

**The reality of Islamic party alliances in the light of the  
Arab Spring  
- The Movement of Society for Peace as a model -**

A. Hallouz Khaled<sup>1</sup>, B. Zahra Cherif<sup>2</sup>  
University of Algiers 2, Khaled.hallouz@univ-alger2.dz  
University of Algiers 2, Cherifzahra157@gmail.com

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واقع التحالفات الحزبية الإسلامية في ظل الربيع العربي  
- حركة مجتمع السلم أنموذجا -

**Abstract:** This study highlights the phenomenon of partisan alliances within the Islamic current through the Movement of Society for Peace, which attempted to reproduce itself after the revolutions of the Arab Spring, starting with the legislation on May 2012 in the formation of the Green Algeria alliance, until the legislation of 2017 fusion with the movement of change.

In our study, we relied on an intentional sample of twelve respondents representing the State Office of the Movement of Society for Peace at the State of Tiaret, and from the results obtained, that the party alliances were formed as a result of consensus with the visions and objectives of Islamic parties, the failure of the Green Algeria Alliance to use the results of the Arab Spring refers to the powerful strategies and mechanisms used in the electoral campaign.

**Keywords:** Islamic Movement; Political Islam; Party Alliances; Arab Spring; Movement of Society for Peace.

## الملخص:

تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى تقديم تصور علمي لظاهرة التحالفات الحزبية داخل التيار الإسلامي من خلال حركة مجتمع السلم، التي حاولت إعادة إنتاج نفسها بعد ثورات الربيع العربي بداية من تشريعات ماي 2012 في تشكيل كتل الجزائر الخضراء، إلى غاية تشريعات 2017 في الاندماج مع حركة التغيير .

إعتمدنا في دراستنا على عينة قصدية قوامها إثنا عشر مبحثا ممثلين للمكتب الولائي لحركة مجتمع السلم لولاية تيارت، و من النتائج المتوصل إليها التحالفات الحزبية تشكلت نتيجة التوافق في الرؤى و الأهداف بين الاحزاب الاسلامية، فشل تحالف الجزائر الخضراء في توظيف مخرجات الربيع العربي راجع إلى إستراتيجيات السلطة، و الأليات المتبعة في الحملة الانتخابية.

الكلمات المفتاحية: الحركة الإسلامية ؛ الاسلام السياسي ؛ التحالفات الحزبية ؛ الربيع العربي ؛ حركة مجتمع السلم.

### Introduction

The subject of the Islamic movement in Algeria, as one of the most influential political parties in the Algerian political arena, has a history of Algerian struggle, during the colonial period, where the Islamic current is considered as one of the most prominent currents of the national movement, which contributed to the preservation of national identity, in addition to its role after independence in promoting the values

of democracy, and the struggle for pluralism, within the framework of respect for Islamic principles, and this turned it into an important political actor within the Algerian political map, however, in the last and recent periods the Islamic movement in Algeria has been an important political actor. In addition to the decline in its political and parliamentary performance, in light of the crises experienced by various Islamic parties in Algeria through their historical biographies, despite the recovery recorded by Islamists in many Arab countries known as the Arab Spring, however, the Islamic movement lives on the impact of a number of divisions and alliances, circumstance and selfish, within the Islamic current in Algeria, particularly after the political openness and multi-party, where the Movement of Society for Peace was known to its founder Sheikh Mahfoud Nahnah, several alliances. Especially in the light of the Arab Spring, it tried to re-learn its diaspora by entering the legislative elections of 2012 with the green bloc list, and then union with the parties that previously defected from it in one entity, in the elections of 2017, however, nevertheless its political performance remained modest, and does not reflect the stage of its establishment, where it was the third political force in the country.

The Islamic movement in Algeria after the Arab Spring revolutions experienced a transitional phase in its political path, particularly after the rise of Islamist parties in many Arab countries, and turned them into an influential actor in the Arab transition scene, this factors made the Islamists in Algeria reproduce themselves by creating new strategies represented in the party alliances, as a political and strategic option, based on principles, values and common criteria, among allied parties, and as the first experience after political openness and multi-party, this optimism dealt with the

Movement of Society for Peace , by adopting the alliance option as a mechanism for gaining power, and sweeping the political arena, the idea of the alliance was embodied, the beginning of the may 2012 legislative selections, through the alliance of the most prominent Islamist parties under the name of the Alliance of Green Algeria, where it joined the Movement of Society for Peace, Ennahda, and the National Reform Movement, as a political entity, and a community alternative in the first legislative elections in the light of the Arab Spring, however, the final results showed the fragility of this alliance, which made the Movement break away from the alliance, and arrange to reunite itself, through a new alliance with the Arab Spring. The Front for Change, which emerged from the womb of the Movement earlier, under the name of the Alliance of the Movement of Society for Peace, in accordance with internal consensus between the two movements, and this as an attempt to overcome the weakness and decline of the popularity of the Islamic current in general, on the other hand emerged an Islamic party alliance such as Ennahda, the National Building Movement, and the Front for Justice and Development, under the name of the Union for Renaissance, Justice and Development.

The differences between the leaders of Islamic parties have made these alliances circumstantial, and unsustainable, and have affected the Movement of Society for Peace, and have lost its credibility with the Islamic electors, from internal conflicts and its founding, to its participation in political alliances with the authority, to the emergence of corrective movements, to the partisan alliances, as a new strategy, in dealing with the current political situation, hence we can ask the main question : Why did the Movement of Society for Peace withdraw from the Green Algeria Alliance after the May 2012 legislative elections? This question can be

answered by the following sub questions, what does the Arab Spring have to do with the circumstantial alliances in which the Peace Society Movement has entered? How have these alliances affected the political performance of the movement?

**Hypotheses:**

The Movement of Society for Peace (HMS) allied itself with the Ennahda and National Reform movements before the May 2012 legislative elections under the name of the Green Alliance of Algeria, imposed by political bets and the achievements of the Arab Spring.

The Movement of Society for Peace (HMS) alliance with the Front for Change ahead of May 2017 consensus legislation aims for political gains.

**The objective of the study:**

This study aims to provide a scientific vision of the phenomenon of partisan alliances within Islamic movements by examining their determinants and motives for their emergence as a new mechanism for access to power and the extent to which they reflect on the political work of Islamic movements.

**Curriculum:**

In this study, we relied on the descriptive analytical approach, thus, that we will analyze the interviews to find out the representations of the participants of the State Office of the Movement of Society for Peace at the level of Tiaret state for the phenomenon of partisan alliances.

**Technology:**

In this study, we relied on the interview technique, which aims to deeply develop into the topic, as well as the views of the researchers on the phenomenon of partisan alliances.

**Sample study:**

The State Office of the Movement of Society for Peace is a research community, where we have selected a sample in a deliberate way, represented by 12 participants, as we are conducting an interview with the aim of finding answers to prove the veracity of the interview.

**Theoretical approach:**

We tried to focus on the feminist theory of fusion as a mechanism for integration into a single party alliance based on common visions and strategies among Islam with the aim of gaining power.

**Conceptual identification:**

In this study, we will rely on procedural definitions.

**Islamic Movement:**

They are Islamic-oriented movements based on Islam as a mechanism for their political work, combining Islamic teachings with democratic ideas to gain power.

**Political Islam:**

It is the political work adopted by Islamic movements, in accordance with the principle of Islamic thoughts with the objective of establishing a democratic system with an Islamic reference.

### Party alliances:

It means the circumstantial electoral alliances, which were known by the Movement of Society for Peace, in the light of the Arab Spring, where the Green Alliance of Algeria (Movement of Society for Peace, Ennahda and the National Reform) emerged before the May 2012 legislatures, and the Movement of Society for Peace alliance with the Front for Change emerged before the May 2017 legislatures.

### The Arab Spring:

It means the wave of social and political protest that some Arab countries witnessed at the end of 2010 against authoritarian regimes and their rulers.

### Movement of Society for Peace:

It is a political party with an Islamic reference, founded by Mahfoud Nahnah to be succeeded by Aboudjerra Soltani, beginning in 2003 to Abderrazak Makri, after May 2012 legislatures, and it has learned several shifts in his relationship with the political authority, from an opposition party to a partner in the presidential alliance, to withdraw and return to the opposition, which led to the emergence of internal crises, led to defections, and to the decline of the movement's political and electoral performance.

### Field study:

N	Sex	Age	Educational level	Obtained diplomomat	Year of joining the party	Occupation in the party
01	Man	36	University	Bachelor in English language	2005	adherent
02	Man	48	University	Bachelor of Computer Sciences	1994	State secretary
03	Man	37	Secondary	/	2007	Municipality secretary for finance

**Table 1: Socio-Professional Characteristics of the participants**

**Green Algeria's alliance between electoral calculations and political stakes:**

In this part, we will try to address the idea of alliance and the most important strategies used by the Movement of Society for Peace in its election campaign, in addition to the results obtained and the extent to which it affects it.

**Islamists in Algeria and the policy of alliances under the Arab Spring: the Green Alliance of Algeria**

May 2012 legislatives coincided with a wave of revolutions and protests that touched some Arab countries, notably Egypt, Tunisia and Libya, where it brought Islamists to power, and produced new mechanisms and developments at the level of the structural structures of the Islamic movement,



which moved from repression and exclusion to the top of the political scene, in all the Arab Spring countries, these changes have had significant repercussions on the Islamic movement in Algeria, by reshaping itself with an electoral party alliance that included three Islamist parties, the Movement of Society for Peace, Ennahda, and the Reform Movement. The National Alliance, under the name of the Green Alliance of Algeria, in accordance with a common strategy and ideology, based on Islamic teachings, as a slogan, on the adoption and acceptance of the rules of the democratic game and the concept of a civil state, aims to revive the Islamic legislator, in Algeria after the state of absence, which he suffered in the 1990s.

On March 07th, 2012, the alliance's demarcation ceremony was represented by the Ambassador's (Azzedine Djrafa: 2013: p 69), and the idea was welcomed by various parties and actors in the Islamic political field, the idea as the first experience, at the same time differing opinions on the content of the formation of this alliance, in a short period where the sixth participant confirmed "was an ill-considered alliance, its pillars are weak, has nothing to add to each other, came as an attempt to save the political status of the Islamic movement, not to make the leap and diagnosis," and this is proof that the alliance did not respect the rule, which is the most aware of the reality of the peace movement on the level of electoral rules, as well as the ninth participant "Green Alliance of Algeria its foundations are subjective, and this is due to the speed of its formation without taking into account the social and political circumstances at that time", in the sense that the idea was not carefully studied and did not take much time, but came mainly to restore the Islamic current, which lost many of its components both at the local level, and which resulted in divisions and divisions, and at the national level as an attempt to rebuild the base of the base "It's an

experiment in which a lot of mistakes, and haste, but it's necessary and we benefited from it later," said the third participant. It came hastily, and circumstantial as a result of the repercussions of the Arab Spring, and its outcomes on the Islamic current in the Arab world, and in Algeria also, the Islamists tried to return to the ranks of the opposition, and reach power, taking advantage of the results of the Arab Spring, while employing social anger, after the protestation against the lack of oil and sugar, which the Islamists tried to turn into an Algerian spring, pushed them into the alliance, to withdraw from power, and to try to return through elections, through which the Islamists attempted to re-consider themselves, in change and reform the reality of the pension, and to embody the role of the opposition to power, during the cooperation on the establishment of joint projects, in various fields, which serve the Islamic project, of which the party alliances represent only part of them (Abou Zeid Al-Idrissi and others: 2015: p 133), this is what we saw in the answers of the participants, since the alliance was not carefully studied, but only came to try to save the political position of the Islamic movement, and to polish its image, by virtue of its historical history rooted in the imagination of the Algerian people.

### **Peace Society Movement: Alliance as a strategy for access to power**

The party alliance is the work of a bloc and integration between a group of parties, or political persons, agreeing among themselves on a certain commitment, to achieve certain goals, agreed (Ramadan Abdelmadjid: 2017: p 51), starting from this we find that the Green Alliance parties, agree on the principles and the common trends, in the post-Arab Spring, and with specific policy data, without taking into account the process of the movement and its reality, as its

history is saturated with divisions, similar to the Movement of Society for Peace, made it imperative to build alliances that are selfish and circumstantial, particularly since they "The alliance was not according to a certain strategy, however, it was the result of a need, a weakness of power and a sense of power in the Islamist current at that time, which is optimistic about the results of the Arab Spring," he said. In particular, the Movement of Society for Peace believed that the alliance was only a mechanism to consolidate the sweeping victory, and to enter parliament with an invincible majority, the Islamists used the outputs of the Arab Spring and neglected the reality that they had been living for a while, and this was confirmed by the second participant : " The unified list among the elements of the alliance is in fact a form of sweeping the political arena, however, the lack of consensus has not brought anything new, meaning that the choice of the alliance came as an alternative only to re-establish the spectrum of the Islamic current, and to avoid the conflicts of the past that negatively affected his electoral base, and was not possible for several considerations that were prominent before its formation, and this is what the sixth participant confirmed "of course form the alliance to sweep the political arena, however, experience has failures in its beginnings," it is clear that the relationship between the Algerian authority, and the Islamists, and their choices between the boycott, or trying to keep up with its directions, particularly in light of the reforms brought by President Abdelaziz Bouteflika, to contain the repercussions and Arab transformations, represented by the Revolutions of the Arab Spring, which explained in two directions, a trend related to the divisions within the political system, and the realization of the leadership and political elites within the system of favoring the internal requirements (opposition parties) calling for political reform (Karboussa Omrani, Siham Zeroual: 2020: p 693), and therefore in the

view of the Islamists that political power is the one who aborted this project, through reforms "This speech is a kind of justification for failure, because the Islamists realized even before the elections that the power is in the throes of power, and this has increased the likelihood of failure of the coalition, which was not in accordance with party convictions, but imposed by circumstances," he said.

### **The Movement of Society for Peace: From the Circumstances of the Alliance to the Crisis of the Absence of the Alternative Program**

Party formations adopt a certain policy in conveying their ideas, and their orientations, to the citizen, within the framework of the so-called election campaign, where each political party has its own rhetorical literature, and the language understood by its supporters, through electoral gatherings, and various means of advocacy, which represent the actions and activities carried out by them. Political parties, candidates to explain their electoral platform, and urge citizens to vote for them, a kind of pressure exerted on the free will of the citizen, to follow a certain position (Al-Baz Daoud: 2008: p 107), and therefore the election campaigns must be credible, and The clarity of the programs, the lack of the political tendencies, the provision of empty programs based on ideological recruitment, and the Alliance of Green Algeria as an alliance pursued an electoral campaign in what it called the alternative program in which presented the main axes of its most important ideas and was comprehensive and generally the case of the programs of the various parties, which lack the mechanisms of implementation, and only put forward theoretical and intellectual programs. This prompted many researchers to express their resentment at the failure of the campaign, and to return that to several considerations, such as what the fifth participant said : " the 2012 legislative

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A.hallouz khaled

الناصرية

Khaled.hallouz@univ-alger2.dz

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campaign was one of the most failed campaigns, because we had the voter emotionally, and we moved away on explaining the alternative program, and ninth participant : "tyranny of the system and distortion of everything that is Islamic, and the introduction of money in politics, and unfortunately the lack of awareness led to the lack of success", it is clear that the failure of the alternative program was associated with the lack of a strategy in delivering it to the simple homeland, As well as its comprehensiveness and touching various major axes, which created a kind of difficulty in explaining it, stressing the political priorities, in the enactment of a new constitution, cultural priority through investment in human beings, social priority in building a productive society, economic priority in building a sustainable economy, and the priority of foreign relations in effective diplomacy (Green Algeria Alliance, Electoral Program: 2012: p 9, 11), these axes and priorities are difficult and this is what the 8th participant edited : "at the level of the electoral program, however, it was a comprehensive program, but the militants are difficult to explain. The level of the election was substandard, where the coalition knew great difficulty in the issue of candidacy, and the sharing of lists, and in which parties took more than their size to run", and hence we find that the failure of the electoral program was associated with the excessive enthusiasm of the Islamists with the dependencies of the Arab Spring, which made them to appeal to the emotions of the voters, instead of explaining the electoral programs.

It can be said that the election campaign known by the legislatives of 2012, for the Green Alliance, was not convincing even for the blocs, because it was the result of political calculations at the top level, and does not reflect the reality of Islamists at the local level, so the candidates only explained the program just in its theoretical side, not the

executive, and this makes a misunderstanding among the electors, who are seeking for realistic solutions to their problems, while the alliance presented a program of a new state, seeking to be established, because of excessive optimism and the sweep of parliament and the formation of a majority government, and this led to a great divergence between the voters, who are not absorbed by the voter, who is looking for realistic solutions and close to his problems, while the coalition presented a new state program that seeks to establish it, due to excessive optimism and the sweep of parliament and the formation of a majority government, which led to a large divergence between the voters and the people. Candidates and voters, the election campaign has lost its credibility, and it is a state of imbalance and the inconsistent composition of the coalition parties.

### **Green Algeria Alliance: Between the Optimism of the Arab Spring and the Shock of Results**

The political reforms that came before May 2012 legislation pointed to the gap between political power and Islamist parties, particularly in the light of their alliance and lack of satisfactory results, which led the coalition parties to link their failure to the decisions of the political authority, and their options in amending the laws in their favor, in order to continue to govern in the light of the Arab Spring, in addition to not benefiting the Islamic current from the experience of the alliance for several considerations confirmed by the 5th participant: "the political system was fierce and used all means to prevent access to power." "It was not an Arab spring in Algeria because the power corrupted the people in its spring, under the reforms that served their interests more," meaning that the laws and mechanisms of the electoral controls imposed by the authority are the observer, the competitor, and the framed at the same time, the Islamists. In

their view, power cannot be matched as a body of government, in the results achieved, because it exceeded all laws, and ruined their victory, especially in amplifying the turnout and raising its percentage, despite the great reluctance to vote, and the dominance of the two ruling parties over the majority in all elected councils (Tayfour Farouk: 2006: p 4), and thus lost the ability to keep up with the power, and at the same time the inability to give a good image of the Islamic current, by virtue of their history, this is confirmed by the twelfth participant:" the authority flooded everyone and exploited the scourge sought by the people of the black decade, to intimidate new dangers, as well as the eleventh participant declared:" a decline in the results not only linked to power, but also to the historical and political accumulations of the coalition parties, especially the movement of the society of peace, which made the people play the election."

We find that the coalition parties hold the power responsible for defeating the alliance, and this is what emerged through the results, both through the political reforms, which served the political system, and came in a pre-emptive way, and in a short time, in the light of the attempt to tarnish the image of the Islamists by virtue of their tragic history in the 1990s, particularly since they considered the Arab Spring a social, economic awakening and tried to use its results to achieve political gains, however, the state through its reforms was able to banish the consequences of the Arab Spring, at the same time the appeal of the voter through reformist speeches, based on the idea of change, which contributed to absorbing popular anger, and dealing with internal situations in different ways (Ben Sheikh Essam: 2011: p 3).

The Islamists are different in justifying the reasons for their failure, between the weak speech and its reliance on

external data, represented by the results of the Arab Spring, which led to the weakness of their discourse, under a formal, circumstantial and heterogeneous alliance between parties that relied on super-calculations without returning to the popular bases, on the other hand, to hold power part of the responsibility, because of its control of the joints of the electoral process, and to turn it into a formal process, however, despite the knowledge of the Islamists in these circumstances, they participated and gave the authority an opportunity to reproduce itself through the law, elections and legalizing their results.

**Table 2:** Electoral lists winning parliamentary seats at the level of Tiaret state

May 2012 Legislatives				May 2017 Legislatives			
List label	Number of votes	Percentage	Number of seats	List label	Number of votes	Percentage	Number of seats
National Liberation Front (FLN) Party	69049	30.32%	11	National Liberation Front (FLN) Party	52858	28%	05
				The National Democratic Assembly (RND)	21769	12.06%	02
				(TAJ)	14923	8.27%	02
				Front of the Future	14923	7.64%	01
				Union for Renaissance, Justice and Construction	14746	7.17%	01

**Source:** Prepared by the researcher based on the results announced by the Ministry of Interior and local communities

**The Movement for a Society of Peace between the Coalition in Legislatives and The Defection in Localities 2012:**



The Green Alliance of Algeria in May 2012 legislative elections, suffered from a real setback, by virtue of the announced results, this disappointment made the Movement of Society for Peace as the strongest political party to defect from the alliance, and participate in the localities of November 2012 independently, and the movement hastened to the pulse of its militants across the entire national territory, through an extensive discussion through its website and social media pages, and this is expressed by the seventh participant : " different visions and extraction of previous lessons, whether from entering the elections independently or mass, the movement concluded that the alliance did not achieve the desired goals, for which he founded", in the sense that the alliance option was not built on solid foundations, by virtue of the factor of time, and the difference of visions between its leaders, although it was mainly related to the legislative elections, and the effectiveness of the idea of electoral alliances, which require concessions between its founder at the level of ideas, programs, and mechanisms to reset a common venture, in which all allied parties contribute, have accepted its programs, goals, and means, in the same context , the weight of the movement began to weigh, in the same context. A participant said:"Since the alliance did not produce satisfactory results, the movement came out of it, until its weight appears independent». The loss of legislative selections had to be rearranged by participating in independent localities."

The Movement of Society for Peace (HMS) refused to withdraw from the political arena, and the principle of boycott, although it was the most reasonable option, to rein in the authority, which became in control of the elections, as the movement sought to hold its coalition partners responsible for the defeat, and to try to return as an independent party through

the localities of 2012, in which it achieved better results than the legislatures.

### **The Movement of Society for Peace: From Alliance Policy to Integration Strategy:**

The Front for Change is one of the Islamic movements, which split from the Movement of Society for Peace, as a result of internal disputes and conflicts, produced by the Fourth Congress in 2008, which was headed by the State Minister Aboudjerra Soltani, and the two parties subsequently signed the document of integration unity. In one alliance, under the banner of the Movement of Society for Peace, seeking to correct the mistakes of the past, and the negative effects of the defections (Ramadhan Abdelmadjid: 2017: p 64), and after the defectors realized that the peaceful voter no longer trusted them, this has increased the gap between them and the electorate in general, thus, integration was a crucial choice for the two movements. The participant, according to new consensus between the two movements, and this as an attempt to overcome the state of division and fragmentation, and makes an end to the period of internal conflict that weakened the Islamic current, and affected its electoral results, this was expressed by the twelfth participant : "the main goal of the head of the movement is a reunion and this is what happened after the return of change to the mother movement," and thus the 7th participant said : "initiative to reintegrate the two movements was years ago until several things were waived in order to close the unity file and move to another thing which is to return the movement to the political arena", hence it is a new step in the reunion of the movement, with all its dissident spectrums, beginning with the front for change, and that this alliance is not a circumstantial but a future project of the movement, the goal, "The initiative of unifying the ranks came after the two parties

agreed on the broad outlines, and reduced the gap of disagreement, and overcame it, however, it was placed within its real competition and difference mercy as they say," due to the ability to lead in creating new spaces for work that direct their members to production, to not confirm the interior."

It can be said that the return of the movement of change to integration with the Movement of Society for Peace, was the result of changes imposed by the exits of the Arab Spring, such as the withdrawal from the presidential alliance, and the arrival of a new leadership, rejected all forms of coordination with the authority, and returned to the ranks of the opposition, and this is what the leaders of the Front for Change, who defected because of the policy of Aboudjerra Soltani, and his distance from the political line of the movement of the peace society, while Aberrezak Makri, closer to what the Islamists aspire to, which is to still on the opposition until a real victory, not get on some seats, taking responsibility for the failure of the ruling authority, therefore, the merger of the two movements, was looking to achieve what it did not achieve in the 2012 legislatures.

### **The Islamic movement after the Arab Spring and the search for electoral alliances:**

The experience of the party alliances is new to the Islamic current, adopted in May 2012 as the first experience, which encouraged it, and reintroduced it before the May 2017 legislatures through the formation of two Islamist poles, beginning with the announcement of the Movement of Society for Peace and the Front for Change to integrate them, and united the rise of the national construction movement, and the Front for Justice and Development, in a single alliance, has differed opinions about these two alliances, their ability to mobilize the people, as well as the situation of nationalism

that has weakened them by virtue of personal differences, in the face of every electoral merit, and this is what the 12th participant expressed. "The Strategic Alliance is a coalition of defectors from their parties, that's why he was born weak and weak, and he couldn't compete with HMS," and the sixth participant said : "alliances that show the love of leadership and competition within the party formations are always a failure", it is clear that the principle of obedience and leadership was decisive to not joining the strategic alliance parties, as well as the iron fist between the leaders of these movements was evident after the May 2012 legislatives, which were manifested in two Islamic alliances that emerged just before the May 2017 legislative elections, and the inevitability of confrontation by "Our alliance with the Front for Change was the result of convictions, ideas and mutual opinions, and it was not a reaction to the strategic alliance," which is confirmed by the 9th participant. I consider this to be a reflection of the decline in oil prices, which Algeria continues to rely on as the largest financial of the general budget (Wissam Fouad: 2018: p 8), all this indicates that the movement, through its alliance with the Front for Change, sought to try to keep pace with social, economic and economic changes, and this confirmed the second participant : "allied with the Front was the result of major shifts both in the mode of movement and in keeping with the internal and external changes of the country."

It can be said that the alliances and the policy of integration, which became a hallmark of the Islamic movement, in Algeria after the Arab Spring, was the result of a wake-up call that could be considered late, since the Islamists lost their weight as a result of internal differences on the one hand, and as a result of the alliance with political power on the other hand, and therefore the Islamists tried to

catch up with what was lost after the Arab Spring, by overcoming differences, and focusing on opposing political power.

### **The Movement of Society for Peace between Alliance and Integration: Post-Arab Spring Self-Assessment:**

After the electoral eligibilities, the movement attempts to reconsider its policy, and the results obtained, under the policy of electoral alliances, and how effective they are in the face of reforms, which came by the state, particularly the article 96 of the electoral law, which provided for 4% in the legislature. On May 2012, which threatened many parties not to participate, such as The Islamic parties, these reforms considered the movement not real and came to serve the parties of power, and therefore the movement realized that the relationship with the loyalists, did not work and decided to strengthen the opposition, with alliances The results were promising compared to May 2012 legislative elections, mainly to avoid the mistakes of the previous alliance, in addition to the pattern of governance within the movement, which accompanied internal and external changes, believing that the concerted efforts produce effective opposition against dominant loyalty, in particular according to the opposition. Islamic principles, based on honesty, clarity, loyalty to covenants, flexibility in political action, by gathering others, and finding intersections and points of convergence between them (Ghadban Mounir: 1982: p 51), and if we go back to comparing the results between the two legislatives elections, we see that the movement achieved honorable results in the 2017 elections, in parallel with the discontent of its adherents towards it, as the 5th participant said: "The Algerian regime is strong and has many tools to maneuver and stay as long as possible, and it does not want to cede some of the power or participate in it by the Islamists." And the respondent 10, "The

**A.hallouz khaled**

الناصرية

Khaled.hallouz@univ-alger2.dz

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rigging machine is the one that creates the shocks of the Islamic trend and not a guarantee of any stability with the continuation of this damned machine, "and participant 12 : " as long as there is an odious intention on the part of the authority to rig the elections, according to their will, the political parties cannot know their true size " , which means that the political system is the determinant of electoral results, using all available means in contradiction with the principle of rotation over power, and contrary to the principles of democracy, and this is what Aboudjerrah Soltani affirmed by saying: "The democracy that is recommending, and falling old and if millions of people are destroyed, its end is the burning of the country, including it, and those in it... That's why I've been calling for the population, to respect their sovereignty to enshrine the principle of the sovereignty of the people, otherwise the forgery of their will does not fool them every time. (Youssef Ahmed: 2006: p 128), which means that the Islamic tendency in the light of party pluralism is trying to distance them from the political arena. During the distortion of its image, as the first participant said: "The political system always looks at the rigging mechanisms of elections in its favor", and it is a confirmation that the political system has tried to exploit the political conditions in its favor, enacting laws that serve its agenda, starting with the enactment of reforms before the May 2012 law with the aim of investing in Arab spring secretions and trying to distort the Islamic current.

**Table 3:** Results of Islamic Party Alliances at the level of Tiaret State

May 2012 Legislatives				May 2007 Legislatives			
Alliance	Number of	Percentage	Number of	Alliance	Number of	Percentage	Number of
	votes		seats		votes		seats
Green Algeria	5656	2.48%	01	Movement of Society	5013	2.73%	01
Islamic Alliance				Union for	14746	7.17%	01
				Renewal of Justice and Construction			



**Source:** Prepared by the researcher based on the results announced by the Ministry of Interior and local communities.

### Conclusion

Through this study, it can be said that the partisan alliances that arose within the Islamic current in the light of the secretions of the Arab Spring, through which the Movement of Society for Peace sought to participate strongly and exploit the state of public discontent, on the ruling authority, and in parallel with the reproduction of itself after the series of divisions and divisions, which handled it under President Bouteflika, where we tried to explore the phenomenon through a reading of the reality of these alliances and we have drawn the following conclusions :

The formation of the Green Alliance of Algeria was the result of the consensus of Islamic parties in visions and objectives

The failure of the Green Alliance to gain power is due to the strategies and mechanisms used in the election campaign.

The failure of the Green Alliance of Algeria to employ the outcomes of the Arab Spring due to the laws and mechanisms of control of the elections imposed by the state.

The split of the Movement of Society for Peace and its entry into independent localities due to the unsatisfactory results achieved by the alliance.

The merger of the Front for Change with the Movement of Society for Peace due to the consensus of the two parties in the reunification and overcoming divisions.

The formation of the Movement of a Society for Peace was the result of intellectual convergences and not as a reaction to the strategic alliance.

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