

IMPACT OF THE ARAB SPRING MOVEMENTS ON POLITICAL CHANGES IN EGYPT

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Abstract

The Arab Spring went down in history as a wave of political and social revolutions that began in Tunisia in December 2010 and spread throughout the Arab world. These events led to serious political changes, in particular, in Egypt. The article analyzes the impact of the Arab Spring movements on political processes, economic and social systems in Egypt. The article examines the changes in Egypt after the 30-year rule of Hosni Mubarak, the formation of a new political environment and the increase in the political activity of the people. It is also important to analyze the extent to which the Arab Spring events led to democratic reforms and political instability in Egypt, especially to study how they changed the political thinking of the Egyptian people.

Keywords: *Arab Spring, Egypt, political changes, Hosni Mubarak, democratic reforms, political instability, revolution, social movements, popular uprisings, political activism.*

Introduction: The Arab Spring is a wave of political and social revolutions that began in Tunisia in December 2010 and spread throughout the Arab world. These revolutions not only changed the political map of the Arab world, but also significantly increased the political thinking and activism of the people. Egypt was one of the countries most affected by the events of the Arab Spring. The revolution that began against the 30-year autocratic rule of Hosni Mubarak led to the formation of a new political environment in Egypt. This article analyzes the impact of the Arab Spring movements on political changes in Egypt, how they changed the political instability, economic decline and political participation of the people in the country.

There are many studies on how quickly the Egyptian political system and the political activity of the people changed during the Arab Spring processes. While these changes, on the one hand, allowed for democratic reforms and political multi-partyism, on the other hand, they created a moderate degree of instability in the country. The main goal of this article is to analyze the political processes in Egypt, to study the increase in political activity over the past decade and to study the political prospects for the future.

Main part: The Arab Spring began in Egypt in 2011 with mass uprisings against the 30-year dictatorial government of Hosni Mubarak. These movements, which changed the political thinking of the people, paved the way for several political reforms in Egypt. Mubarak's removal from power and the formation of a new political system created new opportunities for the people. During this period, Egypt saw the proliferation of political parties and movements, and the activation of democratic processes. Also, the implementation of reforms during the formation of the new government showed the need to increase the political participation of the people. After the fall of Hosni Mubarak, political instability arose in Egypt. New elections were held soon after, but their results created new conflicts that pitted citizens and politicians against each other. The competition between Islamist parties and liberal forces intensified economic and political crises. In addition, the events of the Arab Spring also weakened the stability of the economic system and made the daily life of the people more difficult.

The Arab Spring significantly increased the political activity of the people in Egypt. Uprisings and mass street protests encouraged the people to demand their political rights. This was also associated with the emergence of new political organizations and political parties. New political movements in Egypt have intensified demands for democratic reforms not only at the local level, but also throughout the Arab world.

The impact of the Arab Spring movements on political changes in Egypt has led to a number of social, political and economic consequences. These actions, on the one hand, paved the way for the liberalization of the political system in Egypt and the increase in the political activity of the people, on the other hand, they created long-term instability and social problems in the country.

Changes in the political system and democratic reforms: When the Arab Spring began, Hosni Mubarak's 30-year rule ended and major changes took place in the political system in Egypt. With the overthrow of Mubarak, the way was opened for political pluralism in the country. Islamic parties, including the Muslim Brotherhood and liberal forces, began to operate in the new political system. The increase in the number of groups participating in the political process and the establishment of new parties increased the political activity of the people.

Political instability and economic crisis: As a result of the Arab Spring, political instability was observed in Egypt. The new governments and elections formed after Mubarak's rule caused conflicts between the various political forces existing in the

country. As a result of the political instability and the ongoing struggle to maintain power, economic crises intensified and the economic situation of the country deteriorated. This led to daily life of the people, especially unemployment, inflation and other economic difficulties.

Change in political thinking and activism: Political thinking and activism changed in Egypt through the Arab Spring. Political participation of the people became more active and many people began to demand their rights and freedoms. While at first Egyptians understood their political rights only through the norms provided by the government, now they have the opportunity to express their independent opinions, criticize the authorities and come up with various political initiatives. This change in political thinking, at the same time, led to the activation of public organizations, an increase in mass street protests and the emergence of new political movements.

Social and cultural changes: The Arab Spring caused significant changes not only in the political, but also in the social and cultural spheres. Along with increasing political participation, issues of social justice and freedoms have also become part of everyday discourse. This, in turn, has ensured that Egyptian society understands and begins to implement democratic values. Demands for equality and freedom between certain groups, protection of women's rights, and ensuring religious freedom are widespread in the new political environment.

Changes in Egypt's International Relations: The Arab Spring events also led to significant changes in Egypt's international relations. International policy during the Hosni Mubarak era was largely based on close cooperation with the United States. After the revolution, Egypt's foreign policy became uncertain as new governments sought to chart new directions in the country's international relations. The rise of Islamist parties and competition between new political forces led to a change in Egypt's role in regional politics.

Creating a Foundation for Sustainable Development of the State: Although the Arab Spring movements were an impetus for changes in the political system in Egypt, many social, economic, and political problems still needed to be resolved for the sustainable development of the new political system. Despite the continuation of political reforms and economic renewal, there are many unresolved issues in the country. To address these problems, the need for a cohesive political society, dialogue, and consensus among peoples remains.

Conclusion: The Arab Spring movements had a significant impact on the political processes in Egypt. Political participation increased, new political systems were formed, and the overthrow of the old dictatorial regime led to political instability and

economic crisis. Democratic reforms were implemented in Egypt, but many social and political difficulties arose during this process. When examining the future political prospects of Egypt and the impact of the Arab Spring, it seems that these changes may serve as an impetus for further modernization of the country's political system. The Arab Spring also changed the political mindset of the people, encouraging them to participate more actively in society. At the same time, political instability, economic problems, and other social differences in society may hinder the sustainable development of Egypt. It shows that many social problems still need to be solved in Egypt. While the Arab Spring has transformed political thinking and activism in Egypt, there are many political and economic challenges to its full sustainable development and implementation of democratic reforms. The future prospects and outcomes of this process will depend on the changes that Egypt needs to make to achieve full stability in the political, economic, and social spheres.

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