

THE IMPACT OF THE “ARAB SPRING” EVENTS ON POLITICAL PROCESSES IN EGYPT*Nigina Lutfiddinovna Khodjaeva**Master's student,**University of World Economy and Diplomacy*

Abstract: The article analyzes the impact of the regional political movements called the “Arab Spring” on political processes in Egypt. These events led to the collapse of the authoritarian regime in Egypt, the emergence of large-scale social protests and demands for reform. The article examines the processes of the 2011 revolution, the change of government and the aspirations for democratic reforms. It also examines the new political balance that emerged as a result of the “Arab Spring”, the role of opposition groups and the local and global impact of the movements. The study reveals the threats to political stability in Egypt and the impact of these processes on regional politics.

Keywords: Arab Spring, Egyptian revolution, political processes, authoritarianism, democratic reforms, social protest, regional influence, political stability.

Introduction: The political upheavals that occurred in the Middle East and North Africa region in the first decade of the 21st century have come to be known as the “Arab Spring.” These movements emerged as a result of a combination of social, economic, and political factors and manifested themselves as mass protests against authoritarian regimes. In many countries of the Arab world, including Tunisia, Libya, Syria, and Yemen, these processes led to significant political changes. Egypt has attracted particular attention as one of the focal points of this revolutionary wave.

The events of the “Arab Spring” in Egypt reached their peak in January 2011. These events led to the fall of the regime of President Hosni Mubarak, who had ruled the country for 30 years. The revolution was inspired mainly by protests against social injustice, corruption, authoritarian rule, and restrictions on the political freedoms of citizens. The Egyptian people, mainly the younger generation, organized a movement using social media and modern technologies and attracted the attention of the global community.

This article aims to comprehensively study the impact of the “Arab Spring” on the political processes in Egypt. The political changes that took place in Egypt were not limited to the change of power within the country and the emergence of new forms of governance, but also had an impact on the regional and international political balance. By studying the different stages of these processes, it is possible to analyze not only the causes and consequences of the Egyptian revolution, but also its impact on other countries in the Middle East region.

The article will analyze in detail the political situation that emerged in Egypt after the events of the “Arab Spring”, the reactions of the government, the role of the opposition and the actions of social strata. At the same time, it will be considered how the “Arab Spring” processes affected the long-term political stability of Egypt and how these changes served as an example for other countries in the region. As a result, the impact of the "Arab Spring" on the political processes in

Egypt will be more deeply understood and the international significance of these events will be highlighted.

Main part: The "Arab Spring" was a wave of socio-political uprisings that began in Tunisia in 2010 and soon spread throughout the Arab world. These events manifested themselves in different ways in different countries, depending on their causes and circumstances. In Egypt, the following factors were the main reasons for the beginning of the "Arab Spring":

- Social inequality: For decades, social and economic problems in society had been deepening. The vast majority of the population lived in poverty, while the elite controlled wealth and power.
- Authoritarian rule: During the 30-year rule of Hosni Mubarak, political freedoms were limited, and the voice of the opposition was stifled.
- Discontent of the young generation: High unemployment among young people, which increased their discontent. Social networks served as a platform for them.
- Mass protests began in Cairo and other major cities in January 2011. These events developed as follows: Tahrir Square became a symbol of the "Arab Spring". Thousands of people protested against corruption, authoritarian rule and poverty; In February 2011, as a result of popular pressure, Hosni Mubarak was forced to step down. This was considered the first achievement of the "Arab Spring"; After Mubarak, a military council took control of the country. However, even during this period, the demands and wishes of the people were not fully met.

After Mubarak, steps were taken towards democracy in Egypt. In the 2012 presidential elections, Mohamed Morsi came to power. However, his rule was remembered for the following problems:

The dominance of the "Muslim Brotherhood": Morsi's government was guided by religious ideology, which displeased secularists.

Economic problems: During Morsi's time, the economic crisis continued, which prevented political stability.

Protests and military intervention: In 2013, widespread protests led to the military intervention and Morsi was removed from power. In 2014, military leader Abdel Fattah al-Sisi was elected president. Opposition to him has waned for the following reasons: Sisi has further restricted political freedoms and strengthened the role of the military in the state; and He has taken strict measures against freedom of expression and protest movements. As a result of Egypt's political transition, the country has returned to an authoritarian form of government, but this time the military has played a leading role.

Conclusion: The events of the "Arab Spring" left a deep mark on the history of Egypt. This process revealed the internal contradictions and weaknesses of the country's political system.

Although the end of the Mubarak era ushered in a new era, the country's political system failed to form stable democratic institutions. During the events in Egypt, the military demonstrated its ability to seize and consolidate power. This led to the restriction of political freedoms in the country.

Although the “Arab Spring” demonstrated the political activity and strength of the people, the results of this activity were not as expected. Youth, women, and representatives of civil society sought to create new opportunities, but their aspirations did not lead to real political results.

The events in Egypt served as a lesson for other countries in the Arab world. Other countries in the region tried not to repeat the mistakes made by the Egyptians by strengthening their systems of governance or implementing reforms.

Overall, the Arab Spring, while initially raising great hopes in Egypt, ultimately failed to achieve political stability and economic development. These events have exacerbated the conflicts between social classes in society, leaving the country with more complex political problems in the future.

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