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Topic: Political Uprising, Democracy and the Reoccurrence of Dictatorship:
A Religio-Political Assessment of Post-Hosni Mubarak Egypt

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Findings

The research work explored that in Egypt, the *'doctrine of necessity'* holds that certain conduct, though it violates the law and produces a harm, is justified because it averts a greater evil and hence produces a net social gain or benefit to society. Sisi's takeover lead to Sham Constitutional Referendum similar to previous national elections, Egypt's 2019 constitutional amendments referendum was marred by practices meant to silence opposition voices and promote a specific government agenda, and the determination of participation rates and a final ballot count was not transparent. The research found that military economy's entrenchment is detrimental to Egypt's democratic politics, however flawed. Hence, this military economy must be reversed, rationalized, and brought under unambiguous civilian control if Egypt is to resolve the chronic structural problems that impede its social and economic development, inhibit productivity and investment, subvert market dynamics, and distort private sector growth. Until informal officer networks in the civilian bureaucracy, public sector companies, and local government are disabled, Egyptian government cannot exercise efficient economic management. Irrespective of this, the Muslim Brotherhood has survived in Egypt, and there are four reasons for this: (a) Pyramidal organizational structure of the Muslim Brotherhood; (b) Scale and diversity of Muslim Brotherhood's top leadership – which has mostly operated from outside Egypt; (c) Unintelligent authoritarianism; (d) Regional division about Brotherhood.