

# The Recruiting Strategies and Mechanisms of the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood under Authoritarian Regimes

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(権威主義体制下のエジプト・ムスリム同胞団の動員戦略についての研究)

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### 論 文 内 容 の 要 旨

This study examines and analyzes the role played by Islamic ideology, organizational structure, economic activities and social services, and media involvement in recruiting many Egyptians to support the Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood (EMB). The study scrutinizes the continuing impact of these factors since the inception of the organization in 1928 to date on the EMB's political mobilization. The study argues that the interpretation of Islam, the anti-colonialism rhetoric, the renaissance of Islam and the move to establish an International Muslim bloc used by the organization are still relevant and were useful in bringing the Brotherhood to power in 2012.

Moreover, the organizational structure and the different branches supervised by the headquarters play a crucial role in consolidating the movement and sustaining its political and social engagements. Further, the economic activities and social and welfare services also play a vital role in the EMB's political mobilization, especially within the Egyptian middle and lower classes. Lastly, the Brotherhood effectively uses media in propagating its ideology and agenda, especially through the use of social media, which is currently one of the most effective media sources used by the organization to survive from the suppressive tactics used by the Egyptian government authority.

The EMB's political mobilization is basically the combination of several strategies and mechanisms, from the monarchy era to date, headed by focusing more on preaching its ideology, providing economic activities and social services during the monarchy era in the 1930s, due to the none-burden usage of mosques by the organization and the miserable economic situations the country faced. Moreover, the EMB continued enlarging and consolidating its organizational structure in the 1960s and 1970s as the organization became national-wide, and, finally, using all available media tools provided by the information technology and the use of international broadcasts.

In the 1980s to date, the organization again shaped its ideology through preaching democracy, flexible interpretation of the Islamic *sharia* to fit the democratic and economic dynamisms enhanced by the 21st century. Furthermore, evaluating the roles played by the different sections embodied by the organizational structure has been achieved by the organization in order to preserve its existence from the various suppressive tactics used by Mubarak and later by Abdel Fattah al-Sisi's regimes.

With the break of fear generated by the Egyptian Uprising in January 2011, the EMB used all its political ideology, its organizational structure, its economic and social services through its social media coverage and the Qatari Al-Jazeera channel to win the parliamentary and presidential elections in 2012.

It is obvious that the Brotherhood, now legally disbanded, but spiritually intact in the minds of many Egyptians, is likely to continue surviving and evolve due to its continuous revision of its political strategies and mechanisms. Even though it underwent during mainly a period of brutal suppression under Abdel Fattah al-Sisi, the organization might be able to constantly adjust its political tactics in order to come back to the Egyptian political scene.