

Abstract

In Muslim countries a general progress towards democratization remained elusive even during the post-Cold War period which has been characterized as the third wave of democratization by Samuel P. Huntington. This thesis is a research effort focused on two Muslim countries i.e. Indonesia and Turkey on the question of democratization. Though belonging to two different geographical regions both exhibiting a tradition of turbulent and short lived democratic governments compared with frequent and long lasting military regimes. Through a qualitative research methodology, this study examines the above question using the following set of factors, cultural, economic, underdevelopment, military reforms, role of civil society, the role of religion in politics, and the legacy of colonialism.