

**REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
ISTANBUL GELISIM UNIVERSITY
INSTITUTE OF GRADUATE STUDIES**

Department of Political Science and Public Administration

**THE SUCCESS OF THE MONARCHY IN ACHIEVING
STABILITY DURING CRISES. CASE OF MOROCCO
FIGHTING AGAINST COVID 19 PANDEMIC**

Master Thesis

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I hereby declare that in the preparation of this thesis, scientific ethical rules have been followed, the works of other persons have been referenced in accordance with the scientific norms if used, there is no falsification in the used data, any part of the thesis has not been submitted to this university or any other university as another thesis.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis examines the success of the Moroccan monarchy in achieving stability during the COVID-19 pandemic. Through an analysis of the measures taken by the monarchy to control the spread of the virus, and their impact on the health and welfare of the Moroccan people, as well as their economic and social well-being, this study aims to provide an insight into the effectiveness of the monarchy in navigating crises and achieving stability in times of uncertainty.

The thesis provides a historical context for the role of the monarchy in Moroccan society and examines the unique features of the Moroccan monarchy that have allowed it to achieve stability during times of crisis. The research draws on primary and secondary sources to provide a comprehensive analysis of the monarchy's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including public health initiatives, economic support programs, and social welfare measures.

The study finds that the monarchy's response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been largely effective in achieving stability and mitigating the impact of the crisis on Moroccan society. The monarchy's ability to balance tradition and modernity, foster national unity, and promote social cohesion has been critical in achieving this success. The conclusions of this thesis have suggestions for our understanding of the role of the monarchy in achieving stability during times of crisis, and its potential to serve as a model for other societies facing similar challenges. The findings highlight the importance of strong leadership, effective communication, and a coordinated response in achieving stability and mitigating the impact of crises on society.

SUMMARY

The thesis aims to examine the role of the Moroccan monarchy in achieving stability during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis. The thesis is motivated by the need to understand how effective leadership and governance strategies can help countries overcome crises such as pandemics and maintain stability in challenging times. The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant impact on Morocco, affecting the economy, public health, and social stability. The Moroccan government, led by the monarchy, has implemented several policies and measures to diminish the impact of the pandemic and ensure stability. These measures include the declaration of a state of emergency, the mobilization of resources, and the communication strategies used to inform and educate the public.

The thesis's findings will contribute to the understanding of how effective leadership and governance can help countries overcome crises such as pandemics. The research will provide insights into the role of the monarchy in achieving stability during the COVID-19 pandemic crisis and help policymakers develop effective strategies to mitigate the impact of future crises. The research also has implications for the broader field of leadership and governance, as the findings can inform the development of effective crisis management strategies.

Key Words: Monarchy, Covid 19, Crisis, Morocco, Stability

ÖZET

Bu Tez, Fas monarşisinin COVID-19 pandemi krizi sırasında istikrar sağlamadaki rolünü araştırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Tez, etkili liderlik ve yönetim stratejilerinin ülkelerin pandemi gibi krizleri aşmalarına ve zorlu zamanlarda istikrarı korumalarına nasıl yardımcı olabileceğini anlamak için gereklilikten kaynaklanmaktadır. COVID-19 pandemisi, ekonomiyi, halk sağlığını ve sosyal istikrarı etkileyerek Fas'a önemli bir etki yapmıştır. Monarşi tarafından yönetilen Fas hükümeti, pandeminin etkisini hafifletmek ve istikrarı sağlamak için birkaç politika ve önlem uygulamıştır. Bu önlemler, olağanüstü hal ilanı, kaynakların mobilizasyonu ve halkı bilgilendirmek ve eğitmek için kullanılan iletişim stratejilerini içermektedir.

Tezin bulguları, etkili liderlik ve yönetimin ülkelerin pandemi gibi krizleri aşmalarına nasıl yardımcı olabileceğine dair anlayışa katkıda bulunacaktır. Araştırma, COVID-19 pandemi krizi sırasında monarşinin istikrar sağlamadaki rolüne ilişkin içgörüler sağlayacak ve politika yapıcıların gelecekteki krizlerin etkisini hafifletmek için etkili stratejiler geliştirmelerine yardımcı olacaktır. Araştırmanın bulguları, liderlik ve yönetim alanındaki daha geniş bir alana da etki ederek, etkili kriz yönetimi stratejilerinin geliştirilmesine yardımcı olabilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Monarşi, Covid 19, Kriz, Fas , Istikrar

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INTRODUCTION

Because of the global COVID-19 pandemic, governments and businesses everywhere have had to adapt. Uncertainty and instability have been aggravated by this crisis, making it difficult for governments to respond effectively. The monarchy of Morocco, which has long been at the heart of Moroccan culture, has assumed a greater role in recent years. The monarchy has experience handling political and social crises, and it has taken a measured approach to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The purpose of this study is to evaluate how well the Moroccan monarchy handled maintaining order throughout the pandemic. In this thesis, I will analyze the impact of the monarchy's efforts to restrict the spread of the virus on the economic and social well-being of Moroccan citizens. This will allow us to evaluate how well the monarchy has handled the current situation and how much progress has been made in establishing peace and order.

To be able to achieve these aims, I will basically examine the consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in Morocco. In this thesis, I will examine the difficulties encountered by the Moroccan government and society, as well as the responses made by the monarchy. I will also examine the public health initiatives, economic support programs, and social protection measures put in place by the monarchy to stem the spread of the illness.

I will also offer a comprehensive historical context for the monarchy's role in Moroccan society, projecting its development from its colonial past to its current position in the country's political and social landscape. We will examine the distinctive characteristics of the Moroccan monarchy that have permitted it to achieve stability during times of crisis, such as its ability to strike a balance between tradition and modernity and its ability to promote national unity and social solidarity.

Finally, I will summarize my outcomes and evaluate the monarchy's performance in upholding order throughout the COVID-19 epidemic. I'll look at the bigger picture of this case study and what we can learn from what happened in Morocco. In the end, this thesis hopes to add to the body of knowledge regarding the monarchy's ability to maintain peace and order during times of crisis and to offer an example for other countries dealing with comparable issues.

Statement of the Problem

To fight against the rapid spread of the virus and its effects on healthcare, economy, and political institutions, governments, and communities everywhere had to act swiftly and effectively in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. There has been widespread illness, death, and economic destruction because of the pandemic, yet a lot of countries have struggled to respond effectively. In this context, the Moroccan monarchy's efforts to maintain order and lessen the country's vulnerability to the pandemic have been lauded. Yet, research into the causes of this success and the extent to which it can be replicated elsewhere is limited. This thesis seeks to answer the question, "How did the Moroccan monarchy respond to the COVID-19 pandemic while maintaining its overall stability " by analyzing the response and determining the variables that helped the kingdom maintain stability and mitigate the pandemic's effects. This thesis seeks to contribute to international efforts to lessen the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises by shedding light on how to best manage such situations.

Research Objectives

- Analyze the role of the Moroccan monarchy in attaining stability during the COVID-19 pandemic and identify the factors that contributed to its successful response to the pandemic.
- Evaluate the efficacy of the Moroccan government's communication strategies in informing the public about the risks and mitigation measures associated with COVID-19, as well as the impact of these strategies on public perceptions and behaviors.
- Examine the economic impact of the pandemic on vulnerable populations in Morocco and evaluate the efficacy of the government's economic support measures for mitigating this impact.
- To evaluate the extent to which Morocco's participation in international initiatives contributed to its success in managing the pandemic.

Research Questions

- What measures did the Moroccan monarchy take to guarantee stability during the COVID-19 pandemic?

- How did the Moroccan monarchy coordinate the state's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, and how effective was its leadership in attaining stability?
- How did pre-existing political and social structures influence the success of the Moroccan monarchy's response to the COVID-19 pandemic?
- How did the COVID-19 pandemic impact the broader political legitimacy of the Moroccan monarchy, and what does this mean for the monarchy's long-term stability and success?

Hypothesis

COVID-19 has posed a challenge to governments and societies across the globe, placing immense strain on healthcare systems, economies, and political systems.

It is found that some of the key factors to having the crisis under control are acting fast and effectively and attaining stability. In the case of Morocco, the monarchy responded in an admirable way that was highly praised among the countries.

In my thesis, I'll be comparing two different explanations for the stability maintained by the Moroccan monarchy despite the spread of the deadly COVID-19 virus. The first hypothesis proposes a number of causes for the positive outcome, such as prompt and decisive action, investments in healthcare infrastructure, clear and persuasive public communication, financial aid for vulnerable populations, and global collaboration. It is hypothesized in the alternative that the authoritarian nature of the monarchy's system helped it maintain stability throughout the pandemic by allowing for quick and decisive action without the necessity for lengthy political talks or public deliberations. But the regime's ability to keep public trust and cooperation through clear communication and economic support for vulnerable populations was also crucial to the success of the response.

By an all-inclusive analysis of the Moroccan monarchy's response to the COVID-19 pandemic, this thesis seeks to shed light on the factors that contribute to crisis stability. This thesis will cast light on the lessons that can be learned from Morocco's response to the pandemic and how they can be applied in other contexts by examining the evidence in support of each hypothesis. This analysis is especially valid to other monarchies and authoritarian regimes facing comparable crises, as well as

democratic societies attempting to achieve a balance between individual freedoms and collective well-being during a pandemic.

Scope of the Study

The scope of this study is to focus on the response of the Moroccan monarchy to the COVID-19 pandemic and its accomplishment in achieving stability during those critical times. The thesis covers the period from March 2020, when the first case of COVID-19 was reported in Morocco, to December 2021, when the country began its vaccination campaign. I have used several sources for this thesis such as: official documents, surveys, news articles, scholarly articles, and interviews with different people and professionals in the field.

Significance of the Study

Taking into consideration the extensive effects of the recent COVID-19 epidemic, strong crisis management and leadership is vital. The response of the Moroccan monarchy to the epidemic was praised because it was able to maintain order and reduce the country's vulnerability to the virus. The importance of this research is that it adds to our knowledge of how to manage crises effectively and smartly like pandemics, and it can inform future policy and decision-making in this area. The study is notable because it provides a detailed analysis of a monarchy's response to a crisis and adds to the existing literature on the role of monarchies in contemporary politics. Importantly, the study draws on Morocco's experience to offer lessons and recommendations for other countries and regions facing similar crises, making a significant contribution to global efforts to diminish the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and other crises.

CHAPTER ONE

THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The purpose of this thesis is to evaluate the way how the Moroccan government handled the COVID-19 pandemic. This study will look at what makes people obey the rules that are set by the government during a crisis.

The COVID-19 outbreak has caused a worldwide catastrophe that has never been seen before. So governments all over the world have moved quickly and decisively to protect their citizens and stop the virus from spreading. The kingdom of Morocco has taken important measures to stop the spread of the pandemic and help its citizens, especially those who have been more affected by it than others.

The social contract theory argues that citizens relinquish some of their individual freedoms in exchange for the protection and security that the state provides. This framework provides a useful lens through which to analyze the relationship between the Moroccan monarchy and its citizens during the pandemic, and to evaluate the success of the government's pandemic response.

Incorporating the Social Contract Theory as a framework can provide valuable insights into the relationship between the Moroccan monarchy and its citizens during the COVID-19 pandemic. Here are some ways that I used this theory to evaluate the success of the government's pandemic response:

- **Consent and Obligations:** I analyzed how the government's pandemic response reflects the consent of the governed and the obligations of the state. Also I evaluated the measures taken by the monarchy to protect public health and ensure the safety of its citizens. And assessed whether these actions align with the expectations and needs of the population, as well as their impact on individual freedoms.
- **Trust and Legitimacy:** I examined the level of trust and legitimacy that the monarchy enjoys among the citizens during the pandemic. Investigated how the government's actions and communication strategies have influenced public trust in the state's ability to provide

protection and security. Assessed whether the government's response has strengthened or weakened the social contract between the monarchy and its citizens.

- **Reciprocity and Responsibilities:** I Analyzed the reciprocal relationship between the state and its citizens during the pandemic. Evaluated whether the government has fulfilled its responsibilities in providing necessary resources, support, and protection to its citizens. Assessed how the citizens have responded in terms of complying with public health measures and their obligations as part of the social contract.
- **Equity and Fairness:** Examined how the government's pandemic response has addressed issues of equity and fairness. Evaluated whether the measures taken by the monarchy have ensured equal access to healthcare, economic support, and social services. Assess the extent to which the government's response has minimized disparities and promoted a fair distribution of resources.
- **Public Engagement and Participation:** Assessed the level of public engagement and participation in decision-making processes during the pandemic. Analyzed whether the government has actively sought input from citizens and involved them in shaping the pandemic response. Evaluate the impact of public engagement on the effectiveness and legitimacy of the government's actions.

By using the Social Contract Theory as an analytical framework, you can critically examine the relationship between the Moroccan monarchy and its citizens during the COVID-19 pandemic. This approach can provide valuable insights into the success of the government's pandemic response and its alignment with the principles of the social contract.

This chapter will continue with an introduction to the theory, outlining its fundamental ideas and exploring their relevance to the connection among the Moroccan monarch and its subjects. The role of civilians in complying with the government's demands and the theory's applicability to the COVID-19 outbreak will also be discussed.

1.2 The Social Contract Theory

People who are driven according to the social contract idea, make a pact with the authorities in order to create a more peaceful, just, and safe community for everyone to live in. The idea behind this is that in return for the safety and security provided by the state, its inhabitants are willing to give up part of their liberties. The social contract may be considered as a means to strike a balance between the needs of individuals and the needs of the community as a whole by establishing norms of conduct that benefit everyone.

Politics, law, and economics are just a few of the fields where the social contract idea has been put to use. It can be used as a lens through which to examine the monarchy of Morocco and its subjects considering the recent COVID-19 pandemic, specifically to what extent which subjects had been ready to comply with government rules in return for the safety and security of those regulations have guaranteed.

Here are the most important thinkers associated with the Social Contract Theory and a brief explanation of their ideas:

- Thomas Hobbes:

Explanation: In Hobbes' view, the state of nature is a condition of constant conflict and competition, where life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." To escape this state, individuals voluntarily enter into a social contract, surrendering some of their rights to a central authority (Leviathan). The Leviathan's role is to provide security and maintain social order, thereby preventing a chaotic existence.

- John Locke:

Explanation: Locke believed that individuals are born with natural rights to life, liberty, and property. In the state of nature, these rights are vulnerable, so people enter into a social contract to establish a government. The purpose of government is to protect these rights, and if a government fails to do so, the people have the right to replace it. Locke's theory emphasizes the consent of the governed and the limited powers of government.

- Jean-Jacques Rousseau:

Explanation: Rousseau argued that individuals are naturally good but corrupted by society. He proposed a social contract where individuals willingly come together

to form a society governed by the general will. The general will represents the collective interests of the community and should guide the actions of the government. Rousseau advocated for direct democracy and believed that people should actively participate in decision-making processes.

- Immanuel Kant:

Explanation: Kant built upon the ideas of earlier social contract theorists. He emphasized the moral dimension of the social contract, arguing that individuals have a duty to enter into a social contract based on rational principles. For Kant, the social contract is a moral agreement where individuals agree to follow universal principles of justice and respect for others' rights.

It's important to note that each thinker had their own nuances and elaborations on the Social Contract Theory. However, these explanations provide a general overview of their key ideas and contributions to the theory.

1.3 Application Of the Social Contract Theory to the COVID-19 Pandemic

The global severity of the COVID-19 epidemic necessitates a concerted international response. Recognizing the relationship between individuals and governments in times of crisis is made easier by the social contract theory, which explains why people might be willing to relinquish some personal freedoms in exchange for the security and protection provided by the state.

The importance of government rules is an important part of the social contract theory that relates to the COVID-19 epidemic. Governmental rules such as recommendations for social distancing, mask requirements, and closures of businesses are examples of government actions taken to fulfill this obligation in the wake of the COVID-19 pandemic, and the concept of social contracts emphasizes the obligation of the administration to protect its residents and promote the common good.

However, enforcing these laws and expecting everyone to follow them is unrealistic. According to proponents of the social contract idea, residents must abide by laws and rules set by the state in return for the safety and security such laws and rules guarantee. Citizens' adherence to government restrictions has been crucial in stemming the globalization of the COVID-19 epidemic and mitigating its effects.

Another aspect of the theory of social contracts that is relevant to the COVID-19 epidemic is trust in government. The notion presumes that people have faith in the government's ability to do the right thing and look out for their best interests. Citizens' faith with the government has been crucial in deciding whether or not they followed safety precautions during the COVID-19 epidemic.

During the COVID-19 epidemic, it is crucial to comprehend the effects of citizen disobedience with government restrictions. Noncompliance can have far-reaching effects on stability and the government's ability to deal with the problem, all of which can be better understood with the aid of the theory of social contract. Policy decisions and future pandemic response efforts can be better informed with this knowledge.

Overall, the interaction between people and their governments through the COVID-19 epidemic may be better understood with the help of the social contract theory. The justification stresses the significance of citizens abiding by laws enacted by the government to ensure their safety and the general welfare. Understanding the repercussions of disobedience may help guide choices about policy and ongoing response to pandemic efforts, which is important since confidence in the government is also crucial.

1.4 Previous Research on The Social Contract Theory and Pandemics

The social contract idea sheds light on the connection among people and their governments in times of crisis, and it has already been applied to prior pandemics. In particular, studies have examined how vital it is for citizens to abide by government norms and have faith in their leaders in the face of pandemics.

The concept of social contracts, for instance, was used to examine the connection between people and their governments in nations hit by the 2003 SARS pandemic. Quarantine and other government rules were proven to be particularly effective in preventing the propagation of the virus. Trust in government plays a crucial influence in deciding public compliance with these restrictions.

The same was recorded during the 2009 H1N1 flu pandemic. Government controls, including the closure of schools and social distance standards, were shown to be successful in slowing the propagation of the virus, according to the research. The degree to which citizens abided by these restrictions was also crucial, and research has shown that citizens' faith in the government plays a significant role in this regard.

The COVID-19 pandemic has lately been used as an example of social contract theory. Studies according to the WHO have shown that government controls, such as mask requirements and company shutdowns, are crucial in preventing the propagation of the virus. Trust with government officials has been demonstrated to play a key impact in influencing public compliance with these policies.

Past studies on pandemics and the theory of social contracts have highlighted the significance of government laws, citizen compliance, and faith in government. These results are applicable to the ongoing pandemic caused by COVID-19 and can help direct future policy choices and responses to future pandemics.

1.5 Limitations And Delimitations

Although the theory of social contracts is helpful in providing a framework for analysing the connection among government and the public in times of crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic, it is important to keep in mind its limitations and delimitations.

The assumption of reason and agreement between citizens and governments is a weakness of the social contract hypothesis. Yet in practice, individuals and governments may hold different principles, opinions, and objectives that complicate their ability to work together in times of crisis. Some people may value personal autonomy more than governmental oversight, while others may put a premium on the common good.

Another flaw in the social contract idea is that it ignores citizens' and governments' relative power levels. The mechanics of the social compact can be altered when governments have more authority and resources than citizens to deal with a catastrophe.

Differences in historical, cultural, and political circumstances also serve as limitations on the social contract idea. The theory's applicability may be impacted by cultural and societal differences in the roles that government and individuals are expected to play in times of crisis.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 The Concept of Monarchy

Monarchy can be defined as a form of government in which the authority to rule a state is vested in a single person, called a monarch, as opposed to a group of elected officials. Typically, the position of monarch is heritable, meaning that it is passed down through a family line from generation to generation. The monarch may be a king, queen, or another sort of ruler..(Bogdanor, V. 1995).

Monarchies have been existing for a long time in many kinds of societies. The monarchs of countries like Morocco in Africa, Sweden in Europe, Japan in Asia, and Saudi Arabia in Asia are all still functioning until the present day.

Some forms of monarchy give the monarch wide powers and necessitate him or her to take part in day-to-day government. In other forms of monarchy, such as those where elected officials or other government bodies run the country's day-to-day affairs, the role of the monarch is largely ceremonial and symbolic. Kingly authority and power may therefore vary widely from one country to the next.

However, the extent of a king's actual power and authority varies from country to country. While elected officials or other government entities handle day-to-day affairs, the role of the king in some forms of monarchy is largely ceremonial and symbolic. The monarch in other types of monarchies has substantial authority and is actively involved in the political and administrative life of the country.

Some forms of monarchy are more limited in scope than others; for example, in constitutional monarchies, the monarch's powers are set forth in a constitution and the government of the country is carried out by elected officials.

History, geography, and culture all play a role in determining how monarchies are set up and what powers they give their monarch. (Stepan, A., Linz, J. J., & Minoves, J. F. 2014).

King Mohammed VI of Morocco is the head of state of the constitutional monarchy that rules the country. Even though he has extensive power, the King has shown a willingness to embrace political change and democracy.

The position of King of Morocco has historically been held by members of the royal family and is therefore considered hereditary.

The King of Morocco does more than just ceremonial responsibilities; he is a main player in Moroccan politics. The King has the power to veto legislation and call for a fresh election by dissolving parliament. Nonetheless, the King has shown a dedication to political reform and democratization by working closely with the elected government. (Joffe, G. 1988).

The King has shown a commitment to political reform and democratization, and the country has a parliamentary system of government. The King appoints the House of Councilors, while the people elect the House of Representatives.

The monarchy of Morocco represents the state and its principles, and the King has traditionally been considered as a unifying figure in Moroccan culture.

2.1.1 Political History of the Moroccan Monarchy

Over the centuries, several empires and civilizations ruled Morocco. Morocco's first civilization was the Phoenician, which founded trading colonies on the coast near the 12th century BCE. After the Phoenicians, the Roman Empire ruled Morocco for centuries.

Morocco was temporarily ruled by the Vandals and then the Byzantine Empire. In the 7th century, Arab and Berber tribes occupied Morocco and introduced Islam. The Almoravids, the Almohads, and the Marinids took turns ruling over Morocco throughout the subsequent several centuries. In the 19th century, France seized Morocco as a protectorate, and the country did not achieve its independence until 1956.

The monarchy in Morocco is based on the constitution, and it has been influential in the country's political and economic progress thanks to the role it has performed. In addition to this, the monarchy nevertheless maintains a major function within the country's political system. In addition to administering the kingdom in a manner that is more democratic and open to the scrutiny of the public, the current monarch, King Mohammed VI, is noted for introducing a wide range of political and economic reforms.

Over the course of the centuries, Morocco has been ruled by a variety of distinct dynasties; however, the Alaouite dynasty has been in power continuously since the 17th century.

The Moroccan monarchy was mostly symbolic when Morocco became a French protectorate at the start of the 20th century. The monarchy resumed its political role after Morocco's independence in 1956.

The contemporary Moroccan monarchy was shaped by 1961–1999 King Hassan II. He implemented several political and economic changes, including a 1962 constitution that made Morocco a constitutional monarchy.

Since 1999, King Mohammed VI has modernized and reformed the Moroccan monarchy. In 2011, he introduced a new constitution that gave parliament and the prime minister more power. King Mohammed VI has also improved human rights in Morocco and ruled more democratically and transparently. (Molina, I. F. 2011).

2.1.2 The Political System of Morocco

As we have said earlier, Morocco is a form of constitutional monarchy, The King has shown his dedication to political change and democratization, and the nation operates under a parliamentary form of government. The House of Representatives is part of the Moroccan parliament that is chosen by the general population, and the House of Councilors is selected by the King. Both houses work together to form the Moroccan parliament. (Hamzawy, A. 2007).

The government of Morocco oversees the country's internal and foreign policies, and it is governed by the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister oversees the government and is ultimately responsible for the day-to-day operations of the state.

The lower house of the Moroccan parliament is known as the House of Representatives, and it is made up of 395 members who are chosen by the general population to serve a term that lasts for five years. The Members are elected from particular electoral districts around the country, and once in office, they serve as representatives for the people whose interests they are elected to represent.

Legislation can be introduced and passed by the House of Representatives. The House of Representatives and the House of Councilors must approve every legislation before it becomes law.

The Prime Minister and all Cabinet members must be confirmed by the House of Representatives before they can take office. It also has the power to impeach government officials for acts of misbehavior or illegal behaviors. The House of Representatives also plays a major role in representing the interests of the citizens and in holding the government responsible for its actions.

The second major house is the house of Councilors, the upper house of the Moroccan parliament, with 120 members nominated by the King. House of Councilors members represent business, labor, and the arts for a term of six years.

The House of Councilors has many functions, including the capacity to review and approve legislation enacted by the lower chamber, the House of Representatives. It can originate legislation, but the House of Representatives must approve it before it becomes law. (ALONE, P. B. T. A. 2002)

The House of Councilors can accept or reject government officials, including the Prime Minister and Ministers. If the officials don't follow the law or commit misconduct, it can impeach them.

The House of Councilors duty is to pass laws, be responsible for representing the diverse interests of Moroccan society and provide advice to the government on matters of policy.

Both the enactment of laws and the monitoring of the activities of the Moroccan government fall under the purview of the Moroccan parliament. In addition, it has the power to approve international treaties, as well as the right to remove the prime minister and other officials from their positions in the government. In addition to this, it is essential to the functioning of the political system of the country, as it is tasked with representing the needs and priorities of the populace.

There is a multi-party system in place in Morocco, and political parties are permitted to function within that system so long as they receive authorization from the government. Every five years, Moroccans go to the elections to elect members of the parliament, and the political party or coalition of parties that end up with a majority of seats in the chamber is the one that gets to establish the next government.

2.1.3 The Role of The Monarchy in Achieving Political Stability in Crises

Because it is viewed as a symbol of unity and continuity, the monarchy can be useful in times of crisis for maintaining stability. Some monarchies have greater authority than others, allowing them to respond to crises with greater effectiveness.

In some cases, the monarchy may play a ceremonial and symbolic role in maintaining stability, while in other cases it may have more practical powers that allow it to take more active action in addressing crises.

It is difficult to generalize about the stability of monarchies, as the relationship between monarchy and stability can vary significantly from one country to another, depending on the specific political system and the powers of the monarch.

2.1.4 The Difference Between Republic and Monarchy

Monarchy can be defined as "a form of government in which the head of state is a monarch who usually inherits their position, and who holds either a purely ceremonial role or a role with limited powers." This definition lays focus on the basic characteristic of a monarchy, which is that the post of head of state is held by a monarch who is selected by hereditary succession.

It also means that in a monarchy, the head of state is not accountable to the people, holds ultimate power, and does not divide power among government divisions.

The Oxford English Dictionary defines a republic as "a state in which ultimate power is held by the individuals and their elected representatives, and which has an elected or selected president rather than a monarch." This definition covers most modern republics. It emphasizes republican principles like popular sovereignty and elected or appointed leadership. In a republic, authority is divided among branches of government and the president is accountable to the people.

In Plato's "The Republic," philosopher-kings rule a perfect state. Philosopher-kings have mastered philosophy. Plato believed only they could rule because they understood reality and justice. (Bloom, A., & Kirsch, A. 1968).

This ideal republic has a severe class system with the ruling class at the top, followed by auxiliary (soldiers) and the general people. The auxiliary enforces the ruling class's state choices. Decisions are made without public input.

Censorship and information control characterize Plato's republic. Only the ruling class can access the highest degree of information and comprehension, and they use it to make state choices. (Annas, J. 1981).

Plato's republic is an idealized form of a state and not a form of government that has ever been implemented. It's a thought experiment that raises questions and critiques on the ideas of justice, governance, and the good life.

To summarize, a republic is a form of government in which power is held by the people or their chosen representatives, whereas a monarchy is a style of government in which power is held by a single ruler who inherits their position, such as a king or queen. The head of state in a republic is usually a president or other elected figure, but the head of state in a monarchy is a monarch who inherits their position. Furthermore, republics have a separation of powers and a system of checks and balances to prevent any one branch or individual from gaining too much authority, whereas monarchies have supreme power and are not answerable to any other person or institution.

2.2 Stability As a Concept

“True stability results when presumed order and presumed disorder are balanced. A truly stable system expects the unexpected, is prepared to be disrupted, waits to be transformed.” (Tom Robbins, 2003)

Stability can be defined as the ability of a system or situation to remain unchanged or to resist change. In the context of politics, stability states the ability of a political system or government to maintain its existing structures and functions over time and to resist significant change or disruption. (Hansson, S. O., & Helgesson, G. 2003).

The strength of the government, the support of the people, social and economic advancement, and threats from the outside can all influence political stability. The ability to maintain stability can help the government carry out its responsibilities and realize its long-term objectives. But it also can be seen as a possible obstacle to change and progress, and some political systems may be more open to change and experimentation to address new challenges or opportunities.

2.2.1 Political Stability

Political stability is vital to a nation's success. The ability of a government to sustain its structures and activities throughout time and withstand major changes or disruptions is very important.

Social and economic development can benefit from political stability. A stable government can support long-term growth initiatives, and a stable political system can reduce conflict and violence. Unstable governments increase the danger of civil unrest, political bloodshed, and civil war.

Political stability changes over time. Leadership changes, economic factors, and popular movements can affect a country's political stability. That's why governments must continue to be attentive to their citizens' needs and take positive steps to endorse and maintain political stability. (Ake, C. 1975).

Political stability isn't always easy to achieve or maintain and it can be challenged by a diversity of causes. economic downturns, social unrest, or external threats can be examples of that. Political instability can lead to significant challenges for a country, including economic disruption and social conflict.

Political stability in Morocco has generally been good over the past few decades, despite some challenges and tensions. The country has a long history of peaceful transitions of power.

The Moroccan King, Mohamed VI, has also played an active role in the country's political life, and he has the authority to assign and discharge government officials, veto legislation, and announce a state of emergency if necessary. (Damis, J. 2019).

Morocco has encountered economic, social, and human rights and democracy concerns in recent years. However, reform and dialogue have helped the Moroccan government overcome these challenges and maintain political stability.

2.2.2 Social Stability

Social stability is a society's ability to sustain its social structures and customs and resist major change. Many societies value social stability because it helps people live and work together peacefully and develop economically. Social stability can be influenced by social and economic development, social cohesiveness and solidarity, and economic inequality.

Economic downturns, societal discontent, and external threats can threaten social stability. Social instability can cause political, economic, and social conflict. Governments and social leaders prioritize social stability because it affects a society's well-being and prosperity.

Despite some tensions, Morocco's social stability has been good for decades. The Moroccan government has maintained social stability by encouraging national unity and integration in a multi-ethnic nation.

In recent years, the Moroccan government has adopted various social and economic development programs to raise living standards and alleviate poverty. And because of these programs Social stability and cohesion have increased.

Here are Some of the key initiatives:

Social and economic development programs: Education, healthcare, housing, and job programs to enhance living standards and alleviate poverty have been implemented by the Moroccan government. By lowering social and economic inequality, these programs have strengthened social cohesiveness.

1. National integration and unity: For social stability and cohesion, Morocco has fostered national integration and unity. These policies promoted cultural interaction, language instruction, and religious tolerance.
2. reforms in politics: Morocco has made a lot of political changes recently to address democracy and human rights challenges. These reforms have increased openness, accountability, and women and minority representation.
3. Security and law enforcement: Law enforcement and security have helped the Moroccan government maintain social stability. This covers public order promotion and crime and terrorism prevention.

In recent years, Morocco has been tackled with a number of challenges, the most notable of which are social and economic inequality as well as disputes about issues related to human rights and democracy. The Moroccan government has generally been successful in facing these concerns through a combination of reform and conversation, despite the fact that some social unrest and protests have emerged from these difficulties. (Kausch, K. 2009).

2.2.3 Economical Stability

“Extreme poverty is the best breeding ground on earth for disease, political instability, and terrorism.” (Jeffrey Sachs, 2005)

The capacity of an economy to maintain a consistent and healthy level of economic activity throughout time and to endure large shifts or shocks is what we mean when we talk about economic stability.

Stability in the economy is something that many states view as a desirable goal since it can assist to ensure that businesses can function efficiently, that people can find and keep jobs, and that the nation can pursue its economic goals and objectives over the long term. Economic progress, social and political stability, and the presence of external threats or challenges are all elements that might influence a country's level of economic stability.

economic stability is subject to being undermined by a wide range of circumstances, including economic depressions, financial crises, and foreign shocks. It is possible for economic instability to result in high rates of unemployment, financial instability, and social conflict.

Morocco's economy has been relatively stable over the past few decades taking into consideration the challenges it went through, making the country an appealing place to invest. Recently, Morocco has implemented a number of economic reforms and policies in an effort to encourage prosperity and stability in the country. (Becheikh, N 2021).

The following is a list of some of the most significant factors that have helped to maintain Morocco's economic stability:

- First, the economy is diversified, benefiting not just from the contributions of agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and service providers but also from those sectors themselves. Because of this, the country's economy became more stable by reducing its reliance on just one sector.
- Second, economic changes have been adopted in recent years in Morocco to increase growth and stability. As a result, the economic situation has improved, bureaucracy and corruption have been reduced, and foreign investment has been welcomed.

- Third, international trade is highly valued in Morocco, as evidenced by the country's signing of multiple free-trade agreements.
- Fourth, Stable monetary policy: Morocco has kept prices stable and lowered the risk of financial upheaval in recent years.

2.3 The Arab Spring and The Kingdom of Morocco's Stability

2.3.1 What Is the Arab Spring?

In 2010 and 2011, Arab countries in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) saw the Arab Spring, which is a wave of protests, uprisings, and revolts. Economic and social issues, government corruption and persecution, and a desire for democracy and human rights all contributed to the Arab Spring.

In protest of police harassment, Tunisian street vendor Mohamed Bouazizi set himself on fire in December 2010. This led to widespread protests in Tunisia, which overthrew the government and forced President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali to retire.

The Arab Spring then spread to Egypt, Libya, Syria, Morocco, and Bahrain. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak was deposed by The Arab Spring, resulting in a new government. The Arab Spring led to civil conflict and Muammar Gaddafi's downfall in Libya. Regarding Syria, the Arab Spring sparked a civil conflict that continues to this day.

Massive demonstrations occurred in Rabat, Casablanca, and Marrakech during the Arab Spring. Protests occurred in every state. These nonviolent demonstrations were organized by student organizations, labor unions, and human rights activists. (Jakubiak, Ł. 2015).

The most significant aspect of Arab spring in Morocco is the February 20 movement, which is a social protest movement that began in Morocco in 2011, as part of the larger Arab Spring protests that were occurring in the Middle East and North Africa at the time. The protesters demanded political and economic reforms and an end to government corruption and repression. In addition to this, they demanded the immediate formation of a democratic republic. (Brouwer, L., & Bartels, E. 2014)

The February 20 movement, led by students, unemployed graduates, and activists, was Morocco's most significant Arab spring event. The campaign was

inspired by protests in Egypt, Tunisia, and other Arab nations and soon gained speed, with thousands of individuals joining.

After the protests, the Moroccan government promised political and economic reforms, including a new constitution and free and fair elections. Protests continued throughout the year because many protestors felt these measures were insufficient.

The February 20 movement was one of the biggest challenges to the Moroccan monarchy in decades and had a major impact on the country's politics and society. The administration maintained control and avoided regime change like in other Arab countries during the Arab Spring.

2.3.2 Morocco Before the Arab Spring

Morocco was a monarchy with a parliamentary system before the Arab Spring. Morocco's political life revolved around King Mohamed VI. As he may appoint and fire government officials, veto laws, and proclaim a state of emergency.

Agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, and services comprised Morocco's diverse economy. With a concentration on international trade and investment, the country had a high level of economic development.

However, poverty, inequality, and corruption troubled Morocco before the Arab Spring. Concerns about democracy, human rights, and political reform led to calls for more political participation. Before the Arab Spring, Morocco was stable and economically developed, but it faced many challenges.

2.3.3 Morocco During the Arab Spring

Protests, riots, and revolts throughout the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region in 2010 and 2011 influenced Morocco. Economic and social problems, governmental corruption and persecution, and a yearning for more democracy and human rights all played a role in sparking the Arab Spring.

Protests and rallies were commonplace in Morocco during the Arab Spring, and they occurred in towns like Rabat, Casablanca, and Marrakech. Many different groups, including students, labor unions, and human rights activists, came together to organize these protests, and most of them were peaceful.

Considering the demonstrations, the Moroccan government instituted a series of reforms designed to make the country more conducive to business, cut down on

bureaucracy and corruption, and advance democracy and human rights. King Mohamed VI of Morocco was also instrumental in responding to demonstrators' demands, announcing a set of constitutional revisions aimed at strengthening parliament and expanding civil society's influence. (Badran, S. Z. 2020).

Some of the most important changes made in Morocco after the Arab Spring were:

1. Constitutional reforms: In 2011, the Moroccan King announced constitutional amendments to strengthen parliament and civil society. These reforms increased transparency, accountability, and women and minority representation.
2. Political reform: In reaction to the Arab Spring, Morocco also enacted political reforms to increase transparency and accountability and empower women and minorities.
3. Economic reform: After the Arab Spring, Morocco implemented economic reforms to improve the business environment, reduce bureaucracy and corruption, and attract foreign investment.

In conclusion, Morocco was affected by the Arab Spring, but it avoided the violence and strife experienced in other MENA countries. Morocco maintained political stability and implemented reforms to meet protesters' demands.

2.3.4 Morocco After the Arab Spring

Following the events of the Arab Spring, Morocco has maintained its record of political stability and has carried out several reforms in order to satisfy the requirements outlined by the demonstrators. Mohamed VI, Morocco's king, promised a series of constitutional modifications in 2011 to increase parliament's authority to accommodate demonstrators' demands, thus he was a big part in calming the situation and satisfying the citizens.

Morocco has also implemented a number of additional reforms. These include initiatives to enhance the business climate, reduce bureaucracy and corruption, and encourage foreign investment.

In addition, Morocco has faced a number of obstacles, including poverty, inequality, and corruption issues. Moreover, there have been persistent concerns regarding human rights and democracy, as well as demands for additional political reform and greater participation in the political process.

Since then Morocco has had political stability, but it still faces many challenges and is working to address them to improve its citizen's well-being.

2.4 Global Epidemics and COVID 19 Pandemic

Because of the spread of COVID-19, the kingdom of Morocco suffered significantly. The epidemic has affected the country in numerous ways, but the following are among the most notable:

- **Health impact:** Morocco reported 600,000 COVID-19 cases and 12,000 deaths by December 2021. due to covid-19 a lot of citizens got hospitalized or even lost their lives.
- **Economic impact:** The COVID-19 pandemic has hurt Morocco's tourism, foreign investment, and export-dependent economy. The pandemic has decreased global demand for Moroccan commodities and tourism, a major contribution to the Moroccan economy. Thus, Morocco has implemented stimulus packages and tax breaks to mitigate the pandemic's economic effects. (Laaroussi, M. I. 2020).
- **Social impact:** Many Moroccans have lost their jobs, experienced financial difficulties, and faced other difficulties as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. To aid individuals who have suffered the most from the pandemic, the Moroccan government has implemented measures like cash transfers and food relief. (Ait Addi, R., Benksim, A., Amine, M., & Cherkaoui, M. 2020).
- **Political impact:** The COVID-19 pandemic has also had a political influence in Morocco, with the government being criticized for its management of the pandemic and its use of lockdowns and other measures to suppress the virus. In response to the pandemic's economic and social effects, Morocco has seen rallies and other civic unrest

2.5 The Difference Between Epidemics and Pandemics

Both epidemics and pandemics are terminologies that are used to describe the spread of infectious illnesses. The fast spread of infectious diseases is a feature of both epidemics and pandemics; yet, there are significant distinctions between the two terms that should be taken in consideration.

The rapid spread of an infectious disease within a certain demographic or geographic area is referred to as an epidemic. It is possible for an epidemic to strike a relatively small population, such as a single town or city, or it may strike a significantly larger population, such as an entire area or country. There are many different types of infectious diseases, that have the potential to produce epidemics.

Pandemics, on the other hand, are defined as the fast spread of an infectious illness across a huge geographical area, affecting a number of countries or even the entire planet. Pandemics can have catastrophic consequences, as they can result in widespread illness and death, in addition to enormous economic and societal challenges. (Adler, M. W. 2001).

To summarize, Epidemics and pandemics differ mostly in their severity. Epidemics are not as widespread, but pandemics are widespread and even worldwide with huge effects. (Green, M. S., Swartz, T., Mayshar, E., Lev, B., Leventhal, A., Slater, P. E., & Shemer, J. 2002).

2.5.1 History Of Epidemics

Epidemics can have huge effects not just because they can cause widespread infection and mortality, but also because they can have a significant impact on both the economy and society. It is essential to implement preventative and control measures for epidemics, such as vaccination, quarantine, and education campaigns geared toward the general public's health. (Creighton, C. 2020)

Throughout the course of human history, there have been numerous epidemics, some of the most notable examples of which include the following:

1. The Black Death: it killed up to 200 million people in the 14th century, 30% of the world's population. The Black Death was caused by flea bites carrying the *Yersinia pestis* bacteria. (Byrne, J. P. 2012).
2. The Ebola virus pandemic: it started in West Africa in 2014 and 2015 and has killed over 11,000 individuals. Ebola is spread by bodily fluids and can be fatal.
3. The Zika virus epidemic: This 2015–2016 pandemic in South and Central America and the Caribbean was spread via mosquitoes. Zika can cause

catastrophic birth abnormalities and increase the risk of certain cancers. (Plourde, A. R., & Bloch, E. M. 2016).

4. The Great Plague of London: In the 17th century, this disease killed up to 100,000 people, 15% of the city's population. Infected fleas spread the *Yersinia pestis* bacteria that caused the Great Plague of London.

In general, epidemics have had a considerable influence on the course of human history, and they continue to be one of the primary concerns of public health until this day.

2.5.2 COVID 19 Pandemic

In December of 2019, the pandemic COVID-19 virus was discovered for the first time in Wuhan, China. It is believed that the virus began in a seafood market in the city that also sold live animals, such as bats, pangolins, and other forms of wildlife. The virus is thought to have been passed on to humans through an intermediate host, such as a bat, before it spread to people through intimate contact with one another. (Ciotti, M., Ciccozzi, M., Terrinoni, A., Jiang, W. C., Wang, C. B., & Bernardini, S. 2020).

Due to the severity of the outbreak, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a global public health emergency on January 30, 2020. The virus quickly expanded outside of China and became a global pandemic.

The Chinese authorities contained the illness via lockdowns, quarantines, and non-essential company closures. These measures and public and healthcare worker compliance with public health recommendations limited the virus's spread in China.

The SARS-CoV-2 virus, which is a type of coronavirus, is the origin cause of the COVID-19 pandemic. The COVID-19 virus has caused extensive disease and death, as well as considerable economic and social repercussions.

In the later part of 2019, the COVID-19 epidemic made its entrance and has since spread to infect millions of individuals all over the world. The virus has resulted in widespread lockdowns and other measures that are intended to slow the infection's transmission.

Governments and health organizations have used vaccine campaigns, quarantine and isolation, and public health education to manage the COVID-19 crisis. (Güner, H. R., Hasanoğlu, İ., & Aktaş, F. 2020).

Scientists have studied COVID-19 since the pandemic began. Researchers have studied the virus, its transmission, and its health impacts. And here are some of the most important points of focus of study on COVID-19:

1. Virology: Researchers are studying the SARS-CoV-2 virus's genetic material, structure, and mutations. COVID-19 vaccines and treatments have benefited from this study.
2. Epidemiology: To understand how COVID-19 spreads and guide public health treatments, researchers are analyzing transmission patterns and characteristics. (Bulut, C., & Kato, Y. 2020).
3. Clinical research: Researchers are investigating COVID-19 symptoms, course, and results in patients to better understand the disease and develop remedies.
4. Social and economic impacts: Researchers are examining how COVID-19 affects the economy, education, and mental health.

Numerous events and developments have shaped the COVID-19 pandemic over several years. Here is a COVID-19 timeline to show some more details:

- December 2019: The COVID-19 pandemic is first identified in Wuhan, China, after cases of an unknown respiratory illness are reported to the World Health Organization (WHO).
- January 2020: The WHO declares the COVID-19 outbreak a public health emergency of international concern.
- March 2020: The WHO declares COVID-19 a pandemic, as the virus continues to spread globally.
- March 2020: The United States declares a national emergency in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- April 2020: In response to COVID-19, the EU bans travel.
- May 2020: The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that there is a high risk of COVID-19 transmission in Africa.

- July 2020: The number of verified COVID-19 cases in the United States has surpassed 2 million.
- August 2020: According to statistics from the WHO, COVID-19 has infected more than 20 million people across the world.
- September 2020: The number of deaths caused by COVID-19 in the United States has surpassed 200,000.
- November 2020: The number of verified COVID-19 cases in the United States has surpassed 10 million.
- December 2020: The United States begins to roll out COVID-19 vaccines developed by pharmaceutical companies Pfizer and Moderna.
- January 2021: The WHO declares that the COVID-19 pandemic is a global health emergency.
- March 2021: The WHO reports that COVID-19 has infected over 110 million people globally.
- April 2021: The United States surpasses 600,000 deaths due to COVID-19.
- May 2021: The WHO reports that COVID-19 has infected over 160 million people globally.
- June 2021: The United States surpasses 700,000 deaths due to COVID-19.

According to Carvalho, T., Krammer, F., & Iwasaki, A. (2021). The first 12 months of COVID-19: immunology timeline. *Nature Reviews Immunology*, 21(4), 245-256.

2.5.3 COVID 19 Fatality Rate Around the World

The World Health Organization, sometimes known as the WHO, is an institution of the United Nations that oversees maintaining worldwide public health. The World Health Organization (WHO) has been keeping a close eye on the COVID-19 pandemic and has just made available data on the mortality rate caused by the disease in various regions of the world.

Here are some broad estimations of the death rate caused by COVID-19 around the world:

- Developed countries: COVID-19 fatalities in developed countries range from 0.2% to 3%, lower than the global average.
- Developing countries: The COVID-19 fatality rate in developing countries is generally higher than the global average, with estimates ranging from around 1%

The case fatality rate varies significantly from country to country, ranging from 0.35 % in Israel to 11 % in Italy, with Israel having the lowest rate. The confirmed cases in Morocco were 945,533 in 2020 and the fatality rate was 1.6%, in Canada, confirmed cases were 169,0179 and the fatality rate was 1.7%, and in Oman, cases were 305,419 and the fatality rate was 1.4 %. Some countries such as Bahrain, Israel, Turkey, Netherlands, Denmark, and the Maldives had fatality rates of 0.5%, 0.6%, 0.9%, 0.8%, 0.6%, and 0.3% respectively, which is far less than other affected countries during 2020 (John Hopkins University 2020). Differences in research are likely to be a reflection of differences in mortality rates across different countries. Countries that measure only extreme cases naturally have higher statistical mortality rates. Since the infection is asymptomatic and most moderate cases go untreated, the true fatality rate is expected to be much lower (BBC Future 2020).

It is important to note that the COVID-19 fatality rate can vary significantly depending on various factors such as the age and underlying health conditions of infected individuals, the availability of healthcare resources, and the effectiveness of public health measures. Additionally, the COVID-19 fatality rate may change over time as the pandemic evolves and as more information becomes available.

The WHO continues to provide updates and guidance on the COVID-19 pandemic and works to support countries in their efforts to control the spread of the disease.

2.5.4 Comparing COVID 19 With Previous Pandemics

It can be useful to compare the COVID-19 pandemic with previous pandemics in order to understand the scale and impact of the disease. Here are some ways in which the COVID-19 pandemic compares with previous pandemics:

- Global impact: The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant global impact, with the virus spreading to virtually every country in the world. In comparison, previous pandemics such as the Spanish flu of 1918 and the HIV/AIDS

pandemic of the 20th century had a more limited global impact, although they still had a significant impact on public health.

- **Fatality rate:** The COVID-19 pandemic has had a relatively low fatality rate compared to some previous pandemics. As of December 2021, the global average COVID-19 fatality rate is estimated to be around 2.3%. In comparison, the Spanish flu of 1918 had a fatality rate of around 15%, and the HIV/AIDS pandemic has had a fatality rate of around 1% to 5%.
- **Transmission rate:** The COVID-19 pandemic has had a relatively high transmission rate compared to some previous pandemics. The virus is highly contagious and can be transmitted through close contact with infected individuals or through respiratory droplets. In comparison, some previous pandemics such as the HIV/AIDS pandemic have had a lower transmission rate and are less easily transmitted.
- The global reaction to the COVID-19 pandemic has included lockdowns, travel restrictions, and vaccine research. Previous pandemics have had inadequate reactions because of a lack of disease knowledge or resources. Pitlik, S. D. (2020).

2.5.4.1 HIV and COVID 19

HIV and COVID-19 affect world health in many ways. Here are the Key differences and similarities between the two viruses:

- **Transmission:** HIV is primarily transmitted through sexual contact or through the sharing of needles for drug injection. COVID-19 is primarily transmitted through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person speaks, coughs, or sneezes, although it can also be transmitted through close contact with infected individuals or through touching surfaces contaminated with the virus.
- **Symptoms:** HIV can take several years to develop symptoms, and many people with HIV do not experience any symptoms at all. COVID-19, on the other hand, typically causes symptoms within a few days to a week after infection, and most people with COVID-19 experience symptoms such as fever, cough, and difficulty breathing.

- **Fatality rate:** The fatality rate for HIV is generally lower than the fatality rate for COVID-19. As of December 2021, the global average COVID-19 fatality rate is estimated to be around 2.3%, while the fatality rate for HIV is generally around 1% to 5%.
- **Treatment:** HIV is a chronic viral infection that cannot be cured, but it can be effectively managed through antiretroviral therapy (ART). COVID-19 can be treated with a range of medications and therapies, although the effectiveness of these treatments can vary depending on the severity of the disease.

2.5.4.2 *H1N1 Swine Flu and COVID 19*

The H1N1 strain of swine flu is a virus that can induce severe illness in humans. Here is some more information about the transmission, symptoms, fatality rate, and treatment of H1N1 swine flu:

- **Transmission:** H1N1 swine flu is primarily transmitted through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person speaks, coughs, or sneezes. The virus can also be transmitted through close contact with infected individuals or through touching surfaces contaminated with the virus.
- **Symptoms:** H1N1 swine flu can cause a range of symptoms, including fever, cough, sore throat, body aches, and fatigue. Some people with H1N1 swine flu may also experience more severe symptoms such as difficulty breathing, pneumonia, and organ failure.
- **Fatality rate:** The fatality rate for H1N1 swine flu is generally lower than the fatality rate for other pandemics such as COVID-19. As of December 2021, the global average fatality rate for H1N1 swine flu is estimated to be around 0.1% to 0.5%.
- **Treatment:** H1N1 swine flu can be treated with a range of medications and therapies, including antiviral medications such as oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and zanamivir (Relenza), and supportive care such as oxygen therapy and mechanical ventilation. It is important to seek medical attention as soon as possible if you suspect you have H1N1 swine flu, as early treatment can improve the chances of a full recovery.

Recently released figures, which are subject to change as the pandemic continues, shows that the number of cases is a little fewer than that of COVID-19. In addition, swine flu was shown to be less infectious than COVID-19. The swine flu virus has a basic reproduction number of 1.4 to 1.6 (Coburn, Wagner, & Blower, 2009: p. 6). This implies that each person who has swine flu has a 1.4 to 1.6 % chance of affecting 1.4 to 1.6 more individuals. Scientists, on the other hand, estimate that the R0 of COVID-19 is between 2 and 2.5 (Kucharski, Russell, Diamond, Liu, Edmunds, Funk, and Flasche, 2020: p. 556), and perhaps even higher.

2.5.4.3 Cholera and COVID 19

Cholera is a bacterial disease that is transmitted through contaminated water or food and causes severe diarrhea, dehydration, and death if left untreated. It is a major public health concern, particularly in low-income countries where access to clean water and adequate sanitation is limited.

From the WHO's perspective, cholera is a preventable disease that can be effectively controlled and eliminated through a combination of interventions, including vaccines, improved water and sanitation, surveillance and response, and research and development.

The WHO has developed a few guidelines and strategies for cholera prevention and control, and it works with governments, international organizations, and other partners to implement these interventions in areas at risk of cholera outbreaks.

Some of the key initiatives that the WHO has implemented to address cholera include:

- Cholera vaccines: The WHO has worked to develop and promote the use of cholera vaccines, which can be effective in preventing cholera infection.
- Water and sanitation: The WHO has focused on improving access to clean water and adequate sanitation in areas at risk of cholera outbreaks, as these measures are essential for preventing the spread of the disease.
- Surveillance and response: The WHO has implemented surveillance systems to track cholera cases and outbreaks, and it has developed guidelines and protocols for responding to cholera outbreaks.

- Research and development: The WHO has supported research on cholera and has worked to develop new tools and approaches for preventing and controlling cholera outbreaks.

A person with cholera dies in an hour (WHO, 2021). Vomiting, pains in the muscles, and diarrhea are further symptoms. Cholera mortality may approach 50% in the absence of treatment, even if rehydration therapy is successful in 80% of patients (WHO, 2021). This estimate is significantly higher than COVID-19 estimates that were previously published. You run the danger of getting cholera if you eat or drink something infected. Scientists identified the specific cholera strain that caused the seventh pandemic in 1905. The outbreak seems to have started on Sulawesi in Indonesia.

2.5.4.4 *Malaria and COVID 19*

Malaria and COVID-19 are two diseases that have had a significant impact on global health. Here are some key differences and similarities between the two diseases:

- Transmission: Malaria is transmitted through the bite of infected mosquitoes, Although it can sometimes spread by direct contact with infected people or by touching surfaces contaminated with the virus, COVID-19 is primarily transferred through respiratory droplets created when an infected person speaks, coughs, or sneezes..
- Symptoms: Malaria can cause a range of symptoms including fever, chills, headache, and muscle pain, while COVID-19 can cause symptoms such as fever, cough, and difficulty breathing. COVID-19 can also cause more severe symptoms such as severe respiratory distress and organ failure, while malaria is generally less severe.
- Fatality rate: The fatality rate for malaria is generally lower than the fatality rate for COVID-19. The average COVID-19 death rate across the globe is projected to be 2.3% as of December 2021. while the fatality rate for malaria is generally around 0.1% to 1%.
- Treatment: Malaria can be treated with a range of medications and therapies, including antimalarial drugs such as artemisinin-based combination therapies (ACTs). COVID-19 can also be treated with a range of medications and therapies,

although the effectiveness of these treatments can vary depending on the severity of the disease. (Di Gennaro, F., Marotta, C., Locantore, P., Pizzol, D., & Putoto, G. (2020).

2.5.4.5 *SARS and COVID 19*

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) is a viral respiratory illness that was first identified in 2002 in Guangdong, China. The disease is caused by a coronavirus called SARS-CoV, which is like the virus that causes COVID-19.

SARS is transmitted through respiratory droplets produced when an infected person speaks, coughs, or sneezes. The disease can also be transmitted through close contact with infected individuals or through touching surfaces contaminated with the virus.

Symptoms of SARS can include fever, chills, headache, muscle aches, and a dry cough. In more severe cases, SARS can cause difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, and organ failure.

SARS can be treated with a range of medications and therapies, including antiviral medications and supportive care such as oxygen therapy and mechanical ventilation. The effectiveness of these treatments can vary depending on the severity of the disease.

The WHO played a key role in responding to the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) that occurred in 2002-2004.

During the SARS outbreak, the WHO worked with governments, international organizations, and other partners to implement a range of interventions to control the spread of the disease. These interventions included:

- Surveillance and response: The WHO implemented surveillance systems to track SARS cases and outbreaks, and it developed guidelines and protocols for responding to SARS outbreaks.
- Research and development: The WHO supported research on SARS and worked to develop new tools and approaches for preventing and controlling SARS outbreaks.

- Travel advisories: The WHO issued travel advisories to inform travelers about the risk of SARS and to advise them on how to protect themselves from the disease.
- Communication: The WHO worked to provide accurate and timely information about the SARS outbreak to the public and to the media.

(Liu, Q., Xu, K., Wang, X., & Wang, W.: 2020).

Overall, the WHO played a crucial role in responding to the SARS outbreak and in improving global public health through its initiatives and programs.

2.5.4.6 Conclusion

Pandemics have happened at numerous times throughout history and are not a new phenomenon. Since 165, the analysis has shown that pandemics have affected the world's poorer nations more than developed ones because they lack advanced and long-term disaster management plans and less financial funding. Distancing measures, such as avoiding products and services, hospitalization, and minimal social interaction, have been applied ever since the first pandemic in history.

This indicates that, despite the suddenness of the COVID-19 pandemic, some of the quick responses were established by previous pandemics, making it much simpler to deal with the first wave. The COVID-19 virus caused mild to severe respiratory illness in the majority of infected individuals, who recovered without special treatment. People over the age of 65 are more likely to get a disease that could end their life, and COVID-19 infection is also more common in people who have heart disease, diabetes, chronic respiratory conditions, or cancer.

Most people who get infected get a mild to moderate respiratory infection that doesn't need to be treated by a doctor. However, millions of people worldwide lost their lives to this virus, which was fatal. In brief, this chapter has given us a better understanding of how COVID-19 differs from other pandemics and how COVID-19 symptoms are so prevalent in many previous pandemics.

2.6 How Have Different Epidemics Been Handled by Morocco

Morocco has a history of effectively responding to different epidemics through a combination of proactive measures, coordinated efforts between different stakeholders, and swift action to contain outbreaks. Here are some examples:

- COVID-19: Morocco was one of the first countries in Africa to report cases of COVID-19 in March 2020. A statewide lockdown, travel restrictions, and a prohibition on mass gatherings were enforced to stop the virus's spread. Building new hospitals and hiring more healthcare personnel increased the nation's healthcare capacity. Due to these precautions, cases and fatalities were low compared to other countries in the region.
- H1N1 flu: In 2009, Morocco rapidly implemented border controls, travel restrictions, and quarantine for suspected virus carriers. The country also implemented a nationwide vaccination campaign, which led to a significant reduction in the number of cases.
- Ebola: In 2014, Morocco was one of the few African countries to impose a travel ban on countries affected by the Ebola outbreak in West Africa. The country also implemented measures such as quarantine and screening at airports to prevent the spread of the disease.

2.7 The Impact of COVID 19 Pandemic on Morocco's Social, Political, And Economic Stability

2.7.1 COVID-19 Impacts and Updates in Morocco

COVID-19, the world's first recognized case of which was found in Morocco on March 2020, was stated by the WHO. An urgent committee was established under the finance minister, who supervises everything. The emergency was prolonged until August 10, 2020, and containment measures, including quarantine, were put in place directly. Furthermore, no foreign passenger flights or public get-togethers were allowed. Mosques and other religious buildings, as well as schools and universities, restaurants, cafeterias, and hammams, were closed as a precaution. Prices for facemasks and hydroalcoholic gels were regulated, and the division roads were controlled, according to the authorities (The World Bank, 2021).

The eruption of COVID-19 at the beginning of 2020 flashed a global pandemic for which no vaccine or treatment has been revealed, causing a real epidemic that disturbed the world's best-performing health organizations. The health crisis has encouraged households and other economic generators in Morocco to limit or cancel their operations, causing unsteadiness on many levels such as financial, social, and political levels (Habib et al., 2021). Over the pandemic, productions that contribute

considerably to the economy and employment growth in Morocco, such as tourism, hotels, transportation, textiles, agriculture, and manufacturing, have undergone significant financial losses. Because of control guidelines, many Moroccan businesses have closed, economic growth has declined, some businesses have been weakened, and others have come to an end

2.7.1.1 COVID-19 Social Impacts in Morocco

The COVID-19 pandemic has had several social impacts in Morocco, some of the most significant social impacts of the pandemic in Morocco include:

- Changes to daily life: to control the spread of the virus, the Moroccan government implemented a number of measures, including lockdowns, travel restrictions, and mandatory mask-wearing in public. These measures have disrupted many Moroccans' daily lives, including work, school, and social activities.
- Economic impacts: many businesses in Morocco have closed or experienced decreased demand as a result of the pandemic, resulting in the loss of jobs and financial hardship for many people.
- Mental health impacts: The anxiety and insecurity of the pandemic, as well as the social isolation caused by lockdown processes, have had negative impacts on the psychological health of many people in Morocco.
- Impacts on vulnerable populations: The pandemic has had uneven impacts on certain weak populations in Morocco, including seniors, those living in poverty, and those with pre-existing health conditions.
- Changes to social norms: The pandemic has triggered changes to social standards in Morocco, such as increased use of technology for communication and work, and changes to traditional social gatherings and customs.

2.7.1.2 . COVID-19 Political Impacts in Morocco

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a number of political impacts in Morocco, as it has in many other countries around the world. Some of the most significant political impacts of the pandemic in Morocco include:

- **Changes to governance:** The Moroccan government implemented several measures to control the spread of the virus, including lockdowns, travel limitations, and obligatory mask-wearing in public. These measures have required the government to take on a more active role in the daily lives of citizens, and have also led to changes in the way that government institutions operate.
- **Political opposition:** The pandemic has led to some political opposition and criticism of the government's handling of the crisis, including protests and demonstrations calling for greater transparency and accountability.
- **International relations:** The pandemic has had an impact on Morocco's international relations, as the country has had to navigate its responses to the crisis in the context of its relations with other countries. Morocco has received assistance from international organizations and foreign governments to protect its economy and stop the virus's spread.
- **Changes to political priorities:** The pandemic has caused changes to political priorities in Morocco, as the government has had to prioritize responses to the crisis and allocate resources accordingly. This has led to shifts in the focus of political discussions and decision-making.

2.7.1.3 The Impact of COVID-19 On Mental Health in Morocco

Mental health is still a sensitive subject that is neglected and not taken seriously in developing and underdeveloped nations, despite the fact that mental health became a top of interest in many developed nations and they began to acknowledge its importance. In Morocco, the healthcare sector is divided into the public and private sector which includes not-for-profit and for-profit hospitals which tend to be quite costly but have better healthcare measures than the public ones. Also, there is an acute shortage in healthcare personnel, according to the Ministry of Health of Morocco (2016), there are 7.3 doctors per 10000 inhabitants which are very far from the required amount suggested by the World Health Organization' (WHO) standard of one doctor per 650 inhabitants. Furthermore, the mental health care system also suffers from a shortage, there are only 16 general hospitals that offer psychiatric services with a total of 1725 beds allocated, and the number of practicing psychiatrists is 303 in both the public and the private sector. It is very low and unevenly distributed because generally

these psychiatrists are located in the largest cities in Morocco (Aroui et al., 2017), which puts individuals in difficult situations where traveling becomes necessary in order to receive mental care and this makes it more challenging when it requires constant check-ups. Comparing these numbers to the number of Moroccan individuals suffering from mental illnesses is alarming, according to a national survey by The Ministry of Health, close to half of the population aged 15 and above reportedly suffers from mental or psychological disorders, more than a quarter of the population deals with depression and 9 percent suffers anxiety (Kadri et al., 2010).

On March 2, 2020, the first case of Covid-19 was reported in Morocco. Shortly after that, government health officials declared an emergency, locked down the entire country, and banned all international travel.

Individuals in Morocco similarly to other countries started to show stress and anxiety responses to the new pandemic, especially after all measures and unemployment rates since a lot of job sectors in Morocco are not able to provide the ability to work from home. One study (Idrissi et al., 2020) evaluated sleep disorders and psychological distress associated with Covid-19, and showed high rates of sleep disorders more specifically insomnia (56%), anxiety (39.5%), and depression (35.6%) among Moroccans during the lockdown. Also close to 82.3% of Moroccans have an understanding that there is a relationship between sleep, depression, and anxiety disorders. Another study (Samlani et al., 2021) reported poor quality of life and well-being due to the disruption of the pandemic, especially among individuals with chronic diseases. The fact that people in Morocco are unaware that they are experiencing any psychological distress is concerning because mental health is still undervalued, which can be detrimental to individuals and society as a whole.

The pandemic has also highlighted the country's existing mental health issues and inequalities. Access to mental health services is limited, particularly in rural areas, and there is a stigma associated with mental illness that prevents many people from seeking help.

The Moroccan government has taken steps to address these issues and address the impact of the pandemic on mental health. For example, it has established a toll-free mental health hotline and has provided training to healthcare workers to better identify and treat mental health issues.

2.8 The Political Response of Morocco

2.8.1 Fiscal Policy

The government and private administrations have founded a particular fund to deal with the pandemic, which sums to approximately 3% of GDP and is sponsored by government donations and voluntary donations. This fund offers financial support for the construction of new medical amenities and household and support businesses disturbed by the pandemic (Battaglia, et al., 2021). Temporarily stopped businesses with a more than 50% reduction in turnover were allowed to reschedule their social contribution payments until June 30,2020. The unemployed workers that have registered with the pension fund and who get an unemployment allowance of 2,000 dirhams a month are given the ability to delay their debit payments until June 30,2020. Nearly one million employees from 134,000 businesses qualified for the employer paycheck transfers that happened in April of 2020. Companies and families have until September 30, 2020, to pay income taxes. Furthermore, the government has also approved speeding up the distribution of their suppliers' money to companies to assist the economy (Battaglia, et al., 2021).

The government similarly assisted families that worked in the informal economy by offering support. Under the Medical Assistance Regime (RAMED), families get a monthly sum of DRH 800-1200 (USD 80-120) as a mobile payment, and this amount varies according to the number of people in the home. Around 85% of qualified families in the informal sector had used funded services in April. As revealed in April 2020, the deadline for personal income tax filing was delayed to June 2020 and an extra compensation ceiling of 50% of the average monthly net pay for formal sector workers was set up, given by the government. On April 6, 2020, a decree-law was enacted authorizing the government to issue debt above the limits established in the 2020 Budget Act. The government announced a recovery plan on August 6, 2020, that purposes to preserve employment and economic growth. The proposal predicts DRH 120 billion, of which 90% would be provided in the form of loan guarantees to businesses and the other 10% will be used to establish a "Fund for Strategic Investment" (a capital preservation fund). This is how the Moroccan government has tried to compensate for the economic loss caused by the pandemic (Battaglia, et al., 2021).

Here are some of the key fiscal policy measures implemented in Morocco in response to the pandemic:

- **Financial assistance:** The Moroccan government has delivered financial aid to businesses and workers affected by the pandemic, including grants and loans to help businesses stay afloat and wage subsidies to help workers keep their jobs.
- **Tax relief:** The Moroccan government has implemented tax relief measures to help businesses and individuals affected by the pandemic, including temporary reductions in certain taxes, such as value-added tax and social security contributions.
- **Public spending:** The Moroccan government has increased public spending in response to the pandemic, including investments in healthcare and social protection, as well as infrastructure projects to stimulate economic activity.
- **Debt financing:** The Moroccan government has increased borrowing to finance its pandemic response and economic stimulus measures, leading to an increase in public debt.

2.8.2 Health Care Policies

The joint working commission between the Ministry of Health and the association of private clinics convened on March 18 ,2020 to talk about how private clinics would support public hospitals by mobilizing their finances. Morocco's government claimed a "Health State of Emergency" after the country's first case of COVID-19 was reported. In Morocco, the plan helped gain the attention of international parties who supported the kingdom and enhanced its financial position.

Entry points to Morocco, including airports, conducted screening throughout 2020 to further minimize the possibility of the spreading of new coronavirus in the country. A month later, all research funded by the government in Morocco was made available to the public. The research and online data in Morocco were available but most of them were paid and needed a request to access the data. The researchers and markets of Morocco couldn't benefit much.

The Moroccan government has implemented a few healthcare policies in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. Some of the key healthcare policies implemented in Morocco in response to the pandemic include:

- **Testing and tracing:** The Moroccan government has implemented measures to increase testing and tracing efforts, in order to identify and isolate cases of COVID-19. This has included the expansion of testing capacity and the deployment of mobile testing units.
- **Quarantine and isolation:** The Moroccan government has implemented quarantine and isolation measures for individuals who have tested positive for COVID-19 or who have been in close contact with confirmed cases. This has included the establishment of dedicated isolation facilities and the provision of support for individuals in quarantine or isolation.
- **Personal protective equipment:** The Moroccan government has made efforts to increase the availability of personal protective equipment (PPE) for healthcare workers and other essential workers, to reduce the risk of infection. This has included the procurement of PPE from domestic and international sources.
- **Medical treatment:** The Moroccan government has implemented measures to increase the availability of medical treatment for COVID-19 patients, including the expansion of hospital capacity and the deployment of mobile hospitals.
- **Public health campaigns:** The Moroccan government has launched public health campaigns to educate the public about COVID-19 and to promote preventive measures, such as mask-wearing

2.8.3 Job Loss Management

The Moroccan government has applied several procedures to adopt the issue of job loss in reaction to COVID-19. Some of the most important measures applied in Morocco to manage job loss and unemployment due to the pandemic include:

- **Financial assistance:** The Moroccan government has provided financial aid to industries and workers affected by the pandemic, including grants and loans to help businesses stay afloat and wage subsidies to help employees preserve their positions.

- **Unemployment benefits:** The Moroccan government has increased the availability of unemployment benefits for people who lost their jobs because of the pandemic. This has included the extension of benefits to workers who are not normally qualified, as well as increases in benefit amounts.
- **Training and retraining:** The Moroccan government has implemented measures to support the training and retraining of workers who have lost their jobs due to the pandemic, to help them transition to new employment opportunities. This has included the founding of training programs and the provision of financial assistance for training costs.
- **Labor market policies:** The Moroccan government has applied a variety of labor market policies to support employment and reduce the impact of job loss due to the pandemic, including measures to promote hiring and to improve the competitiveness of Moroccan businesses.
- **Economic stimulus measures:** The Moroccan government has implemented economic stimulus measures, such as investments in infrastructure and support for businesses, to stimulate economic activity and create new employment opportunities.

Furthermore, some of the largest corporations such as oil refining, and leather goods corporations have started a new initiative to grant jobs to 70% of the people who were left without jobs in 2020. Many plastic and food industries in Rabat and Tangier have developed employment plans and given a lot of jobs to people in November 2020 (The World Bank, 2021).

2.8.4 Smart Lockdowns

The Moroccan government has implemented several lockdown measures to handle COVID-19. These measures, which are also sometimes referred to as "smart lockdowns," have aimed to control the extent of the virus while minimizing the economic and social impacts of more extensive lockdowns. Some of the key features of the smart lockdowns applied in Morocco in response to the pandemic include:

- **Targeted measures:** The Moroccan government has implemented lockdowns in specific areas or sectors, rather than nationwide lockdowns, to minimize the economic and social impacts of the measures.

- Gradual easing: The Moroccan government has applied a gradual easing of lockdown measures, to allow businesses and other activities to return slowly and to reduce the risk of a resurgence of the virus.
- Health and safety measures: The Moroccan government has implemented a range of health and safety measures, like mandatory mask-wearing and social distancing, to reduce the virus's transmission risk.
- Support for affected businesses and workers: The Moroccan government has provided financial assistance to businesses and workers affected by the lockdowns, to help them cope with the economic impacts of the measures.
- Communication and outreach: The Moroccan government has made efforts to communicate with the public about the lockdowns and the reasons for them and has worked with local authorities and community leaders to ensure that the measures are implemented effectively and fairly.

2.8.5 Political Stability

Morocco's political vigilance and preparedness manifested itself as a process of consolidating power in the office of the appointed prime minister while weakening democratic institutions, organized socio-political dissent, and civil society.

It is difficult to assess the political stability of Morocco during times of crisis, as the situation can vary depending on the specific crisis and the specific circumstances of the country. Morocco has a long history of political stability, with a constitutional monarchy that has been in place for several decades.

However, the COVID-19 pandemic has presented challenges and stresses to the political system, as it has in many other countries around the world.

- Economic impacts: Many businesses in Morocco have closed down or seen a drop in demand as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, leaving many people struggling to make ends meet. This could lead to political and societal instability.
- Political opposition: Political resistance and criticism of the government's response to the pandemic have led to rallies and marches demanding greater openness and accountability. This could affect political stability.

- Changes to governance: The Moroccan government has had to implement a number of measures to control the spread of the virus, including lockdowns, travel restrictions, and

2.8.6 Use Of Media

The media can be very important during crises, as it can shape public opinion and aid communication. Moroccan media has reported on the outbreak and the government's response.

Here is the role of media in Morocco during the covid 19 crisis:

- Providing accurate and up-to-date information: The media in Morocco has provided the public with accurate and up-to-date information about the pandemic, including information about the spread of the virus, the government's response, and preventive measures that individuals can take.
- Promoting public health messages: The media in Morocco has played a role in promoting public health messages related to the pandemic, such as the importance of mask-wearing and social distancing, and has provided information about how to protect oneself and others from the virus.
- Highlighting the experiences of those affected: The media in Morocco has highlighted the experiences of those affected by the pandemic.
- Facilitating communication with the government: The government has used press conferences and other media appearances to inform Moroccans about the pandemic.
- Morocco has used Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram to communicate pandemic information, express feelings, and interact. Social media has been used in many ways in Morocco during the COVID-19 pandemic here are some of them :

Sharing information: Social media has been used to share information about the pandemic, including news articles, statistics, and public health messages. This has helped to keep the public informed about the situation and the government's response.

Expressing opinions and emotions: Social media has provided a platform for people in Morocco to express their opinions and emotions about the pandemic, including their concerns, frustrations, and support for those affected.

Connecting with others: Social media has provided a way for people in Morocco to connect with others during the pandemic, especially when physical distancing measures were in place. This has helped to maintain social connections and support networks during a time of isolation and uncertainty.

Providing a source of entertainment and distraction: Social media has also provided a source of entertainment and distraction for people in Morocco during the pandemic, including through the sharing of memes, jokes, and other forms of online content.

2.9 Political Aspects of Morocco During COVID 19

- **State of Emergency:** In response to the epidemic, Morocco announced a state of emergency in March 2020, which was repeatedly prolonged. The state of emergency allows the government to lockdown, restrict travel, and ban public gatherings.
- **Political Unrest:** Protests about the government's response to the pandemic have erupted in Morocco. The administration has been accused of failing to support pandemic victims and solve underlying social and economic difficulties that have been aggravated by the catastrophe.
- **Diplomatic Relations:** Morocco's diplomatic relations have been affected by the pandemic. Some saw Morocco's normalization of relations with Israel during the pandemic as an attempt to deflect attention from domestic issues and boost the government's popularity.

Here are some of the ways that Morocco's diplomatic relations have been affected:

1. **Relations with Spain:** The pandemic has strained Morocco-Spain relations, particularly over migration. Morocco closed its borders with Spain in May 2020, canceling many flights and suspending tourism.

2. Relations with France: The pandemic also affected Morocco's relations with France. France has criticized Morocco's decision to postpone local elections due to the pandemic.
3. Relations with the United States: The pandemic improved Morocco-US relations. Morocco celebrated the US's recognition of its sovereignty over Western Sahara in December 2020.

2.10 Moroccan Monarchy's Diplomatic Response to COVID-19: Prioritizing Solidarity, Regional Leadership, and Economic Partnerships

- **Emphasis on Solidarity:** The Moroccan monarchy has emphasized the importance of solidarity and cooperation with other countries during the pandemic. King Mohammed VI has made public statements calling for a united global response to the crisis and highlighting the need for international cooperation in the fight against the virus. Morocco has been actively involved in international efforts to combat the pandemic. The country has participated in several international conferences and meetings aimed at developing strategies for containing the spread of the virus and supporting countries in need.
- **Regional Leadership:** Morocco has taken a leadership role in the region in response to the pandemic, providing medical and financial assistance to other African countries and working with regional organizations to coordinate a unified response to the crisis. Morocco has worked closely with regional organizations to coordinate a unified response to the pandemic. The country has participated in meetings and conferences with organizations such as the African Union and the Arab League, helping to develop regional strategies for containing the spread of the virus.
- **Focus on Economic Partnerships:** The Moroccan monarchy has prioritized economic partnerships with other countries during the pandemic, recognizing the importance of maintaining trade and commerce in the face of global economic challenges. This has included initiatives to strengthen economic ties with countries such as France and the United States.
- **Support for Diplomatic Efforts:** The monarchy has supported diplomatic efforts to address the pandemic, including participating in international

conferences and working with other countries to develop strategies for containing the spread of the virus. Morocco has provided significant humanitarian assistance to countries in need during the pandemic. This includes medical supplies and equipment, as well as financial support to organizations and initiatives working to address the pandemic. Morocco has also established a \$1 billion fund to support African countries in their fight against the virus.



CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND DATA ANALYSIS

3.1 Research Or Study Design

The strategy that is implemented while carrying out a research study is referred to as the research or study design. It consists of the framework for gathering and analyzing data, in addition to the methodology that was utilized to provide an answer to the research question.

The research I conducted was descriptive in nature. This layout was used to describe and assess the covid 19 pandemic in Morocco and the response that the country made to it. Data is gathered through interviews, questionnaires, or direct observation, and the results are summarized in a written report at the end of my thesis.

Qualitative research was also a part of my study. This is a type of research method that is used to learn more about how people act, what they go through, and how they interact with each other. It includes collecting and analyzing data that is not a number, like text, images, or video, and figuring out what the data means.

The research design is a critical aspect of any research study, as it determines the quality and reliability of the data collected, and the extent to which the findings can be generalized to other populations or situations. A well-designed research study can provide valuable insights and contribute to the advancement of knowledge in a particular field.

3.2 Study Population and Sample

The study population for my thesis would be the entire population of Morocco, which has been affected by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Due to time, resource, and logistical constraints, it may not be possible to examine the entire population; therefore, a sample of almost 300 – 400 people was selected from the population. To ensure that the findings can be generalized to the community, the sample would be representative of the population.

The sample for this thesis could include a range of stakeholders involved in the pandemic response in Morocco, such as healthcare workers, policymakers, civil society organizations, and normal citizens. The sample could also include specific regions or cities that were particularly affected by the pandemic.

To be more specific, any Moroccan citizen who is over 18 years old and lived in Morocco during the covid 19 pandemic and are university students, working professionals, policy makers and healthcare workers can take the survey and be a part of the sample for my research.

3.3 Data Collection Tools

Research using qualitative methods can offer extremely helpful insights into the experiences and points of view of individuals and communities that have been impacted by the crisis, and it can also inform the measures that have been taken in terms of policy and public health.

A survey can be a useful tool for collecting data on the perceptions and experiences of participants regarding the monarchy's role in attaining stability in Morocco during the Covid-19 pandemic. A large and varied sample of participants, including citizens, healthcare personnel, policymakers, and civil society organizations, can be gathered through a well-designed survey. This data can be quantitatively and qualitatively analyzed to provide insights into the monarchy's response to the pandemic and its impact on the country's stability. The survey results can also be used to identify areas of response strength and vulnerability and to inform future policy decisions regarding crisis management. Therefore a survey can be a useful method for research aimed at explaining the monarchy's role in attaining stability during crises such as the Covid-19 pandemic.

The descriptive analysis field tool summarized and described survey responses. Survey replies can provide demographics like age, gender, occupation, and location. The comments could also be evaluated to discover participants perspectives and experiences of the monarchy's role in Morocco's COVID-19 epidemic stability.

3.4 Analysis Of the Study

The following steps can be used in order to analyze the study:

1. Review the research questions and objectives: Reviewing the study's research questions and goals can help clarify its focus. Possible topics for the survey include the efficiency of the monarchy's response to the Covid-19 outbreak in Morocco, as well as the role the monarchy played in bringing about stability during the crisis.
2. Evaluate the research design and methodology: The sample size, sampling strategy, data collection methods, and statistical analyses employed in a study can all be analyzed by reviewing its research design and methodology. Data from participants like normal citizens, healthcare personnel, policymakers, and civil society organizations could be gathered through surveys as part of the research concept and methodology. Descriptive statistical methods could be applied to the acquired data to summarize and characterize it.
3. Examine the data: Examining the data gathered in the study is necessary in order to assure its completeness, accuracy, and consistency throughout. Additionally, the data ought to be examined for any outliers or anomalies.
4. Conduct statistical analysis: the data collected in the study could be analyzed using statistical methods such as descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. I used the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) program to achieve the research objectives.
5. Understand the results: The findings of the study must be interpreted within the context of the research questions and the project's overall objectives.

To sum up, the results of the study's analysis should provide information on the role that the monarchy played in achieving stability in Morocco throughout the Covid-19 epidemic. To guarantee the accuracy and dependability of the facts, the study ought to be carried out utilizing strategies that are exacting and logical.

3.5 Hypotheses Of the Thesis

1. The monarchy played a key part in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic in Morocco: The thesis presumes that the actions and policies of the monarchy were crucial to reducing the spread of the virus and keeping stability in the country.

2. The monarchy's response was effective: The thesis operates under the assumption that the measures put into place by the monarchy were effective in attaining the objectives they were designed to accomplish. These aims include lowering the number of COVID-19 cases and minimizing the pandemic's effects on the economy and society.
3. The Moroccan context is unique: The theory assumes that Morocco's unique political, economic, and social conditions impacted the monarchy's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
4. The Moroccan public supports the monarchy's response: The thesis implies that Moroccans generally support the monarchy's COVID-19 pandemic response, which may have helped maintain social cohesion and stability.

3.6 Introduction for the data analysis

This survey which included 266 respondents, with 64.7% of them being female and 66.6% aged 18–34, aimed to collect data on Morocco's COVID-19 epidemic

When asked if they were pleased with how the government controlled the pandemic, most people (76.5%) said yes. Similarly, a large percentage (68.83%) agreed that they trusted the information provided by the government about Covid-19. Most respondents (68.6%) also felt that they had enough information about the virus.

When asked about the impact of Covid-19 on Morocco, almost half (56.5%) agreed that it caused a big problem for the country. However, many respondents (66.1%) also felt that they still felt safe and stable in Morocco despite the crisis.

The majority of respondents (67.8%) had to change their routines or how they go about their daily tasks due to Covid-19. Additionally, a significant number of respondents (49.8%) reported experiencing shortages of essential supplies such as toilet paper, hand sanitizer, and masks because of the pandemic.

Regarding financial support, a medium percentage (56.8%) agreed that the government had supported them or someone they know financially in case they had become unemployed due to Covid-19.

Finally, when it came to accessing medical care during the pandemic, the majority (64.9%) agreed that it was easy to access medical care virtually through virtual appointments. However, some respondents (13.9%) reported having difficulty accessing medical care virtually due to technical issues.

In summary, the survey responses suggest that the Covid-19 pandemic significantly impacted Morocco, with many people experiencing changes to their daily routines and shortages of essential supplies. However, respondents generally felt satisfied with the government's response and trusted the information provided about Covid-19. The majority also felt that they had access to financial support if needed and that accessing medical care virtually was easy.

3.7 Tables, Charts, And Analysis Profile of Respondents

Table 1. Gender of respondents

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	93	35%
Female	172	64.7%
Other	1	0.3%
Total	266	100%

Table 2. Educational level of respondents

Education level	Frequency	Percentage
High school	36	13.5%
Bachelor	135	50.8%
Master	59	22.2%
PHD	36	13.5%
Total	266	100%

Table 3. Age of respondents

Age	Frequency	Percentage
18-24	67	25.2%
25-34	110	41.4%
35-44	52	19.5%
45 and above	37	13.9%
Total	266	100%

Question 1

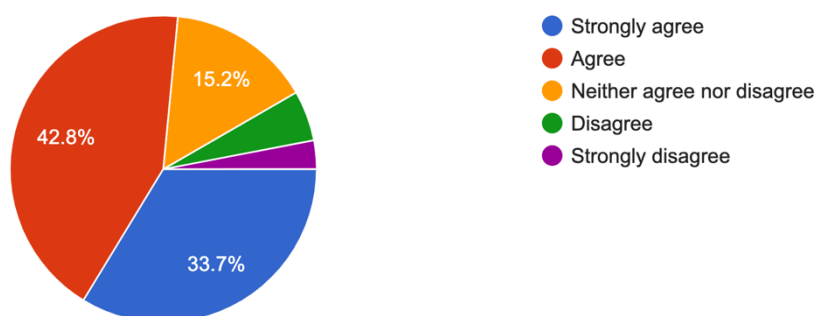
You are satisfied with the government's response to Covid-19 pandemic

Table 4. Responses of question one

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	89	33.7%
Agree	113	42.8%
Neither agree nor disagree	40	15.2%
Disagree	14	5.3%
Strongly disagree	8	3%
Total	264	100%

You are satisfied with the government's response to Covid-19 pandemic

264 responses



*Figure 1. Satisfaction rates with the government's response to the pandemic *own resource**

- A majority of respondents, 76.5% (combining "strongly agree" and "agree" categories), are satisfied with the government's response to Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco.
- A relatively small percentage, 8.3% (combining "disagree" and "strongly disagree" categories), are not satisfied with the government's response.
- 15.2% of respondents chose the "neither agree nor disagree" option, indicating that they are neutral towards the government's response to Covid-19 pandemic.

The overall satisfaction rate is relatively high, which suggests that the Moroccan government has been effective in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic. However, it is worth noting that a significant minority of respondents expressed dissatisfaction, which suggests that there may be areas for improvement in the government's response.

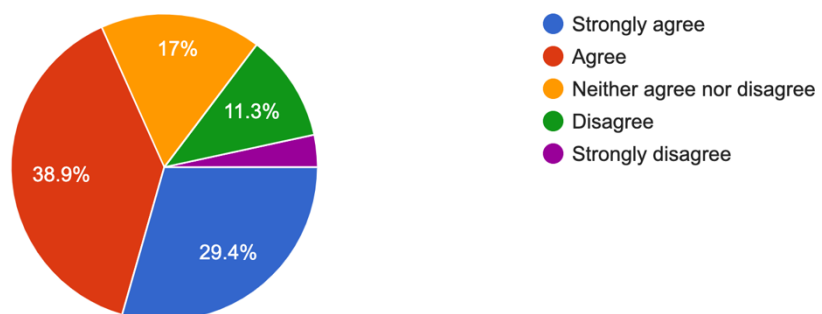
Question 2

you trust the information from the government about Covid-19.

Table 5. Responses of question two

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	78	29.4%
Agree	103	38.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	45	17%
Disagree	30	11.3%
Strongly disagree	9	3.4%
Total	265	100%

You trust in the information from the government about Covid-19
265 responses



*Figure 2. trust rates in the information from the government about covid-19. *own resource**

Based on the survey responses, a majority of people (68.3%) either strongly agree or agree that they trust the information from the government about COVID-19. A significant minority (28.3%) either disagree or strongly disagree with this statement, and a smaller proportion (17%) are neutral or unsure. Overall, it appears that a majority of people have trust in the government's communication regarding COVID-19,

although there is some degree of skepticism or uncertainty among a significant minority.

Question 3

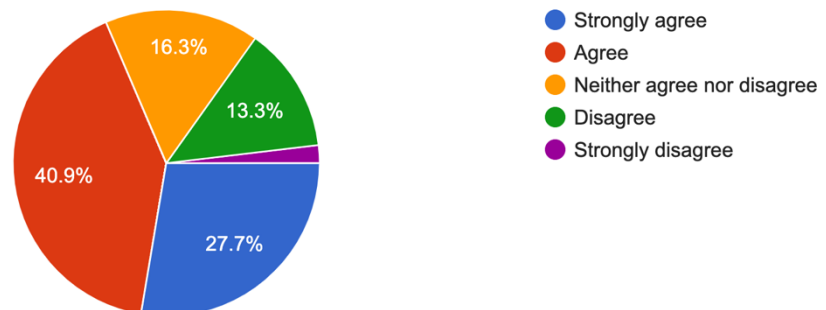
You feel that you have enough information about Covid-19

Table 6. Responses of question three

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	73	27.7%
Agree	108	40.9%
Neither agree nor disagree	43	16.3%
Disagree	35	13.3%
Strongly disagree	5	1.9%
Total	264	100%

You feel that you have enough information about Covid-19

264 responses



*Figure 3. Feeling rates about having enough information about covid-19 *own resource**

Here's a more detailed analysis of the survey responses regarding whether people feel they have enough information about COVID-19:

- Strongly agree (27.7%): These respondents strongly believe that they have enough information about COVID-19. They likely feel well-informed and confident in their understanding of the situation.

- Agree (40.9%): These respondents agree that they have enough information about COVID-19, but perhaps not as strongly as those who selected "strongly agree." They may still have some questions or concerns but generally feel informed enough to navigate the situation.
- Neither agree nor disagree (16.3%): These respondents are neutral or unsure about whether they have enough information about COVID-19. They may feel that they have some information but are unsure if it's enough, or they may be unsure about what information they need to feel fully informed.
- Disagree (13.3%): These respondents feel that they do not have enough information about COVID-19. They may feel confused, frustrated, or concerned about the situation and the information available to them.
- Strongly disagree (1.9%): These respondents strongly believe that they do not have enough information about COVID-19.

So the majority of respondents feel that they have enough information about COVID-19, but a significant minority are still unsure or feel that they don't .

Question 4

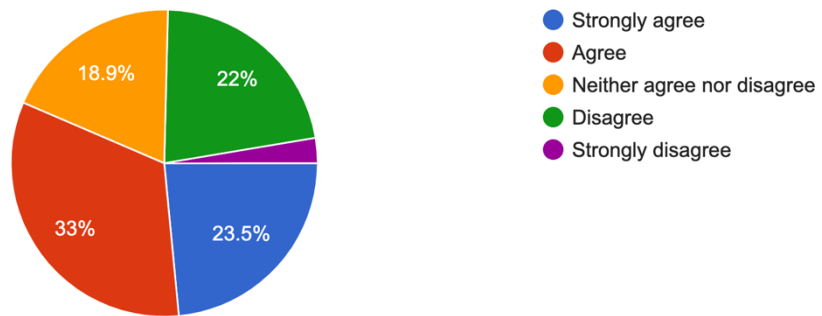
You believe that Covid-19 caused a big problem for Morocco

Table 7. Responses of question four

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	62	23.5%
Agree	87	33%
Neither agree nor disagree	50	18.9%
Disagree	58	22%
Strongly disagree	7	2.7%
Total	264	100%

You believe that Covid-19 caused a big problem for Morocco

264 responses



*Figure 4. Rates about covid-19 causing a problem for Morocco. *own resource**

Here is an analysis of the survey responses about whether people believe that COVID-19 caused a big problem for Morocco:

- Strongly agree (23.5%): These respondents strongly believe that COVID-19 caused a big problem for Morocco.
- Agree (33%): These respondents agree that COVID-19 caused a big problem for Morocco, but perhaps not as strongly as those who selected "strongly agree"
- Neither agree nor disagree (18.9%): These respondents may see both positive and negative aspects of the pandemic's impact on the country, or they may not have enough information to form a strong opinion.
- Disagree (22%): These respondents may see the pandemic as having had a relatively minor impact on the country, or they may believe that other matters are more important.
- Strongly disagree (2.7%): These respondents likely see the pandemic as having no impact on the country.

Question 5

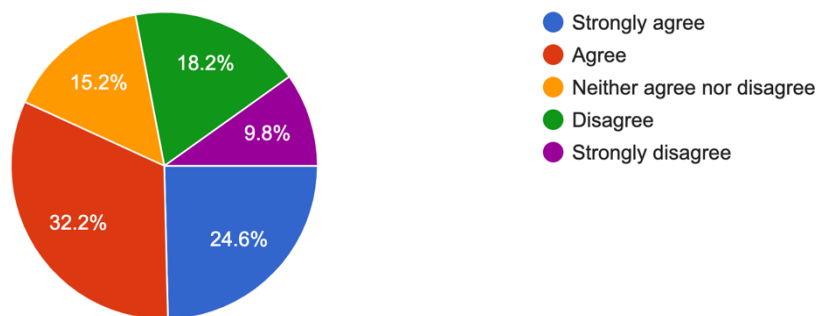
The government had supported you, or someone you know financially in case they had become unemployed due to Covid-19

Table 8. Responses of question five

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	65	24.6%
Agree	85	32.2%
Neither agree nor disagree	40	15.2%
Disagree	48	18.2%
Strongly disagree	26	9.8%
Total	264	100%

The government had supported you, or someone you know financially in case they had become unemployed due to Covid-19

264 responses



*Figure 5. Rates about the support of the government for the citizens. *own resource**

Here's a more detailed statistical analysis of the survey responses regarding whether the government had supported respondents or someone they know financially in case they had become unemployed due to COVID-19:

- Strongly agree (24.6%): These respondents strongly believe that the government had provided financial support to them or someone they know who became unemployed due to COVID-19. They likely feel that the government has done a good job in supporting those affected by the pandemic.

- Agree (32.2%): These respondents agree that the government had provided financial support to them or someone they know who became unemployed due to COVID-19, but perhaps not as strongly as those who selected "strongly agree." They may have received some support themselves or heard of others who did, but also may be aware of some limitations or issues with the support provided.
- Neither agree nor disagree (15.2%): These respondents are neutral or unsure about whether the government had provided financial support to them or someone they know who became unemployed due to COVID-19. They may not have enough information or may not have personally experienced or known someone who received support.
- Disagree (18.2%): These respondents do not believe that the government had provided financial support to them or someone they know who became unemployed due to COVID-19. They may feel that the support provided was inadequate or that they or someone they know were not eligible for support.
- Strongly disagree (9.8%): These respondents strongly believe that the government had not provided financial support to them or someone they know who became unemployed due to COVID-19. They likely feel that the government has not done enough to support those affected by the pandemic.

Overall, just over half of respondents (56.8%) agree or strongly agree that the government had provided financial support to them or someone they know who became unemployed due to COVID-19. However, a significant minority (28%) either disagree or strongly disagree, indicating that there may be some dissatisfaction or concerns about the government's support measures. It's worth noting that the impact of COVID-19 on employment and the effectiveness of government support measures may vary widely depending on factors such as industry, location, and personal circumstances.

Question 6

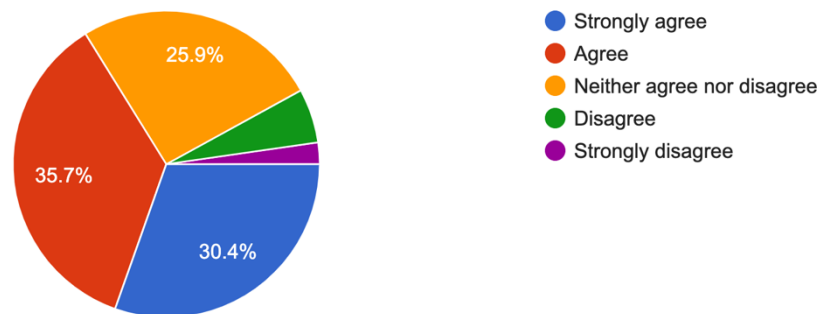
You still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis

Table 9. Responses of question six

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	80	30.4%
Agree	94	35.7%
Neither agree nor disagree	68	25.9%
Disagree	15	5.7%
Strongly disagree	6	2.3%
Total	263	100%

You still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis

263 responses



*Figure 6. Rates about feeling safe and stable despite of the crises. *own resource**

Here's an analysis of the survey responses regarding whether respondents still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis:

- Strongly agree (30.4%): These respondents strongly believe that they still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis. They likely feel that the government and other institutions have done a good job in handling the crisis and providing support to those affected.
- Agree (35.7%): These respondents agree that they still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis, but perhaps not as strongly as those who selected "strongly agree." They may have had some concerns or difficulties

during the crisis, but still feel that overall, Morocco remained a safe and stable place to be.

- Neither agree nor disagree (25.9%): These respondents are neutral or unsure about whether they still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis. They may have mixed feelings or may not have had a clear enough experience to form an opinion.
- Disagree (5.7%): These respondents do not believe that they still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis. They may have experienced significant difficulties or safety concerns during the crisis, or may have concerns about the government's handling of the situation.
- Strongly disagree (2.3%): These respondents strongly believe that they did not feel safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis. They likely had significant safety concerns or experienced significant difficulties during the crisis.

Overall, a majority of respondents (66.1%) agree or strongly agree that they still felt safe and stable in Morocco even though it was a crisis. However, a significant minority (8%) either disagree or strongly disagree, indicating that there may be some concerns or challenges related to safety and stability during times of crisis in Morocco. It's worth noting that perceptions of safety and stability may vary widely depending on factors such as location, personal circumstances, and the nature of the crisis itself.

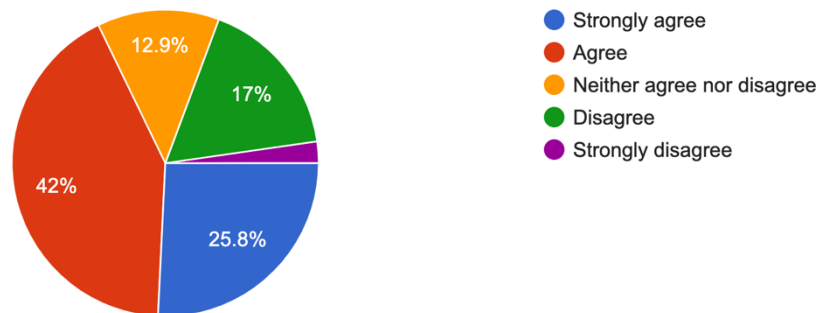
Question 7

You had to change your usual routines or the way you go about your daily tasks because of Covid-19

Table 10. Responses of question seven

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	68	25.8%
Agree	111	42%
Neither agree nor disagree	34	12.9%
Disagree	45	17%
Strongly disagree	6	2.3%
Total	264	100%

You had to change your usual routines or the way you go about your daily tasks because of Covid-19
264 responses



*Figure 7. Rates about changing in routines due to the crises . *own resource**

Here's an analysis of the survey responses regarding changes to respondents' usual routines or daily tasks due to Covid-19:

- Strongly agree (25.8%): These respondents strongly agree that they had to change their usual routines or the way they go about their daily tasks because of Covid-19. They likely had to adapt to new restrictions or precautions in order to stay safe and comply with government regulations.
- Agree (42%): These respondents agree that they had to change their usual routines or daily tasks due to Covid-19, but perhaps not as strongly as those who selected "strongly agree." They may have experienced some disruption or changes in their daily lives, but were able to adapt relatively easily.
- Neither agree nor disagree (12.9%): These respondents are neutral or unsure about whether they had to change their usual routines or daily tasks due to Covid-19. They may not have experienced significant changes or may not have noticed any major differences in their daily lives.
- Disagree (17%): These respondents do not believe that they had to change their usual routines or daily tasks due to Covid-19. They may have been able to continue with their usual routines relatively unchanged, or may not have taken the pandemic seriously enough to make changes.
- Strongly disagree (2.3%): These respondents strongly believe that they did not have to change their usual routines or daily tasks due to Covid-19. They likely

did not take the pandemic seriously or may not have been significantly impacted by government regulations and restrictions.

Overall, the majority of respondents (67.8%) agree or strongly agree that they had to change their usual routines or daily tasks due to Covid-19. This indicates that the pandemic had a significant impact on people's daily lives and routines in Morocco.

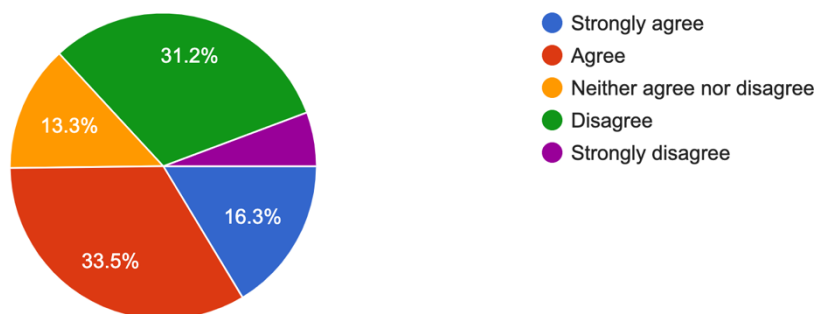
Question 8

You have experienced shortages of essential supplies (e.g: toilet paper, hand sanitizer, masks) because of the pandemic

Table 11. Responses of question eight

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	43	16.3%
Agree	88	33.5%
Neither agree nor disagree	35	13.3%
Disagree	82	31.2%
Strongly disagree	15	5.7%
Total	263	100%

You have experienced shortages of essential supplies (e.g: toilet paper, hand sanitizer , masks) because of the pandemic
263 responses



*Figure 8. Rates about experiencing shortages of essentials due to the crises. *own resource**

Here's an analysis of the survey responses regarding experiencing shortages of essential supplies due to the pandemic:

- Strongly agree (16.3%): These respondents strongly agree that they have experienced shortages of essential supplies (such as toilet paper, hand sanitizer, and masks) because of the pandemic. They likely had difficulty finding these supplies in stores or online and may have had to resort to alternatives or rationing.
- Agree (35.5%): These respondents agree that they have experienced shortages of essential supplies due to the pandemic, but perhaps not as strongly as those who selected "strongly agree." They may have had some difficulty finding certain supplies or experienced occasional shortages, but were able to find alternatives or make do.
- Neither agree nor disagree (13.3%): These respondents are neutral or unsure about whether they have experienced shortages of essential supplies due to the pandemic. They may not have noticed any significant shortages or may have been able to find everything they needed without difficulty.
- Disagree (31.2%): These respondents do not believe that they have experienced shortages of essential supplies due to the pandemic. They likely did not have difficulty finding these supplies or may not have been as impacted by shortages as others.
- Strongly disagree (5.7%): These respondents strongly believe that they have not experienced shortages of essential supplies due to the pandemic. They likely did not have difficulty finding these supplies or may have had a stockpile of essential supplies before the pandemic began.

Overall, the majority of respondents (51.8%) agree or strongly agree that they have experienced shortages of essential supplies due to the pandemic. This indicates that there have been some difficulties in accessing these supplies in Morocco during the pandemic.

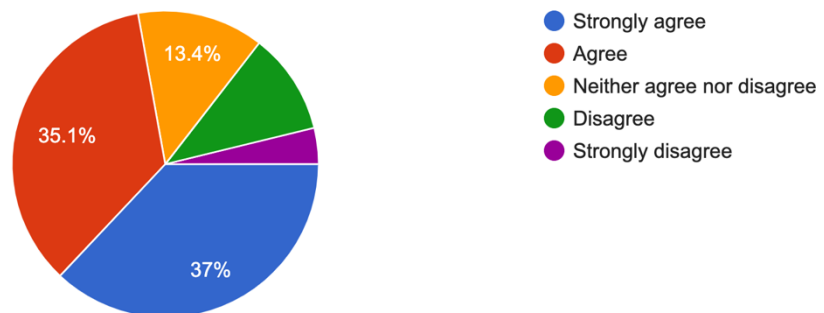
Question 9

The government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic

Table 12. Responses of question nine

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	97	37%
Agree	92	35.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	35	13.4%
Disagree	28	10.7%
Strongly disagree	10	3.8%
Total	262	100%

The government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic
262 responses



*Figure 9. Rates about how the government handled providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic. *own resource**

Here's an analysis of the survey responses regarding the government's performance in providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic:

- Strongly agree (37%): These respondents strongly believe that the government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic. They likely had no issues accessing these supplies and feel that the government did an excellent job in providing them to the public.
- Agree (35.1%): These respondents agree that the government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic, but perhaps not as

strongly as those who selected "strongly agree." They may have had some issues accessing these supplies or noticed occasional shortages, but overall feel that the government did a decent job in providing them to the public.

- Neither agree nor disagree (13.4%): These respondents are neutral or unsure about whether the government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic. They may not have noticed any significant issues in accessing these supplies or may have mixed feelings about the government's performance.
- Disagree (10.7%): These respondents do not believe that the government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic. They likely had difficulty accessing these supplies or noticed significant shortages, and feel that the government could have done better in providing them to the public.
- Strongly disagree (3.8%): These respondents strongly believe that the government did not do a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic. They likely had significant issues accessing these supplies and feel that the government did a poor job in providing them to the public.

Overall, the majority of respondents (72.1%) agree or strongly agree that the government did a good job providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic. This indicates that many respondents feel that the government was effective in providing these essential supplies to the public during the pandemic.

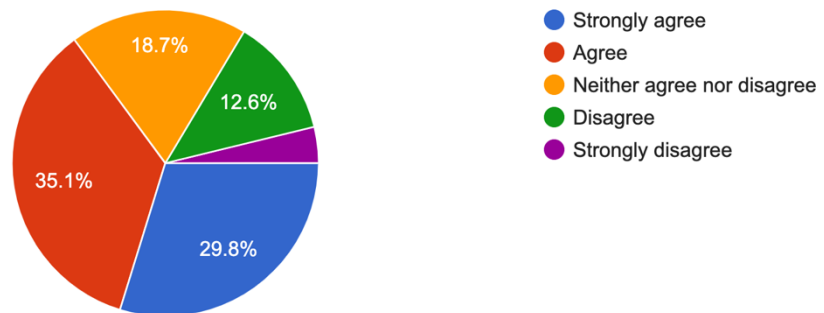
Question 10

It was easy to access medical care (E.g : virtual appointments) in case of need

Table 13. Responses of question ten

Response	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly agree	78	29.8%
Agree	92	35.1%
Neither agree nor disagree	49	18.7%
Disagree	33	12.6%
Strongly disagree	10	3.8%
Total	262	100%

It was easy to access medical care (E.g : virtual appointments) in case of need
262 responses



*Figure 10. Rates about the easiness of accessing medical care in case of need. . *own resource**

Here is a detailed analysis for each response option:

- Strongly agree: 29.8% of participants strongly agreed that it was easy to access medical care in case of need.
- Agree: 35.1% of participants agreed that it was easy to access medical care in case of need.
- Neither agree nor disagree: 18.7% of participants neither agreed nor disagreed that it was easy to access medical care in case of need.
- Disagree: 12.6% of participants disagreed that it was easy to access medical care in case of need.
- Strongly disagree: 3.8% of participants strongly disagreed that it was easy to access medical care in case of need.

The majority of participants either agreed or strongly agreed that it was easy to access medical care in case of need, with a total of 64.9% of participants falling into these categories. A significant minority of participants either disagreed or strongly disagreed with this statement, with a total of 16.4% of participants falling into these categories. The remaining 18.7% of participants neither agreed nor disagreed, indicating a level of uncertainty about their experiences with accessing medical care during the pandemic.

It's worth noting that the question specifically mentioned virtual appointments, which suggests that participants' responses may have been influenced by their access to technology or their comfort with virtual appointments..

3.8 Interview Questions and Responses

During interviews, participants are given the opportunity to discuss their thoughts and experiences, which ultimately leads to a more in-depth comprehension. As part of my thesis research, I conducted interviews with a variety of Moroccan citizens. This study examined how the Moroccan monarchy maintained peace and order during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Predetermined questions led the interviews to ensure data uniformity. Government officials, doctors, community leaders, and normal people were interviewed.

The gathered data from the interviews were analyzed using the method of thematic analysis. The purpose of the analysis was to identify common themes, patterns, and viewpoints concerning the monarchy's role in attaining stability during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Overall, the interview data presented in this thesis provides valuable insights into the success of the Moroccan monarchy in achieving stability during the Covid-19 pandemic. The findings highlight the importance of strong leadership in crisis management and the role of the monarchy in achieving stability during challenging times.

Here are the questions that I have used for my interviews:

1. How satisfied are you with the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco?
2. How much do you trust the information provided by the government about Covid-19 in Morocco?
3. Do you feel that you have had enough information about Covid-19 in Morocco? If not,

What information do you feel is lacking?

4. In your opinion, how big of a problem has Covid-19 caused for Morocco?

5. Have you or someone you know received financial support from the government in case of unemployment due to Covid-19 in Morocco? If so, how helpful was it?
6. Despite the crisis, do you still feel safe and stable living in Morocco? If not, what concerns do you have?
7. How well do you think the government provided masks and sanitizers during the Covid 19 pandemic in Morocco?

My interview subject was chosen by random sampling and had the following characteristics:

1. A 50-year-old Moroccan doctor
2. A 38-year-old Moroccan taxi driver
3. A 30-year-old Moroccan housewife
4. A 25-year-old Moroccan master's student

I have gathered their responses and summarized them as follows:

- The first interviewer
1. As a doctor, I believe that the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco has been satisfactory. The government has implemented various measures such as lockdowns, curfews, and social distancing protocols to help control the spread of the virus.
 2. I have some faith in the information supplied by the government. As a physician, I have access to more precise and comprehensive information regarding the pandemic. Nonetheless, I believe the government has done a decent job of informing the public about the severity of the virus and the precautions that must be taken.
 3. As a doctor, I think that the government has provided enough information about Covid-19 in Morocco. But there may be gaps in information that the public is not aware of.
 4. Morocco's healthcare and economy have suffered from COVID-19. The virus has strained medical resources, while the economic recession has caused many job losses and financial suffering.

5. As a doctor, I've witnessed how COVID-19 affects livelihoods. Some of my patients have received government financial assistance for unemployment due to COVID-19, which has helped during these difficult times.
6. Morocco is safe and stable despite the crises. I worry about the pandemic's impact on vulnerable communities and its long-term implications on the economy and society.
7. The Moroccan government has provided masks and sanitizers well throughout the COVID-19 outbreak. As a doctor, I have seen these resources offered to the public to help stop the infection.

- The second interviewer

1. As a taxi driver, I think the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco has been somewhat satisfactory. While they have taken measures to control the spread of the virus, such as implementing curfews and closing down certain businesses, I feel that more could have been done to support the small business owners who have been hit hard by the pandemic.
2. I doubt Morocco's government's Covid-19 information. Virus virulence and treatment efficacy have been disputed. As a cab driver, I try to follow regulatory requirements and safeguard myself and my passengers, but I also conduct my own research to stay up to date.
3. I think that Morocco's government hasn't supplied enough Covid-19 information. Public misunderstanding and misinformation make it hard to know what to believe. The government should disclose the newest research and treatment alternatives.
4. I'm sad to say that Morocco has suffered economically from COVID-19. Since the pandemic, my taxi business has dropped. I'm losing business since many of my usual customers are unemployed or struggling.
5. I know several friends who have obtained government assistance for Covid-19-related unemployment. I've heard the support has helped with finances during these hard times.
6. I feel safe in Morocco, but I worry about the pandemic's long-term effects on the economy and society. As a taxi driver, I worry about my business's future.

7. During the COVID-19 outbreak in Morocco, the government provided masks and sanitizers well. Masks and hand sanitizer are in my taxi and offered to the public. However, I believe more could be done to provide these essentials to everyone.

- The third interviewer

1. As a housewife, I think Morocco's government has handled the COVID-19 outbreak well. They have helped people infected by the virus and controlled its spread. I think more should have been done to help vulnerable groups including the elderly and those with chronic illnesses.

2. I trust Morocco's government Covid-19 information. And I do obey official guidelines to protect my family.

3. The Moroccan government has supplied enough Covid-19 information. They have updated the situation often and been transparent. However, misinformation and confusion persist, making it hard to know what to believe.

4. I think that Morocco's economy has suffered from Covid-19. As a housewife, I've seen how the pandemic affected my community. Many businesses have closed, and people are struggling. As my children have had to switch to remote learning, I worry about the pandemic's impact on education.

5. No one I know has received government unemployment assistance due to COVID-19. I think financial support would help those who lost their employment or are suffering.

6. I think that Morocco is safe and stable despite the crises. Masks and social isolation protect me and my family from the infection. But The pandemic's long-term implications on the economy and society worry me.

7. The Moroccan government has provided masks and sanitizers well throughout the COVID-19 outbreak. Masks and hand sanitizer are in my home and supplied to the public. I think more could be done to make these essentials available to everyone.

- The fourth interviewer

1. As a master's student, I think Morocco's official response to the COVID-19 pandemic has been okay. The government's virus control procedures have been inconsistently implemented. More could have been done to help healthcare and education, in my opinion.

2. I trust Morocco's government Covid-19 information. I also use the World Health Organization and credible news channels to stay current.
3. The Moroccan government has supplied enough Covid-19 information. I think more could be done to educate the public about the necessity of following standards and procedures to prevent viral spread.
4. Covid-19 has hurt Morocco's economy and education. As a master student, the pandemic has affected my study. Online learning has been difficult, and I worry about the pandemic's long-term impact on Moroccan education.
5. I think that financial support would be helpful for those who have lost their jobs or are struggling to make ends meet during the pandemic. Even though I have not personally received financial support
6. I take precautions to protect myself and my family from the virus, such as wearing masks and avoiding large gatherings. However, I am concerned about the impact of the pandemic on the job market and the overall economic situation in the country.
7. In my experience, the government has done a decent job of providing masks and sanitizers during the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco. However, there have been some shortages, especially at the beginning of the pandemic.

3.9 Analyzing The Responses

The first interview: Based on the answers provided by the doctor during the interview, it appears that the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco has been satisfactory but there is room for improvement. The doctor also trusts the information provided by the government to a certain extent, but acknowledges that there may be gaps in information that the general public is not aware of.

These replies support the pandemic's effects on Morocco, particularly on the healthcare system and economy. The replies also indicate that the government's response has been somewhat successful but might be improved.

However, the doctor's assessment of information gaps suggests that the government could improve its communication efforts. The doctor's worry about disadvantaged populations and the economy and society's long-term repercussions emphasizes the necessity to keep addressing these concerns.

The second interview: The second interviewer's views on Morocco's response to the COVID-19 outbreak differ from the first. The taxi driver was more sceptical than the doctor, who thought the government's reaction was sufficient.

The second person pointed out that although the government has taken steps to prevent the further spread of the virus, more could have been done to assist proprietors of small companies who have been severely impacted by the pandemic.

Unlike the first interviewer, the second was sceptical of government information. Since the second interviewer is not a healthcare professional, they may rely on their own research to stay current.

The second interviewer likewise thought that Morocco's government has not provided enough information about COVID-19 and that the public is confused and misinformed. In contrast, the first interviewer thought the administration had released adequate pandemic information.

The responses of the second interviewer provide a more nuanced picture of the government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco. While they agree that the government has taken steps to control the spread of the virus, they are concerned about the impact on small businesses, the need for greater transparency regarding the most recent research and treatment options, and the confusion and misinformation circulating among the public. These perspectives offer a more comprehensive comprehension of the difficulties faced by various sectors of society in addressing the pandemic.

Some of the findings from the first interviewee have been bolstered and challenged by the second interviewee's responses.

The second interviewee adds weight to the findings by voicing concern about how Covid-19 will affect the economy and small business owners like himself. This backs up the first interviewee's conclusion that it will have a negative effect on the economy and lead to job losses. Both interviewees also note that the government has taken steps, such as imposing curfews and making masks and hand sanitizers available, to reduce the spread of the virus.

However, the second interviewee disputes some of the first interviewee's conclusions by voicing doubts about the veracity of the government's claims regarding Covid-19. When compared with the first interviewee, who thought the government had

done a decent job of keeping the public informed about the virus, there is a striking difference. Another issue not addressed by the first respondent is the need for greater government transparency regarding current research and treatment alternatives.

The third interview: The third interviewer, a housewife, seems to have a relatively positive view of the Moroccan government's response to the Covid-19 pandemic. She believes that the government has taken measures to control the spread of the virus and provided support to those affected. However, she feels that more could be done to support vulnerable populations such as the elderly and those with underlying health conditions.

Regarding the information provided by the government, the third interviewer generally trusts it and follows the guidelines to keep her family safe.

The third interviewer worries about the pandemic's economic and social effects. She's observed her community's pandemic-related business closures and financial hardship. And since her children have to learn remotely because of the pandemic, she has been worrying about the education's future.

Although the third interviewee has not been personally affected by unemployment and therefore has not received any financial assistance from the government, she believes that such assistance would be beneficial to those who have lost their jobs or are having difficulties.

The third person who was interviewed believes that the government has done an adequate job in terms of providing safety measures such as masks and hand sanitizers during the pandemic. However, she is of the opinion that additional steps could be taken to ensure that these necessary items are available to everyone.

The third interviewer's replies shed light on the pandemic's impact on Morocco's citizens and communities, as well as ways the government may strengthen its response to protect vulnerable populations and alleviate economic damage.

The comments from the third interviewer, in general, lend support to the findings that were obtained from the first two interviews.

Firstly, the interviewee agrees with the first two interviews that Morocco's official reaction to the COVID-19 outbreak has been satisfactory. However, the

interviewee also notes that more could have been done to support vulnerable populations, emphasizing the need for targeted support.

Secondly, the interviewee trusts the government's Covid-19 information in Morocco, supporting the first two interviews' findings on public trust in government.

Thirdly, the interviewee agrees with the first two interviews that the government has supplied sufficient information about Covid-19 in Morocco. However, similar to the first two interviewees, the third interviewee notes that there is still a great deal of confusion and misinformation circulating, demonstrating the need for straightforward and consistent messaging.

Fourthly, the interviewee highlights the impact of Covid-19 on the economy and society, which confirms the findings from the first two interviews about the economic impact of the pandemic.

Fifthly, the interviewee has not personally received financial support from the government, which is also in line with the findings from the first two interviews. However, the interviewee notes that financial support would be helpful for those who have lost their jobs or are struggling to make ends meet.

Lastly, the interviewee believes that the government has done a good job of providing masks and sanitizers during the Covid-19 pandemic in Morocco, which supports the findings from the first two interviews about the availability of protective equipment. However, like the first two interviewees, the third interviewee also suggests that more could be done to ensure that everyone has access to these essential items.

Overall, the third interviewee's responses further support the findings from the first two interviews and provide additional insight into the impact of Covid-19 on vulnerable populations and the need for targeted support measures.

The fourth interviewee: Based on the responses of the fourth interviewer, there are some findings that are consistent with the previous interviews, while others offer slightly different perspectives:

Similar to the second and third interviewees, the fourth interviewer thinks that the government's response to the pandemic has been somewhat satisfactory. However,

they also highlight some inconsistencies in the implementation of measures and emphasize the need for more support to the healthcare system and education sector.

The fourth interviewee trusts the information provided by the government about Covid-19 in Morocco, but also relies on other sources of information such as the World Health Organization and reputable news outlets.

Overall, the fourth interviewer feels that the government has provided enough information about Covid-19 in Morocco, but thinks that more could be done to educate the public about following guidelines and precautions.

Similar to the third interviewer, the fourth interviewee highlights the significant problems caused by Covid-19 in terms of the economy and education. As a master student, they have experienced the impact of the pandemic on their education firsthand.

Like the third interviewer, the fourth interviewee has not personally received financial support from the government in case of unemployment due to Covid-19, but they also think that financial support would be helpful for those who have lost their jobs or are struggling to make ends meet during the pandemic.

The fourth interviewee feels relatively safe and stable living in Morocco, but like the other interviewees, they are concerned about the impact of the pandemic on the job market and the overall economic situation in the country.

The fourth interviewee believes that the government has done a decent job of providing masks and sanitizers during the pandemic, but also notes some shortages, particularly at the beginning of the pandemic. They also emphasize the need for fair distribution of essential items to those who need them the most.

Overall, the responses of the fourth interviewer provide some additional nuance to the findings from the previous interviews. They highlight the need for more support to the healthcare system and education sector, and also emphasize the importance of fair distribution of essential items.

The fourth interviewee confirms and strengthens the previous findings. The interviewee highlighted concerns about government initiatives' poor execution, the pandemic's influence on healthcare and education, and the need for financial support for jobless or suffering people. The interviewee trusted the government's Covid-19 information but stressed the need for additional research. The interviewee also

discussed online learning and the pandemic's long-term consequences on Morocco's education. The fourth interviewee's replies support previous themes and concerns.

3.10 Comparisons Between the Interview Responses and The Survey Results

1. Government response satisfaction:

- 76.5% of respondents were satisfied with the government's pandemic response.
- The first interviewee also praised the government's approach, saying it was vital to manage the epidemic.
- The second interviewee was pleased with the government's response but was concerned about the lack of assistance for small businesses
- The third interviewee felt the government could have done more to help with healthcare and education.
- The fourth interviewee was satisfied with the government's response but thought more should have been done to help jobless and struggling people.

2. Trust in government information:

- 68.83% of respondents trusted government Covid-19 information
- In varying degrees, each of the four interviewees indicated that they trusted the information provided by the government.

3. Availability of information:

- According to the results of the survey, 68.6% of respondents said that they had sufficient knowledge of Covid-19.
- The first interviewee felt that they could have been given more details regarding the efforts being made to contain the pandemic.
- The second interviewee expressed dissatisfaction with the lack of information available to small enterprises.
- The third interviewee thought more could be done to teach people about safety and how to follow proper guidelines.
- The fourth interviewee stated that the government supplied sufficient Covid-19 information.

4. Impact of Covid-19:

- 56.5% of respondents said Covid-19 was a serious concern for Morocco.
- The influence on small enterprises and the economy was a major issue for the first interviewee.
- The second interviewee worried about education and students.
- Additionally, the third interviewee brought up the effects on the economy and education and voiced concern about the future of the job market.
- The fourth interviewee worried about the economy and job market.

5. Changes in routine:

- According to the findings of the survey, 67.8% of respondents had to make adjustments to their routines or the way in which they carry out their daily responsibilities as a result of Covid-19.
- All four people who were interviewed noted having to make adjustments to their daily routines as a result of the pandemic.

6. Shortages of essential supplies:

- 49.8% of respondents experienced pandemic-related shortages of toilet paper, hand sanitizer, and masks.
- The third interviewee reported mask and sanitizer shortages at the start of the pandemic, while the fourth said the government had provided them well.

7. Financial support:

- 56.8% of respondents said the government helped them or someone they knew if they lost their job because to COVID-19.
- The second interviewee felt the need for help for small firms, while the fourth mentioned the need for financial support for jobless or struggling people.

The findings of the survey as well as the replies to the interview questions indicate that there are some shared perspectives and experiences among the people who took part in the research. When compared to the responses of the individuals who

were interviewed, the results of the survey reflect the opinions of a larger and more diverse sample size. This fact is very important to keep in mind.



CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The kingdom of Morocco remains stable despite the COVID-19 pandemic. On March 20, 2020, just a few weeks after the first incidence, the government declared a state of emergency. To restrict the virus, transportation, border closures, and non-essential activity was limited.

Due to the pandemic, the government heavily invested in healthcare infrastructure. Expanded and supplied hospitals, medical workers, and supplies. The authorities isolated infected persons and stopped the spread of the virus with extensive testing and contact tracking.

The Moroccan monarchy prioritized public communication. Regular updates and precise instructions maintained public confidence and engagement in government actions. The government stopped misinformation from spreading because it may confuse and worry the population.

Effective communication has been a key aspect of the Moroccan government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The monarchy and government officials have prioritized regular updates, clear instructions, and timely dissemination of information to maintain public confidence and engagement in government actions. By providing accurate and reliable information, the government aimed to prevent the spread of misinformation that could potentially confuse and worry the population. This proactive approach to communication has played a vital role in fostering trust, encouraging public cooperation with preventive measures, and ensuring a unified response to the pandemic.

Morocco has given epidemic victims money and food. This aid helped pandemic victims recover economically. In a pandemic, a thriving economy is essential, hence the government has backed commercial and industrial sectors.

The Moroccan government implemented various measures to support individuals and businesses affected by the economic consequences of the crisis. This included providing financial aid and food assistance to pandemic victims to help them recover economically.

- **Aid to Pandemic Victims:** The government established a special COVID-19 fund to provide financial assistance to vulnerable individuals and families impacted by the pandemic. This aid aimed to alleviate the economic burden caused by the crisis and ensure that basic needs were met.
- **Support for Commercial and Industrial Sectors:** Recognizing the importance of a thriving economy, the Moroccan government implemented measures to support the commercial and industrial sectors. This included providing financial support, tax relief, and subsidies to businesses affected by the pandemic. The aim was to maintain economic stability, preserve jobs, and promote recovery.
- **Economic Stimulus Packages:** The government implemented economic stimulus packages to boost economic activity and stimulate growth. These packages included measures such as investment incentives, loan guarantees, and support for key sectors of the economy. The objective was to facilitate recovery and create a conducive environment for businesses to operate and thrive.
- **Job Protection Measures:** To mitigate the impact of the pandemic on employment, the government implemented measures to protect jobs. This included programs to support employee salaries and provide incentives for businesses to retain their workforce. These measures aimed to minimize unemployment and promote stability in the labor market.

By providing financial aid to pandemic victims, supporting the commercial and industrial sectors, and implementing economic stimulus packages, the Moroccan government aimed to alleviate the economic challenges caused by the pandemic. These efforts were crucial in helping individuals and businesses recover and ensuring the overall stability of the economy during this difficult time.

In addition, the Moroccan monarchy collaborated with international organizations such as the World Health Organization, with the goal of transferring its knowledge and expertise to other nations in the region. In addition, efforts were made

by the government to foster international cooperation and coordination in the fight against the pandemic.

The Moroccan monarchy's response to the COVID-19 epidemic was, in general, the implementation of a comprehensive set of steps to assure the country's continued stability throughout the crisis. These initiatives included stringent measures to prevent the spread of the virus, investments in hospital facilities, effective communication with the general public, offering economic help to vulnerable groups, and working together with international organizations. Because of these efforts, the Moroccan monarchy was able to lessen the impact of the pandemic on the country and contribute to maintaining the population's equilibrium despite the challenges that have arisen because of the pandemic.

The way in which the Moroccan monarchy handled the COVID-19 pandemic can serve as a model for other authoritarian governments and monarchies who find themselves in a situation comparable to Morocco's.

The stability of the Kingdom of Morocco during the COVID-19 pandemic can be attributed to several factors:

- **Early Preparations and Response:** Morocco took early and proactive measures to prepare for and respond to the pandemic. The government implemented strict border controls, suspended international flights, and imposed a nationwide lockdown in March 2020. These decisive actions helped in containing the spread of the virus and minimizing its impact on the population.
- **Effective Public Health Measures:** The Moroccan government implemented a range of public health measures, including mass testing, contact tracing, and targeted lockdowns in high-risk areas. They also enforced mask-wearing and social distancing protocols. These measures played a crucial role in controlling the transmission of the virus and protecting public health.

- **Robust Healthcare System:** Morocco has a relatively well-developed healthcare system with adequate infrastructure and resources. The government increased the capacity of healthcare facilities, procured necessary medical supplies, and expanded testing capabilities to meet the demands of the pandemic. The healthcare system's resilience and preparedness contributed to the management of COVID-19 cases effectively.
- **Communication and Public Awareness:** The Moroccan government launched extensive public awareness campaigns to educate citizens about the virus, preventive measures, and the importance of adhering to guidelines. Clear and regular communication from authorities helped in fostering a sense of trust and cooperation among the population.
- **Social Safety Nets and Support Programs:** To mitigate the socio-economic impact of the pandemic, the Moroccan government implemented various support programs, including financial assistance, subsidies, and the establishment of a special COVID-19 fund. These measures aimed to alleviate the economic burden on vulnerable groups and businesses affected by the pandemic, contributing to social stability.
- **International Cooperation:** Morocco actively engaged in international cooperation and collaboration, seeking assistance and partnerships to strengthen its response to the pandemic. The country received support in terms of medical supplies, expertise, and knowledge sharing from international organizations and friendly nations.

It's important to note that maintaining stability during a pandemic is an ongoing process, and the situation can evolve over time. However, the combination of early preparations, effective public health measures, a robust healthcare system, proactive communication, social support programs, and international cooperation has contributed to the stability of Morocco during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Key Lessons and Applications

Listed below are some potential lessons and applications of assumed lessons:

- **Strong leadership and communication:** The Moroccan monarchy's clear and decisive leadership in reaction to the pandemic, together with effective communication with the public, played a vital part in achieving stability during the crisis. This role was especially important because of the monarchy's capacity to effectively communicate with the population. In times of crisis, other monarchies and authoritarian regimes can learn the significance of strong leadership and effective communication, particularly in the context of preserving public trust and cooperation.
- **Investing in healthcare infrastructure:** Morocco's early investment in healthcare infrastructure and proactive testing and contact tracing helped limit the virus's transmission and avoid its healthcare system from becoming overwhelmed. Other monarchies and authoritarian governments might learn to invest in and prioritize their healthcare infrastructure, especially for pandemics and disasters.
- **Supporting vulnerable groups:** Morocco provided cash and food aid to needy populations. This reduced pandemic social and economic repercussions. Monarchies and authoritarian regimes might learn to protect disadvantaged communities, especially during crises, to maintain social stability and prevent discontent.
- **International cooperation:** Morocco's efforts to engage with international organizations and share its best practices with other countries in the region showed the need of international cooperation in fighting a global crisis. International cooperation and collaboration can help monarchs and authoritarian regimes solve global problems.

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