

Egypt: struggle for freedom



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Egypt: Struggle for Freedom Egyptian public succeeded in put an end to the thirty year old dictatorship of President Hosni Mubarak with the help of peaceful struggle recently. Even though President Mubarak did everything possible to stop the public agitation against his administration, he failed to continue in power because of the immense pressure exerted by the public and the moral support the military given to the public struggle. This paper briefly analyses the recent successful Egyptian struggle and its various dimensions.

In a last minute attempt to continue in power, Mubarak did offer so many concessions to the public; he has increased the remunerations of the public servants and also offered the public that he may not seek a re-election in the September elections. Moreover, he has given more power to the vice president Omar Suleiman as a step to ensure safe power transfer. However, the public never believed the words of Mubarak and marched towards the palace of the President. The army did its responsibilities perfectly in preventing bloodsheds. “ According to some estimates, from five up to ten million people joined the protest” (Eight days that shook Egypt. Struggle for power continues)

President Mubarak kept a strong relationship with United States and Israel and he calculated that he can remain in power as long as he likes and the US will come for the rescue of him. However, America has realized that being a democratic country, it is unwise to support a dictator. Moreover, America has realized that they have no moral right to support Mubarak since they were responsible for the dethroning of another dictator Saddam. Even Cuban leader Fidel Castro supported the freedom movements in Egypt. In his opinion, “ President Hosni Mubarak was oppressing and plundering his own

people, was the enemy of the Palestinians and an accomplice of Israel” and the “ principal ally of the United States in the ranks of the Arab countries” (Castro Supports Egyptians’ Struggle for Rights)

The Egyptian freedom struggle has international dimensions and the neighbouring administrations are also afraid of similar public agitations in their countries. The waves of Egyptian struggle is currently passed on to neighbouring countries like Tunisia and many of the neutral political observers believe that the success of the Egyptian struggle would definitely motivate the public in other similar countries also.

Even without an organized political movement or political party, Egyptians succeeded in dethroning the Mubarak dictatorship. The Nobel Prize winner Mohammad Elbaradei was the prominent leader who motivated the public for the agitation. Even though many people like to see Elbaradei as the next president of Egypt, Elbaradei categorically denied such demand and recently said that “ the country's next leader should be in their 40s or 50s. ” My only goal is to see my country transition from the path of oppressive dictatorship to a civilized and democratic state” (ElBaradei says Egypt needs president in 40s or 50s). In short, Egyptians succeeded in dethroning a dictator in peaceful means. Now the big question in front of them is with respect to the next administration. Peace lovers are optimistic about the future of Egypt even though some concerns about the next administration are still there. To conclude, the recent Egyptian freedom struggle once again underlined the fact that the administrations which function against the interests of the public cannot survive in this world.

Works Cited

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3. " Eight Days That Shook Egypt. Struggle for Power Continues". Web. 15 February 2011.