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CONGRESS

Middle East and Muslim Worlds
Studies

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Panel 24

Islamism in Morocco: Categories, Discourse and Practices

At the end of the 1960s, everything suggested that the religious field was finally stabilized around a monarchical conception. This presenting reality will be turned upside down with the emergence of political Islamism: The birth of the Islamic Youth Movement will turn religion into a battlefield. First, because the monarchy and its religious framework now found themselves facing a new religious actor whose ways of thinking and acting were unprecedented in the history of the religious field of this country. Then, because the Islamists themselves have come up against an existential crisis which seriously questioned their project to Islamize what already claimed to be Islamic. This double crisis will mark the links forged between the Commander of the Faithful and Moroccan Islamists between alliance and confrontation / integration and disintegration. Researchers specializing in Islam and Islamism in Morocco tackle the questions arising from them using multidisciplinary approaches.

Person in charge : Fadil Mohamed (Université Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, laboratoire de Sociologie et de psychologie)

Discussant : Ait Kabboura, Mounia (UQAM, Canada, Chaire UNESCO d'étude des fondements philosophiques de la justice et de la société démocratique))

Program

Benbounou Abdellatif (University Hassan first, Settate, Morocco, Comparative Democratic Transition Laboratory)

Doctrinal review and political participation of Islamist movements in Morocco

This paper sets out to analyze the process of the evolution and revision of the political doctrine of Moroccan Islamists and the influence of this doctrine on their behavior and their political position. In other words, how have these studied Islamist groups succeeded in reconciling Muslim political thought with modern political doctrine, thus allowing them to integrate the Moroccan political field and to succeed in having other political actors recognized? The study of the political doctrine of these Islamist movements consists of examining their doctrine in the light of the following concepts: nation, state and democracy.

Fadil Mohamed (University Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Fez, Morocco, Sociology and Psychology laboratory)

The Many Faces of Islamism in Morocco: An Essay at Categorization

The contradictions surrounding the trajectories of Islamism during the last decades between the evolution of a considerable number of Islamist movements into political parties and the expansion of jihadist ideology within Islamism), ended up producing a plurality of modes of action and organization.

these differ depending on the case and the context, and therefore a source of more debate and questions and answers when it comes to categorizing its components. Morocco embodies a relevant model of this plurality / diversity in the modes of organization and action of the Islamists. This paper proposes an attempt at categorization on this subject.

Mostafa Laghzioui (University Moulay Ismail-Meknes, Morocco, Labo HEDS, ENSAM,)

Populism in Islamist discourse in Morocco (the case of the PJD)

In this paper, we propose to examine the discourse of the Islamist Justice and Development Party (now PJD) in Morocco. This speech, succeeding what is called «the Arab Spring» is qualified as populist because it differs from the speeches of the left that Moroccans had known before the advent of the constitution of 2011. Our objective will be to show, through the analysis of directly observable linguistic traces, the linguistic characteristics that agree to confer on the discourse of the PJD a populist character.

Abdellah RAMI (University Hassan II- Casablanca, Morocco, Centre Marocain des Sciences Sociales)

The situation of the Salafist and jihadist current in Morocco after the recession of Daesh on the international level

The Salafist and jihadist current has undergone several changes since the events of September 11. The appearance of Daesh on the international scene has influenced the trajectory of the jihadist current in Morocco. Indeed, this current was exposed to severe subdivision and decreased morale of its active members. His religious ideology was falling into crisis. The Daesh mainstream has failed to convince the leaders of Salafism in Morocco to be its new members. Most Moroccan Salafists remained supporters of the world organization «Al-Qaida». After the recession of DAESH on the international level and the elimination of the majority of the leaders, we want to know the current situation of the Salafist jihadists current in Morocco by analyzing its dynamics and the limits of its strategy.