

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This research has demonstrated another important issue within development sphere which is the international NGO efforts in building developing country through modernization towards a more democratic country. So far, there have not been many studies focused on the involvement of international NGO in bringing a country which is under authoritarian leadership to be more democratic and generate positive progress.

This undergraduate thesis discusses the development through modernization which is done on an individual to be a more advanced society in controlling its surrounding and social environment in prior time of revolution in Egypt. The main actors involved in this discussion include the international NGO, more precisely the Ford Foundation, the Egyptian civil society, and the Egyptian government. Those three actors were instrumental in the Egyptian revolution period toward a more democratic country.

As stated by Huntington, the process towards democracy can take place through three ways. They are the *Transformation* model, *Replacement* model and *Transplacement* model. This democratization process in Egypt happened through *Replacement model*. This model emphasizes the circumstances in prior period of revolution where the power possessed by regime was relatively stronger while

reformers were weak. However, the situation was changed during the revolution, the government began to lose its legitimacy and strength. At the same time, the demonstrators and opposition replace government position and filled its vacancies.

The revolution movement and the development experienced by Egyptian society did not merely happen, but there were also actors who supported and enforced the occurrence of this phenomenon. One of them was international NGO through civil society. It becomes a new discovery for the author in viewing “Arab Spring” phenomenon which took place in Egypt in 2011.

In the study of international relation, the position of non-governmental organization (NGO) as an international agency now has been widely recognized as the third key actor. It is believed to be capable to operate in a variety of areas, including in the development of economy, politics, human rights, humanitarian assistance, and social transformation assistance.

The process leading to a modern and democratic society is widely known as not an easy process, especially for countries under authoritarian leadership. The process is very complex, systemic, and lengthy. However, what is done by Ford Foundation has proven that agent of development such as NGO and civil society are very effective to bring changes in society. The changes might be done through educating and proceeding new political culture which contains values of liberal

democracy. These efforts might conduct formally and informally in almost all aspects of community life including social, politic, and economic aspects.

At the next phase, in line with the democratic revolution in Egypt, this research saw such fundamental changes toward institutionalization of democratic values. These changes covered economic, political, and social aspects. Furthermore, the most significant change which was experienced by the people of Egypt was on political aspect, more precisely in community and civil society participation in political activities. It changed toward action that directly engaged in policy- making was indicated by the increasing number of political parties, of which previously only participating through demonstration. Along with it, the institutionalization of democratic values also happened through radical constitutional amendment, shift of military influence, and media freedom. However, unfortunately, its economic aspect experienced setback as the result.

Such changes appeared above can be used as the variable toward more institutionalized democratic values. However, it could not be separated from the role of international civil society's cooperation on it, including the Ford Foundation. They indirectly put the groundwork of the uprising through education, and similarly in post revolution. Thus, Ford Foundation was put on the forefront in democratic consolidation.

At the end, this thesis has shown that the cooperation between international NGOs and civil society in a country can lead society towards a more democratic governmental stage than before.

The author realizes that there are still many limitations carried out within this thesis. This limitation includes resources obtained by author such as books, journals, reports, articles, news, and others. Beyond the discussion contained within this thesis, there are still a lot of expositions about the effect of international NGO and the influence of civil society in response to the phenomenon of Egyptian revolution from another point of view.

The author acknowledges that beyond NGO and civil society, there many other important actors which also can be a determinant factor for the success efforts of Egyptian society towards a democratic state. Another actor is possible to have the same essence within its activity and successfulness. Yet, within this thesis author did not convey comparison between the Ford Foundation and other actors. Readers are expected to be able to understand the limitations of the author in arranging this thesis.