The Study

1. To find out socio-economic and political impacts of the revolution on entire Middle East region.

Hypothesis formulized

The failed economic policies, unemployment and lack of respect for human dignity were main causes of this revolution. Moreover, every Arab state was facing the same political and economic problems which resulted in mass protest and social uprising. That's why the revolution in Tunis provoked the people in extra portions of ME to raise standard of revolt against autocratic regime.

Methodology

“Based on qualitative research method the descriptive type of research design was used. Because of descriptive types of research design was an unmistakable research structure, an analyst is exclusively keen on portraying the circumstance or case under his/her examination think about. It is a hypothesis based research structure which is made by assemble, break down and introduces gathered information”. Through the random sampling the qualitative data used examined. In this connection primary and secondary data were analysed and presented. For the secondary data two hundred respondents were selected from the University of Balochistan (History Department). The Chi Square test was applied by using IBM *SPSS*® software. The p-value or level was set on 0.01 level”.

Hypothesis tested

Hypothesis 1: There is no perception discrepancies between groups about Arab spring and democratization process in Egypt.

Results

Table-1, Hypothesis testing regarding Arab democratization process in Egypt

H ⁰ 1	Test Statistics						
	Option	Observed	Expected	X ² test	df	Asymp. Sig	H ⁰ 1
5-point Likert	SD	29	40.0	182.800 ^a	4	.000**	R
	D	111	40.0				
	N	10	40.0				
	A	45	40.0				
	SA	5	40.0				

“a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 40.0”.

Present research was to govern the Arab democratization process in Egypt as shown in table-1. In this regard, the hypothesis-1 was developed that “There is no perceptual discrepancies between groups about Arab spring and democratization process in Egypt”. The alpha level was setup at 0.01 level. The Likert scaling ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree was used. For this intension the chi-square test had been applied a used based on assumption above variables. The highly significant variation was observed at 0.01 level. Therefore, the H¹ was rejected and alternate hypothesis was accepted, it was precluded that the perception variation was observed and respondents are not well aware about Arab democratization process in Egypt.

Key research questions

1. Why Arab people favored the democratic culture in the Middle East?
2. “Why revolution spread in other parts of the Middle East”?
3. “How revolution affected the socio-economic and political condition of the people of Middle East”?

Table-2, Research question testing regarding Arab people favoured the democratic culture in the Middle East?

Research question-1	Test Statistics					
	Option	Observed	Expected	X^2 test	df	Asymp. Sig
5-point Likert	SD	18	40.0	89.849 ^a	4	.000**
	D	49	40.0			
	N	12	40.0			
	A	87	40.0			
	SA	34	40.0			

“a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 40.0”.

Present research assesses the research question-1. In this regard, the data was analysed by using the chi-square based on Likert scaling ranging from strongly agree to strongly disagree as shown in table-2. The highly significant variation was observed at 0.01 level. Therefore, it was concluded that the perception variation was observed between the group perceptions about Arab people favoured the democratic culture in the Middle East.

Table-3, Research question testing regarding “revolution spread in other parts of the Middle East”?

Research question-2	Test Statistics					
	Option	Observed	Expected	X^2 test	df	Asymp. Sig
5-point Likert	SD	29	40.0	98.499 ^a	4	.000**
	D	65	40.0			
	N	13	40.0			
	A	81	40.0			
	SA	12	40.0			

a. 0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 40.0”.

“Present investigation was decided about “revolution spread in other parts of the Middle East”? As a research question-2. In this regard, the RQ-2 was developed based on non-parametric test i.e. Chi Square. In this connection, the highly significant differences were found in group perception. Hence, it was concluded that research question-2 was precluded based on perceived perceptions and assumption of the respondents.

Table-4, Research question testing regarding “revolution affected the socio-economic and political condition of the people of Middle East”?

Research question-3	Test Statistics					
	Option	Observed	Expected	X^2 test	df	Asymp. Sig
5-point Likert	SD	1	40.0	472.250 ^a	4	.000**
	D	23	40.0			
	N	4	40.0			
	A	162	40.0			
	SA	10	40.0			

a. “0 cells (0.0%) have expected frequencies less than 5. The minimum expected cell frequency is 40.0”.

Present research was evaluated the research question-3 that is “revolution affected the socio-economic and political condition of the people of Middle East”? In this connection the raw data was gathered by using Likert 5-point scaling ranging from lower to higher dynamics as shown in tanl-4. Highly significant difference was likewise detected in the research question-3 based on 0.001 alpha level. In this connection the research RQ-3 was precluded based on perceived perceptions between two groups by using the Chi Square. Thus, it was concluded perceived perceptions between two groups was existed.

Conclusion

“Democratization quite often works as a long and depleting path for underdeveloped nations. Hence it isn't sensible to trust that a profoundly settled in despotism, Egypt, will be a majority rule government in a brief timeframe. Egypt's on-screen characters that are agreeable to majority rules system had sentimental suppositions

soon after the Revolution. Particularly the Muslim Brotherhood had that feeling, yet when they climb to control, after around 7 months, they ended up egotistical that they are managers of the nation, having profound trust for the military. In any case, following a couple of months, the 3 July Coup occurred and the democratization got into an entanglement”.

“Despite the fact that the prospects are not well for democratization in Egypt for the time being, in this period of data, it won't be simple for the tyrant Sisi routine to administer the nation in the long haul. In this manner, the routine needs to extricate its hold over the political on-screen characters and open the path for a genuine liberal popular government which will presumably convey the Muslim Brotherhood to control once more. In total, despite the fact that it appears that some more blood is to be shed, Egypt appears to get into a procedure of democratization in the centre term. Based on primary data it was found that”: “There is no perception discrepancies between groups about Arab spring and democratization process in Egypt”. The alpha level was setup at 0.01 level.

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