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Summary of the doctoral dissertation entitled: “The processes of democratization of the Republic of Tunisia and the Arab Republic of Egypt in the years 2010-2022”

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The doctoral dissertation entitled is a unique consideration, in its subject matter, relating to the political, social and economic changes taking place within both countries. The Arab Revolution, which began in Tunisia, and which eventually covered a large part of the Middle East, led to the fall of the dictatorships in Tunisia and Egypt. Several years after the revolution, Tunisia was perceived by international observers as a model country in democratization, but this process was disrupted as a result of internal political actions, which created doubts about its possible success. Democracy in Egypt has not had time to fully develop, being blocked in its early stages due to the radical actions of the Islamic group Muslim Brotherhood and public disapproval. The progressing pauperization of Tunisian and Egyptian societies is an important analytical element of this doctoral dissertation. The basic research problem, which was posed in the course of the work, relates to both the form and the results of the democratization processes in Tunisia and Egypt. The adopted time frame (2010-2022) allowed for a factual interpretation of the events. The literature review indicated a significant deficit of content concerning these two countries in the context of democratization processes. The scientific materials obtained (among others from libraries in London and Cairo) gave this composition an additional value, showing various, often conflicting points of view among specialists dealing with the Middle East. In order to obtain optimal and reliable substantive results, apart from the comparative method, an empirical method based on the direct in-depth interview technique was also used. From the predetermined number of potential respondents, four interlocutors were selected - two each from Tunisia and Egypt, who are activists of non-governmental organizations in the territories of both countries. These respondents, showing not only extensive professional experience, but also extensive knowledge, provided answers that are a valuable and unique contribution to this doctoral dissertation. This Arab perspective in the collision with the Western one also allowed to capture

analogies and differences in the context of perceiving the changes taking place within Tunisia and Egypt. The doctoral dissertation consists of five chapters, and the conclusions contained in its summary are a contribution to further considerations, and also contain a prognostic element.

Keywords: Tunisia, Egypt, Middle East, Arab Spring, democratization, islam

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