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Abstract

The states such as Tunisia and Jordan which formerly affected with the first wave of Arab Spring has now learning from the lesson, the public has tried to use diplomatic approach towards reaching out the concerned goals which has been delayed for decades since the aftermath of first Arab Spring, namely, democratization. Despite the differences of governance in Tunisia and Jordan, the impact of social media towards democratization has been used as a main theme in this research paper which elements namely government transparency, unemployment, high cost of living and taxes. Thus, in order to further study the impact and effectiveness of social media towards democratization in Tunisia and Jordan, in-depth interviews and content analysis has been used as part of this research method. The finding shows that due to laws and regulations in place to restrict the freedom of speech and expression, the media influence in Jordan and Tunisia grows weaker this time around. The theory of Butterfly-Effect is also being put into test. However, chaos as predicted by this theory is unlikely to occur evidence by the initiatives taken by both governments before the situation worsen like the Arab Spring 1.0.

Keywords: Social Media, Arab Spring, Democratization, Tunisia, Jordan

Introduction

Background

A new protest has initially re-emerged in Tunisia on 7 January 2018 where the event occurred due to the stifling economic factor after the government announced the elevation of prices on goods as well as value-added tax and social contributions during the Tunisian 2018 budget announcement. Although the protest was meant to be a peaceful at first but soon the occurrence became intense and violent, moreover, the interference of police officers in matters of controlling the protestors has added more chaos. Such chaotic gatherings have at least influenced 10 different areas (BBC, 2018). According to the information provided by both Blaise (2018); Ayesh (2019), Tebourba, Kasserine, Sidi Bouzid, Amman as well as Karak are among the 10 different areas which are impacted with the Arab Spring 2.0 revolution. Apart from depicting anger in forms of protest towards the incremental elevation of taxes and prices of goods, the other reasons which has fueled the discontent among the public are because of the lack of major improvement been done by the government albeit the rationale was meant to lower down the ascending deficit in their economic prospect yet increasing chances of

international demands in the arena of globalization. Such concern may have as well as rooted from the ousting of Tunisian aristocrat named Zine Al-Abidine Ben Ali in Arab Spring 2011 as it caused a disillusionment by Tunisian political elite. A main protest group called Fesh Nestannew tried to revive the spirit of 2011 Arab Spring on matters of demanding employment, national dignity, and freedom (BBC, 2018).

Similar occurrence to the case of Jordan where the new wave of protest took place in 2018 due to the harsh economic regions yet the public has been treated harshly by the police officers upon the concerned action occurrence. In addition, any forms of social media activists including the protestors itself shall be penalized and the law of cybercrime will be much stricter than ever which has led to dozens of detainees (Ayesh, 2019). As per agreed by both Dorsey (2018); Ayesh (2019) who has claimed that there were not many changes been made upon the regarded issues. Even in the case of new election of prime minister in Jordan, the process of social explosion has led to no avail. The government has made several promises to the public, yet they seem to have found nothing much differences between the past and the current transformation. Numbers of online activists remain been brought to custody under charges of provocations in matter of influencing the public for the concerned riot and road protest.

Though, compared to Tunisia, the nuance in Jordan is slightly different where the burden of middle-income crisis does not solely focus on the Jordanian alone but also shared by other factors such as refugees cost of approximately more than 600, 000 Syrians including other numbers of 2 million refugees influx that fell under Jordan's care in terms of finances and services. Supported by an article news by Ayesh (2019), Jordan was once consistently received fund from international actors, mainly Saudi Arabia, United States and UAE, however, the aid has somehow been reduced in the recent years. As the result, Jordan's economic crisis has doubled due to the reason of lack in funding in providing consistent shelter and services for the Palestinian and Syrian refugees. Despite the given differences between Tunisia and Jordan, both states share similarity scope of issues which mainly revolve on several common issues such as unemployment, poverty, and freedom of speech among the public and the journalists, in aspect gaining information and reports for journalism. Hence, both Jordan and Tunisian's social explosion slowly re-awakening, forming yet another new Arab Spring revolution through bombardment of active online expression towards the highlighted issues, such as, social media platform such as Facebook and Twitter as well as Instagram.

Therefore, the purpose of this research is mainly to address the recent Arab Spring issues which occurred in Jordan and Tunisia within 2018 until 2020 as it was considered as the new awakening social revolution, and the connection of social media influence upon the new revolutionary of Arab Spring as well as the possibility of Butterfly-Effect in the upcoming Arab Spring 2.0. The impact of social media influence is yet to be linked with Butterfly-Effect theory despite of its considerable small contribution of effort, a massive chaos may likely to trigger the world into revolution due to the equal shares of interest and discontent issues. Several factors are yet to be studied regarding the recent issues that been brought up by the protestors in Jordan and Tunisia, including the possible advent of Butterfly-Effect in the recent revolution event.

Problem Statement

Ever since the enormous sparks of Arab Spring ignited in 2011, both Jordan and Tunisia's goal towards democratization through the implementation of social media remain stagnant and

delayed even after ten years of revolution, especially in terms of taxes rate. Numerous promises have been made by their concerned government since the initial wave of Arab Spring. The protesters in Jordan and Tunisia have demanded the tax bill to be revoked because the way it has done somehow throwing additional burden into their lives. In Jordan, the transition of the prime minister took place after one and another protest due to the demand of Jordanian towards better changes. These transitions took a short gap like three to six months instead of years where the changes may have not been properly manifested yet as they wish the result would likely be (Holmes, 2018). The Jordan's government has responded that it will require an enormous amount of fund to fulfil such purpose and as for the tax, it will be rather focused on those whom in the category of high income instead of low income (Holmes, 2018). Despite of such stated initiatives proposed by the government, the unemployment and rising tax bills are no longer something new to both Jordan and Tunisia. The claim of teachers' wages was long been made during the peak of Arab Spring in Jordan and remain delayed in the aftermath of the social revolution in Jordan (Nusairat, 2020; Ersan, 2021). The public are technically fully aware that the role of government should not be limited to conflict resolution only but also to enhance and engage in the improvement of the state, including the harmony and prosperity of the citizen yet have not been proven by the wave of protest conducted since 2011 until recent years. Therefore, the first gap of study in this paper is to analyse the effectiveness of social media in matters of transformation in the state's governance and democratization.

Other issues that remain ongoing are none other than the issues of the payment claim by the Jordanian teachers as well as Tunisia because it was part of the promises made by the government since the year 2014 (Eye, 2018; Ersan, 2021). The matters of social revolution among the state's citizen are not something can be simply disregarded from the responsibilities of the government in matters of handling the respective situation to maintain sentiment of harmony, peace, and long-term stability within the state. Even so, despite of the clear understanding on the existence of social media within the nation and the demand for democratization by the public, the deliverance of message throughout social media post by the public can be misleading due to the mixture of provocative sentiment. The consequence of such indirect approach may divert into different results; forcing the government to bend into the public's request by fulfilling the demand, or perhaps edging the government which soon lead to no more than provocation for the matter of neglecting the promises been made. Therefore, this leads to the second gap of the problem statement in the research paper which is the role of social media towards democratization in Tunisia and Jordan.

Research Objectives

Several main objectives are highlighted as the focus point in this research:

- 1) To study the effectiveness of social media influence during Arab Spring 2.0 revolution in Tunisia and Jordan.
- 2) To identify the driving factors that led to the outbreak of the Arab Awakening 2.0.

Literature Review

Lotan, et. al (2011) highlighted that ever since the initial incident of Arab Spring events in 2011, information regarding Arab Spring event has been continuously tweeted for quite number of times which may prove to be served both as common medium for professional journalism and citizen journalism in boosting the influence to the public while provoking the government to make changes that benefits the public for good as promised. Bellin (2013) believed that Tunisia brought a huge potential of inspiring other states towards democratization compared to the other Middle-East states since the Tunisia are largely dominated by middle-class and frequently provoking their governance to hear their voice in which causes nearby parameter to stir-up while igniting a massive impact. This situation is commonly associated to Butterfly Effect and it can be seen both states, Jordan as well as Tunisia, voiced out their dissatisfaction on the road protest to force their government's decision making in spite of the fact that Jordan is far from Tunisia in terms of geographical kilometres. Although the resolution between Jordan and Tunisia came out differently in the aftermath of first Arab Spring (CNN, 2012), the similar cycle somehow continued in the second revolution of Arab Spring which took place in 2018. The progress of such promised development seems to be rather questionable. For instance, the initiatives taken by the government for the election process in Tunisia was once been delayed until October 2013 due several hurdles that the government have to face before the new leader been legally elected. Though, not all of them lasts long yet the social revolution shows almost no signs of recovery.

Similar to Jordan where the tension has also arisen yet the scenario holds similar roots of issues to Tunisia because Jordan, too, had economic problems and this can also be seen based on the teacher's rising wages issues. The EI General Secretary, David Edwards, has urged Jordan's government to protect the fundamental rights of teachers and other workers as these people have peacefully demonstrates and to uphold collective bargaining principles following the country's constitution and international labor standards. The Jordan Teachers Association (JTA) is still on strike, demanding that the government honor the 50% salary increase agreed upon in 2014. JTA has declared its fourth week of action and strike last week in an attempt to obtain a five-year pay raise negotiated with the government. Apart from the issues of JTA's claim towards rising the teacher's wages, there is another issue that Jordan has to face which makes Jordan been burdened twice times more than Tunisia. The issue is none other than the cut-funding aid since Jordan has become one of the centers for refugees' shelter (Ayesh, 2019). Jordan, too, are no exception to the arising case of detainees among protestors. Referring to the comment highlighted by Ayesh (2019), The cybercrime law has failed to maintain social media criticism of the government in check, and it has leaked it on streets. The arrest of activists has not stopped the protests, according to an activist named Fakher Daas, who told Middle East Eye that "There are a number of detainees. The number of protesters detained by police is significant." Meanwhile, the Jordanian government stated that no political prisoners were being held, adding that "all protesters detained are charged with violating the law." The general purpose of social media usage among citizen are meant to keeping the government as well as the public as a whole to be alert on the current problem situation that requires an attention, i.e., a resolution for the given predicament instead of leaving it hanging.

Social media are generally known as the medium of interconnection between people, whether it be among family or perhaps strangers. In the case of spreading awareness on the protest event during the wave of Arab Spring, gaining a strong influence among majority

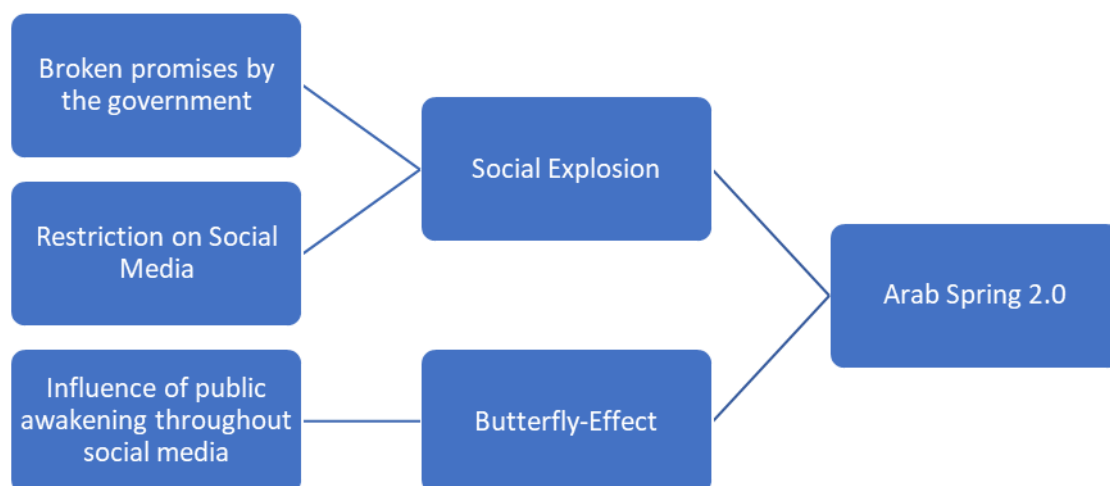
citizens will require a strong number of supporters. However, to gain a strong supporter through the online platform, a strong connection of the internet is extremely crucial to allow the information to be spread publicly across social media walls. Not to forget that the rate of internet accessibility in Tunisia and Jordan may differ although these two nations are under MENA regions and the public of Jordan, as well as Jordan, tried their very best to bring forward those concerning issues through social media platforms such as Facebook and Twitter. Apart from that, the intervention of the government into curbing the social media outburst also can influence the success rate of the Arab Spring revolution because there are several government authorities created a fake account to monitor the activities of the public, ensuring that there would never be provocative comments or even events that lead to Arab Spring revolution (Karolak, 2017). Furthermore, based on an article by Ahmad A. R (2019), the power of social media is parallel with the invention of technology, referring back to technological tools that have been used in the past such as the telegraph and the radio. These were the primary tools for social communication and the primary factor for information transfer in communities. Moreover, modern technologies have allowed the revolution to be communicated through instant messages despite the miles of distance far from the user's current region.

Based on the given analysis, it can be concluded that the social explosion throughout social media caused by the public in both Jordan and Tunisia are because of the fact that these two states share the similar roots of issues. Hence, the effectiveness of social media in bridging the gap of the democratization as requested by the public and the changes of state administration are yet to be studied and discovered. The result of social media revolution in the aftermath of Arab Spring event seems has shown a potential of life-changing occurrence in the society due to the rate of unemployment, especially among youths which seems to be less likely happen to change, yet, the percentage of unemployment rates were incrementally rising in number from 23 to 29 percent. Thus, due to that reason, Tunisian and Jordan began its media uprising by unraveling the corruption issues uphold by their government in spite of the initiatives taken by the government. In Tunisia, an initiative taken as an improvement after the spark of Arab Spring was curbing the corruption issues which has been proposed by Tunisian former prime minister, Youseff Chahed in 2016 as part of the National Framework. The initiative has encouraged an involvement of society to be more open as he tried to gain cooperation creating democratization in Tunisia throughout public voices which is the social media as well as transparency in Tunisian government system. Unfortunately, in spite of the efforts been made, the nature of "kleptocracy" were impossible to reached as there are "untouchable" elites should remain out of question for the corruption issues although some of the public do possess proof that these people done more than harm in terms of reputation and prospect of economic sectors in Tunisia (Cherif, 2017).

Despite the difference of results from the early wave of Arab Spring, the similar event still took place in 2018 where the pattern was done rather peacefully at first instead, noting that the public aware that aggression are not always an ultimate solution to the problem (Marwan, 2019). The citizen walks on the street with protest banner and paint on their face as to indicates the new arising of Arab Spring. The new wave of Arab Spring took place recently in 2019. Marwan Muasher, the vice president for studies at Carnegie (2019) shared his point of view that Arab Spring is inevitable albeit many people thought it was long gone years ago. In addition to his point, he stated that Arab Spring 2.0 uphold a similar motive in the past. There have been several debates on the millennial version of Arab Spring in matters of approaching the concerned issue where the arising social explosion are significantly differentiated in terms

of methods of approach because they have learned from their ancestors' mistake in claiming justice and democracy from the government through brutal action would leads to no avail. Feuer & Valensi (2019) compared the applied motive of Arab Spring in the year 2011 and 2019 where the recent Arab Spring revolution shows absence in demanding for democracy as in 2011. There is likely possibility that the millennials are simply performing Arab Spring in order to continue their ancestors' fight for democracy in 2011. Apart from that, Feuer and Valensi (2019) also claimed that it was an exceptional case for Tunisia where there is no serious political liberalization. Rather, the main issue that been highlighted such as corruption and service has urged the public to keep up an improvement in their daily lives instead of continuing the ideological goals that their ancestors once tried to fought to death.

The initial possible applicable theory to the research study is nonetheless liberalism theory where there is possibility linkage of democratization demand by the public of Tunisian and Jordan through social media platform such as Facebook. Technically, the concept of liberalism as the international theory itself highlights on the concept of liberty, freedom of speech and emphasizing the basic human rights principle. Second applicable theory is Butterfly-Effect Theory where the connection between Tunisia and Jordan are happened due to effect with the advent of social media where small occurrence in Tunisia has once historically caused turbulence to the nearby Middle-East region including Jordan based on similar motivation. For instances, Jordan and Tunisia shared the motivation of changing their governments due to the fact that the public had enough been exploited by the authorities and government of their own state.



Method

As for the applicable methods which is used by the researcher in this paper, an in-depth interview and content analysis are being used. Three participants with good knowledge of Arab Spring background have been chosen and interviewed. The potential interview method that shall be conducted will be unstructured as to dig more information regarding the related proposed study. Any doubts and the fact that researcher requires further clarification can be

done through interview since it does not involve any specific measurement like quantitative where the answer may be definite. One question might possibility connects to several variables or even beyond from what has been listed by the researcher. Basically, interview also requires a face-to-face meeting which involve cost (Fathanah et al., 2017). As for the content analysis, previous research paper as well as journals including the electronic newspaper such as BBC, Jordan Times, and CGTN were used as reference in understanding the second wave of, specifically in Tunisia and Jordan. The number of interviewees which has been conducted by the researcher are three participants which consist of two lecturers and one journalist. The two lecturers have helped the researcher in understanding the deep connection between social revolution and theoretical practice. Meanwhile, the journalist participants have gave an insight on the reality of Arab Spring 2.0 event, especially in Tunisia. Scholars Downe-Wamboldt (2009) described content analysis is a research method that provides a systematic and objective method for drawing valid conclusions from verbal, visual, or written data in order to describe and quantify specific phenomena. Regrettably, scientific validity is often equated with quantifiability by some researchers. Content analysis is more than just a number crunching exercise; it is concerned with meanings, intentions, consequences, and implications. In this research paper, researchers shall include related articles while connecting the point as been shared the interviewee in order to strengthen the quality of the research paper's content. The main purpose of conducting content analysis is none other than to enhance an understanding by providing knowledge of the phenomenon of the subjected study through systematic classification process which included coding, identification of themes and pattern (Hsieh & Shannon, 2005).

Results and Discussion

How effective is the influence of social media during Arab Spring 2.0 revolution in Tunisia and Jordan?



Figure 1

Ironically, the government continuously controlling and limiting the access of information in order to curb the protestors activities from arising again instead of the implementing total prohibition of social media usage towards the public even though the required solution for the highlighted issues are close to none. 30% of the online protestors whom has been arbitrarily detained were among youths which mostly below age of 18 years old under these possible charges such as “inciting violence”, “violating public morals” and “insultation towards public servant”. A human right activist, Ahmed Ghram and Hamza Naszri along with the several other activists has noticed that their access on using medical assistance and any legal sources has been denied. Rather than taking notes on the rights and demands which has been outlined by these protestors, the authorities soon take initiatives to silencing the protestors’ voice through enactment of laws and regulations in terms of freedom of speech and rights to express. Thus, a bill called “Anti-Fake News” were issued to prevent the protestors from disseminating information across the border or region (Fatafta, 2021).

On top of that, the power of media in Tunisia and Jordan during Arab Spring 2.0 has grown weaker because of restriction factor which can be look into two dimension, namely, restriction of social media access to the public based on accessible of telecommunication device, and the restriction of freedom of expression which mainly done via social media platform despite of the obsolete regulations on freedom of expression through social media. The flame of influence does not rage into the external borders of the state as the event once had happened before. In other words, the media influence in Jordan and Tunisia to grow weaker because the rates of demand for mobile phones remain stagnant. Rather, it is the irony of legislation towards media power and rights been controlled upon the public that has close link to the weak wave of media power among public in Tunisia and Jordan although the news can still be shared through nearest access of computer such as Facebook and Twitter. As for the butterfly-effect, it is unlikely to occur since the government has taken initiatives to quickly act on it and put the inner strike to stop before the scenario worsen. Although most of the efforts were done by the authorities and government were claimed to be meant for sake of keeping things quiet and peace instead of truly solving the core problem of the issues, the result of the concerned issues shown less development and more focus on internal politics affair instead of the public welfare issues. In addition, the regulations and control of mass media including social media has been actively went on and about by the authorities and the government to avoid from the butterfly-effect to flutter once again. The rules for butterfly-effect theory requires high response from other parties which triggered by the factors emitted by the main sources at the very least. In most cases of butterfly-effect theory, the occurrences are usually sourced from indirect impact which is likely to be linked with social media power. Even the election campaign which has been done through Facebook has let their hopes down as the public soon learns that not all information been disseminated can be trusted (Elsawah & Howard, 2020).

It can be concluded that the role of social media remain vital in gaining democratization from the government through freedom of expression which has been done through social media platform despite of the fact that the power of social media slowly been drowned by the threat from the government through strict implication of social media legislation. Unfortunately, when it comes to measuring the effectiveness in gaining democratization, such term as if no longer applies to the recent condition because the media power in Tunisia and Jordan shown signs of strong limitation and restriction upon the society. Effectiveness are not necessarily can be measured solely on the statistics but also observing as well as analysing the reality of its implication. As for the impact of Butterfly-Effect in the recent Arab Spring 2.0, the occurrence has no longer possess the similar impact as the previous event of Arab Spring.

In addition, the government has learnt their lesson to be there when the public raise a critical concern which explains the potential of Butterfly-Effect are less likely happen in the Arab Spring 2.0. It is undeniable that social media initially became a tool for news dissemination yet it has been imbued with social responsibility and media literacy which resulting in a continuous evolution in terms of the revolution's content and a broadening of audience. Both political parties and ideologues have also turned to social media for guidance for further contributing to its global fame and impact. However, the result of social media power can be a turning table to either side of concerned party; both the government and the public alike because social media does not have fair share in siding definite justice which has been brought and demanded by the society in Tunisia and Jordan.

What are the driving factors that led to the outbreak of the Arab Awakening 2.0?



Figure 2

Concluding from the given extracted information by the subjected interviewees regarding their opinion and thoughts on causes of Arab Spring 2.0 in Tunisia and Jordan, the interviewees has somehow hinted on the fact that these indicators may also been influenced by the government and authorities of the states itself, specifically, in terms of response and action been taken upon the issues aroused within society such as poverty, unemployment, increasing taxes, wages and salaries, and so the list goes on. On general views of ideas regarding relationship between government or authorities and the public, it is undeniable that both interrelation incapable to escape between one and another as both sides requires complements each other. Even so, there are at times that the deliverance of public welfare may be hindered by the factor of internal political affairs and issues which mainly occurred between political parties where it turns the situation becoming rather complicated because different political parties beholds a differences in perspective, belief, principle, objectives as well as main goal. The former prime minister, Youseff Chahed, has tried his very best to eradicate the rates of corruption in Tunisia. Unfortunately, his noble idea has triggered some of the political parties and members of authorities whom disagree with such drastic predicament although it may be part of things that the public would always wanted to see for change in the society since most of them believed that the excruciating society issues were partly rooted from the corruption affairs (Cherif, 2017). Based on the information shared by Cherif (2017); Buoazza (2020), it was one of the top issues which has been highlighted during the Arab Spring wave, even the recent one has upbrought corruption matter once again due to the reason of the effort in combating corruption issues has come to halt as soon as Youseff Chahed stepped down from the parliamentary.

The relation between poverty and unemployment are undeniably interconnected regardless at any level of the state once may be because the issues of poverty are mainly rooted from the scenario of incapability or at disadvantage in search of any job within a long period. Whether the state was known as the most developed or perhaps recorded as the most highly-educated population among region and thereof, when it comes to economy, the perspectives may be taken differently. It is does occur due to bias factor but rather the mechanism of economic system itself has always flows differently in spite of the current changes of the states' development. Furthermore, the main key-point of economic status of the state relies on the status of state's Gross Domestic Profit (GDP). In order to elevate the progress of GDP as well as other aspect of economic benefits and profits, the state government must ensure that the rate of unemployment are low, in which case that majority of the citizen are capable of finding jobs. The basic cycle of economic system also depends on the concept of

“Purchasing Power” where it allows capabilities of citizen as the consumers to make purchase on basic necessities at the very least, and other types of goods as well as services such as education and hospital. If the Purchasing Power value is low, therefore, the financial circulation in the state’s economic cycle or GDP would likely to be affected. Although the government may be able to obtained benefits from external factors to be added into the state’s margin profit based on given huge value offered by external parties, compared to the consistent profits of income taxes as well as other form of internal benefits sources, the employment factor is basically contributed more than ever. Most of the external resources has cost high interest for the government to pay and this has led to another burden of debt. Regarding the income-tax law, there has been a proposed of amendment in lowering the concerned tax rates where the bill has been passed down by the Senate, Jordan’s upper house, which is a day after the House of Representatives rejected the proposed amendments. The Senate has decided to approve the draft law which has been proposed by the lower house to lower down the tax rates on commercial and industrial sectors without going through joint session with the House of Representatives for matter of discussion and approval. The bill was regrettably been voted to revert to its original law instead of pursuing to the new changes in terms of lowering the concerned tax rates. Such contradiction has cause the flame of rage among public to rose and the authorities received none other than negative feedback on that matter, not only among public but also include media, legislators as well as various business sectors. Citizen grown sceptical towards government due to their broken promises towards the public which it seems to be unlikely to target both low and middle-income classes. Omar Razzaz, Jordan’s prime minister, has made numerous effort to ensure the new bill legislation has been passed as to brought down the issues that has been highlighted by their predecessors (Al-Sharif, 2018). According to information shared by Al-Sharif (2018), the reason why the government decided to revert the tax rates into its original rates is because they wish to maintain chances of receiving additional loans from IMF as well as other creditors in matter of restructuring the economy of Jordan. Moreover, it was part of economic plan which has been structured by the government as per agreement been made with IMF. Most of the representatives of commercial and sectors in Jordan noted that it was rather a calamitous idea because it pulled the local economy into risky scenario where it potentially leads to the escalation of prices, especially the essential goods such as rice, meat and seafood, hygiene and sanitary products, and more. In addition, not only the public will find it hard to purchase the essential goods, but the bill will also affecting industries in Jordan, thus, indirectly causing their competitiveness to become weak when the income tax rates escalate from 15% to 20% upon the industrial sectors.

Tunisia, too, experience elevation of taxes. Except for the fact that Tunisia is not part of main shelter as Jordan, yet the burden is indeed excruciating to be dealt with. The youths has performed an anti-austerity demonstration over the road, demanding Tunisian government to take off the 2018 budget as the budget plan somehow uphold a sentiment of “unfairness” to the low and middle-income families. Even the opposition has described it with such term. The announcement made by government upon value-added tax, price hikes on several goods, incrementation of import taxes including matters of social contribution in the 2018 budget has set the atmosphere into massive flame among the citizen. According to the comment expressed by one of the Tunisian during BBC interview, the protest was meant to demand their rightful rights from the government which includes scrapping 2018 financial law where the citizen finds it rather suffocating for them due to the fact that their living cost was rather

tight yet nothing seems to be changed although the 2011 Arab Spring has ended. The public has vowed to scrapping their government if the government refuse to create changes for sake of the public welfare (BBC, 2018). The term scrapping here can be literally defined as throw or against the subjected party upon subjected interest matters. In this case, Tunisian could be either revolt for a better government or perhaps their actions potentially leading to Coup d'Etat which is harmful for the state in both long and short term. Coup d'Etat is basically act of overthrowing government which mostly done by force. Contrary from the administrative power in Jordan where the administrative pattern were controlled by the Monarchs although the state may have a public representatives. Jordan is no exception to the social unrest as Tunisia and the heat of dissatisfaction among the Jordanian upon several concerning issues including censorship of social media in matters of exposing the political affairs to the public the citizen in both Tunisia and Jordan as people has grown doubt towards government's responsibilities towards public welfare because the issues of poverty, unemployment, journalism rights and social media censorship. In the case of Jordan, despite of the masses of revolution by the citizen, the Monarchs are exist to create a stability amidst the havoc moment between the public representatives or authorities and the citizen itself. Thus, this explains the survival of Monarchs during the Arab Spring revolution (Abouzzohour, 2021).

Conclusions

All in all, Arab Spring 2.0 in Tunisia and Jordan has reached an impasse. Both government and the public in the concerned state were indeed have learnt their lesson on strategies but neither side of the party seems to correlate towards improvement upon the existing issues. The fact that the government has failed to properly resolve the internal issues while ignoring public welfare and deliverance to the citizen was part of the main reason the new Arab Spring emerged. Social media has always been a tool to abridge the communication between the public and the government in matters of reaching to the democratization. Though, looking at the possible side of the story, it can be said that the state has well implemented the idea of democracy in rather balance aspect. The main concern of the issues is right now is the method used by the government in resolving the core problem dwelled by the public which mainly involved economic issues. Even so, the implementation was rather contradictory, yet the constitution rules were still vague to abide. Hence, the government need to revise the law to resolve the recent uprising and have a genuine discussion with the public in a way of reaching resolution because the previous deal made between the protestors' leader and the state representatives has yet been materialized.

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