



The timeline leading up to Brexit's enactment is complex and contentious. Following the referendum in June 2016, it took nearly three years before any significant progress could be made due to various disagreements within both domestic politics and between the UK and EU officials. After multiple failed attempts at passing withdrawal agreements through parliament under then-Prime Minister Theresa May's leadership, Boris Johnson assumed office in July 2019 promising to finalize Brexit "do or die." Despite further delays attributed mainly due to disputes over how trade would work particularly regarding Northern Ireland's border with Ireland post-Brexit; eventually on January 31st, 2020 Britain officially left EU however negotiations continued until December end, 2020 when finally a deal was reached between UK & EU outlining their future relationship. Thus marking an end of four tumultuous years since original vote signaling start of new era for Britain outside EU.

## **Shifts in Power: Changes in Government Leadership Post-Brexit**

Upon May's resignation, Boris Johnson assumed office as Prime Minister under the banner of delivering Brexit without further delay. Being a prominent campaigner for Leave during the referendum campaign and having strong support from pro-Brexit members within his party gave him more leverage than his predecessor. Despite initial setbacks including legal challenges against suspending parliament and losing key votes on deal timelines; he called snap general elections in December 2019 which resulted in a landslide victory for Conservatives ensuring comfortable majority giving him enough mandate & power to negotiate deal favorable for UK. This shift not only altered dynamics within domestic politics but also played instrumental role at international level, setting tone for future UK- EU relationship post Brexit.

## **Party Dynamics: The Impact of Brexit on UK's Major Political Parties**

Brexit has significantly impacted the dynamics within and between major political parties in the UK. The Conservative Party, traditionally known for its broad church approach, experienced deep divisions over Brexit. Despite winning a significant majority in 2019 elections on promise of delivering Brexit, internal party dissent and divisions on handling post-Brexit issues continue to persist. On other hand, Labour Party's ambiguous stance towards Brexit during initial years led to dissatisfaction among its traditional supporters particularly those favoring Leave thereby leading to loss in traditional strongholds during 2019 general election.

Smaller parties such as Liberal Democrats & Scottish National Party used issue of Brexit to redefine their identity and attract new voters- former advocating for second referendum thereby attracting Remain supporters while latter using it as an argument for calling another independence referendum given Scotland's overwhelming vote to stay within EU during original referendum. Thus, we see that not only did Brexit reshape party dynamics but it also redefined political landscape by altering traditional ideological boundaries and creating new voter coalitions around issue of European integration.

# **Policy Revisions and Legislative Changes Following Brexit**

Another key area impacted by Brexit is environment and agricultural policy where previously CAP (Common Agricultural Policy) governed by EU rules had been instrumental. Post-Brexit, Agriculture Act 2020 sets out how farmers and land managers will be rewarded with public money for “public goods” like better air and water quality, improved soil health, higher animal welfare standards etc., thereby marking shift from previous system of subsidies based largely on amount of land farmed. Therefore, we see that post-Brexit era has marked start of major overhaul across various sectors requiring radical reforms not only at domestic level but also necessitating renegotiation on international platform especially with respect to trade relations.

## **Economic Consequences of Brexit and their Influence on Political Scenarios**

Concerns over potential negative impact on financial services - a key sector for British economy- due to losing passporting rights; has led to calls within industry circles for government intervention . Similarly sectors like agriculture & manufacturing are also expected to be affected . This in turn is influencing domestic politics; with opposition parties criticizing government’s handling of post-Brexit economic challenges while Johnson administration arguing that Brexit will eventually free Britain from bureaucratic shackles of Brussels enabling it to forge new global partnerships thus driving long term growth. Thus we see how intertwined political and economic factors are in shaping Britain’s post-Brexit trajectory.

## **Analysis of Public Sentiment Towards the Government Post-Brexit**

Public sentiment towards the UK government post-Brexit remains mixed and heavily polarized. Brexit supporters, who largely backed Boris Johnson's Conservative Party in the 2019 general elections, saw the eventual exit as a fulfillment of democratic mandate reflecting their desire for greater sovereignty and control over immigration laws. However, problems arising out of complexities associated with new trade arrangements particularly those affecting Northern Ireland & fishing communities have led to some disillusionment among these supporters.

On contrary, Remain supporters, who were largely dissatisfied with how referendum was conducted and its results implemented, continue to express discontent over economic fallout from Brexit including loss in jobs, increased cost of living due to inflation & disruptions caused by introduction of new custom checks leading to delays. Criticism has also been directed towards perceived lack of transparency during negotiations leading up to final deal which many feel didn't adequately address concerns related to environmental standards or worker’s rights. Hence while govt enjoys support from certain sections; it continues face severe backlash from others thereby highlighting continued political divide within country post-Brexit.