

## Organizational Structure of Muslim Brotherhood Features ... Targets ... Future Volume (II)



### Résumé:

- The organizational structure of Muslim Brotherhood Group (MBH), including its institutional and administrative units, has an exceptional importance for MBH leaders. It is considered the main tool to manifest the principles and ideas of the group in reality, on one hand. On the other hand, it is the tool to implement its political project towards capturing power of the state, and empowering the group in the whole society.
- Since its inception, MBH group kept connecting the organizational aspect with the ideological one. It realized that preserving the cohesion and continuity of this structure requires from members to have faith in the ideology and values promoted by the group. Moreover, the group was seeking to secure the pivotal role of the general guide within its organizational and dynamic building; taking into consideration, that the nature of the guide's role differs from one guide to another. That depends on the charisma of the guide and his leadership features, besides his ability to impose influence on the members of the group.
- MBH group depended on organizational/administrative units, including: offices, committees and departments; with the aim to enhance its infiltration inside society. The group gave priority to the social issues, and that provides the group a social supportive base, which can be utilized to support its political project; and that really occurred on the ground during the parliamentary and presidential elections that were held in Egypt in 2012.
- While the organizational and administrative structure seems to have institutional features, nevertheless, the method of managing the affairs of the group looks nearer to individual and personalized features, represented in the clear dominance of the guide and higher leaderships on decision making. For example, the Shura Council is classified at a top position in MBH organizational and pyramidal building, and it enjoys significant powers; nevertheless, these powers and authorities remain restricted and submissive to the general guide. This means that the shura council is

just a front image, with the aim to improve the image of the group in the eyes of the West, and to give the impression that MBH group believes in modern democracy.


- Although MBH group exploited the revolution on 25 January 2011, to reach to power, but it failed in the test of ruling the country. It became clear that MBH organizational and administrative structure was unable to provide the expertise, cadres and leaderships that can practice the ruling authorities in reality. MBH failure inflamed the revolution against the group on 30 June 2013, and that revolution was followed by developments and consequences that led to weaken MBH organizational and administrative building. After June 2013, MBH building suffered lethargy and fragmentation, as dissents occurred between the old guards and the generation of middle-aged and youth, regarding the method of running the affairs of MBH group.
- This study discusses the development of MBH organizational and administrative structure, from a comprehensive perspective. It takes into consideration the social, economic and political contexts, in which the group emerged, and how that reflected on its administrative units. It also discusses the general features of this structure, regarding the centrality and personalization of decision-making process; and regarding the military tendency, the hegemony of ideology and the absence of democratic feature.
- The study follows the most important stages in the development of MBH organizational and administrative structure since its inception in 1928 to the period post the revolution in June 2013. It reveals the features of each stage, and how each stage was manifesting the relation between MBH group and the successive Egyptian governments. This study also analyzes the nature of the role played by MBH general guide, and the organizational entities directly affiliated to him. It reveals how the special personal features of each guide contributed to the development of the organizational and administrative building of the group. Then, the study moves to another level of the organizational hierarchy, represented in MBH administrative

offices and their various divisions, starting from district to the branch, and the family. The study also reveals how communications are performed among these frameworks. Moreover, it analyzes the nature of the role played by these units, in terms of organizing the operations of mobilization, recruitment and support of the group, particularly in times of elections.

- After that, the study works to test the accuracy of the main hypotheses, based on a number of theoretical and methodological approaches. It takes into consideration the various aspects, on which any movement depends to secure its survival and continuity, whether these aspects were leadership, bureaucratic, behavioral or social ones. The study concludes with defining the elements of strength that distinguish MBH organizational and administrative structure, besides the weakness points suffered by that structure; and the effect of all these factors and elements on the future of MBH group in the coming years.




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