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CONGRESS

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Studies

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Panel 31 a)

Gender spaces and Moroccan society: Work, media and public spaces

Quite distinct social images of what a man and a woman should remain deeply rooted in mental representations in Morocco, regardless of class, age, marital status and gender. These representations, although they are evolving, are often reinforced by implicit or explicit institutional practices and stereotypical media or artistic productions. They have consequences for the way women live, their desire for empowerment and their capacity for resistance. Thus, exercising a profession, watching television or listening to the radio, obtaining and/or giving information and studying place women in situations where they constantly juggle between «differential consciousness» (doing with the codes in force while discreetly challenging them, Sandoval) and “oppositional consciousness” (Haraway) which leads them to show head-on their disagreement with the applicable social codes in work, media and public spaces. This workshop will focus on the analysis of the practice of trades that shift gendered practices from spaces in the fields of care (at night) and investigative journalism. We will see that the obstacles faced by women are not unrelated to the reproduction of classic identity patterns conveyed by different media, radio or cinematographic spaces which form a system of representations of male and female identities, fuel them and contribute to their reproduction.

Person in charge : Nadifi Rajaa (Université Hassan II - GELM)

Discussant : Gillot Gaëlle (Université Paris 1 Panthéon-Sorbonne, laboratoire Développement et Sociétés)

Program

Boulaarassi Mounia (Université Hassan II)

Male models in Moroccan comedy television series, gendered social hyperbole: the case of the Tendance series

Our intervention will focus on the reception of comedy television series. The empirical analysis of the social roots of the receptions of this kind of series will reveal the arbitrariness of certain presuppositions underlying what is called «youth culture». Our case study focused on the Tendance series by Hassan Lfad, which offers in its concept different situations bringing together social models inspired (according to the director) by the «web trend» which perfectly illustrates, in my opinion, this « young culture ». We will try to explain how Tendance relies on stereotypes of conventional masculinity to reiterate stereotypes of Moroccan hegemonic masculinities.

Hichami Kaoutar (Hassan II University)

“Health” information and radio space: What effects on confined Moroccan women?

Radio is a media space that offers an opportunity for exchange, information and openness for the female public, in particular women whose access to the outside, to the public space is more limited. These see interactive medical and nutritional programs as a unique space for building knowledge in health and nutrition. By giving the floor to well-known specialists in the media world, these programs create a certain dynamic of proximity and credibility with their audience.

From semi-structured interviews with listeners of this type of program, we will ask ourselves to what extent health radio programs influence the social practices of health and nutrition of confined Moroccan women.

Chergui Hassnae (Hassan II University)

A gendered professional space: the case of women investigative journalists in Morocco.

In Morocco, parity between men and women journalists does not exist, especially when it comes to investigative work. This journalistic genre requires a specific methodology to choose the subject, contact the sources, collect the information, verify it and finally publish and assume it. Women journalists who have chosen to turn to investigation and denounce human rights violations, corruption or thorny subjects like their male colleagues find themselves confronted with multiple discrimination related to gender at the level of the division of labor, to their professional rituals of field access and their daily interactions with sources of information and the public. We will address the difficulties linked to gender and the discriminations that hinder the carrying out of investigative work. This study is based on a qualitative survey based on semi-structured interviews conducted with fifteen women practicing investigation in Morocco, to detect the different forms of discrimination linked to gender and which hinder the professional activity of these investigative journalists.

Khadali Zineb (Hassan II University)

Night work and reconfiguration of gendered spaces: the case of nurses

The spatial distribution (private / public) is closely linked to the temporal distribution (day / night), and one of course has repercussions on the other in its social, family and cultural effects. Night work for nurses is thus an analytical entry into the complexity of space / time relationship in terms of gender. Reconciling professional and private and / or family life is becoming difficult, especially for women, depending on the traditional distribution of space. In addition, the profession of the nurse (being historically female) in itself represents a gendered complexity, an extension and a reproduction of the social construction, unequally, of the role of taking care of the family and of work. Care is an exclusively and naturally feminine trait. This qualitative study is based on a corpus of 30 semi-structured interviews (nurses).