

Abstract:

This study seeks to examine the impact of political changes in Egypt after the January 2011 revolution on the process of democratic transformation, and the changes that should be achieved by the new regime in order to achieve political, economic and social goals of the revolution. This study is divided in to 4 chapters.

Chapter 1

In this chapter, the study sought to catch the transformations, interactions and the challenges that faced by the ruling regime in Egypt historically, the obstacles they faced, the role of the colonial powers in its formation, and how these power influence on it, and how those factors led to its collapse at the end.

Then it sought to develop a general framework (general characteristics) for the emerging regime after the revolution based on historical factors and former inherited issues , and also based on available indicators about the future.

Chapter 2

Chapter II treated with the socioeconomic challenges and the most important socioeconomic problems that facing the emerging regime in Egypt after the revolution, and how neo-liberal policies have led to the deterioration, weakness of the Egyptian economy, and the worsening socioeconomic problems.

This chapter also focused on other possible alternatives for the treatment of inherited problems. We adopted alternative development theory as an alternative to the dominant neo-liberal perception, which dominate global economy since the eighties

of the last century. We assume that alternative development model is best framework to deal with the deepening crisis in Egypt for many reason discussed in the text.

And here we proposed different policies that -from one hand- falling under the alternative development framework, which mean that it can be implemented within available resources. And from other hand help the emerging regime to achieve the revolution's goal.

Here we suggest tow kinds of policies; SMEs supporting and development polices, and agriculture development policies.

Chapter 3

This chapter describes the changes that should be achieved in the political aspects.

Mainly, reshaping the relations with other parties in the society (the opposition) in order to establish Participatory Democracy, and preparing groundwork for democratic transformation.

This study concluded that achieving revolution's goals depends on the new authority's ability to respond to such goals, by making new policies differ from neoliberal policies which was adopted by former regime.

These policies should seek to make radical changes; because the success of the new regime depends on its ability to achieve these radical changes - that the revolution sought to achieve- and on its ability to restructure the internal and external relationships to enhance independence and reduce dependency.