

Like any other Moroccan I admit that Morocco has known many changes and developments that made it rise towards evolution over the past years. During the last 30 years, Morocco has embarked on a gradual but solid program of human development and political liberalization. Morocco's efforts to tackle climate change have received positive feedback, especially in 2019 when Morocco ranked 2nd in the Climate Change Performance Index. Its economy is fairly stable with continuous growth over the past half-century; Morocco's GDP has experienced an average annual growth rate of 4% over the past decade and reached \$ 122 billion in 2019. The government is currently working to improve a new model of economic development for the country, based on enhanced education and vocational training programs, and bolder policies to boost job creation and promote inclusive growth through a modernized social protection system. Morocco has become a major player in African economic affairs. The World Economic Forum placed Morocco as the 1st most competitive economy in North Africa, in its African Competitiveness Report 2014-2015. In comparison with many African countries, Morocco is very developed, but in comparison with the rest of the world Morocco is a developing country. In this emergency state of the COVID-19 pandemic, Morocco has taken many precautions, such as closing down schools, restaurants, flights, encouraging universities and high schools to use digital tools and study online, as well as the cooperation of the national television in offering classes to all students, all to contain the spread of the virus. The King even ordered the creation of an emergency fund, raising more than 32.7 billion Moroccan Dirhams (\$3.2 billion), and the Ministry of Finance will begin to make cash transfers to vulnerable citizens, and especially those who have lost their jobs. Arresting people that are imprudent enough to persist against the emergency crisis was also part of Morocco's procedures, because the Moroccan government is capitalizing on a burst of unity, social solidarity and public support. The most important and accelerating changes and issues are the ones that are happening nowadays, which pose challenges that Morocco has to raise and hoist in order to not fall in suffering and misery and to become a developed country that is able to confront any hardship.

One of the biggest problems out there is climate change and Morocco is very vulnerable to it, due to its geographical location, and is prone among others to more frequent extreme weather events, that's why Morocco should pursue economic growth while reducing the consumption of energy and protecting the environment in field just like Denmark's successful strategy. The Danish approach to waste management is to optimize resource exploitation via waste hierarchy which prioritizes recycling over landfill. Morocco should acclimate to a strategy that involves both adapting the country to the reality of climate change and taking steps to reduce its impact on its people and environment, all while creating opportunities such as helping farmers adopt climate-smart techniques and increase their productivity, and provide better links to markets for their goods, all while ensuring a rapid transition to a low-carbon economy. Morocco should also raise awareness, among citizens, of the importance of personal carbon footprint by walking, biking, mass transportation that all result in burning less fuel and releasing fewer emissions into the atmosphere, and individual recycling and waste separation is a great start to fight climate change. Carbon pricing is another verdict that Morocco should declare. A carbon price provides an economic signal to emitters, and allows them to decide to either transform their activities and lower their emissions, or continue emitting and paying for their emissions. Establishing a domestic carbon market is also a future for this country and Morocco is slowly step by step becoming a climate friendly country.

In any developed country, the success of the educational system comes primarily from the support of the government that provides all the necessities to lead its educational system onward. In Moroccan

schools, the profitability of students is reduced due to the lack of teachers, resulting in the overcrowding of students in the classrooms, and thus the teaching-learning process is hindered. This grave problem restrains the teacher from communicating with the students to know their weaknesses and strengths and push them to do better. Technological instruments may yield tangible benefits, in terms of making students engaged and eager to learn with modern devices that they are proficient in their use. Most Moroccan students immediately think about finishing their graduate studies anywhere but in Morocco once they finish their senior year, because they know that the Moroccan system is not recognized in the outside world, improving the education sector is really important or else Morocco will lose its youth that are supposed to work and harvest to lead the country to the top. Growth of private schools threatens Morocco's Educational system and also efforts to improve national schooling, and promotes education inequality, since Morocco suffers acutely from poverty. Indigent parents are unable to cover their children's school fees, hence these children are disenfranchised from one of the most important rights of theirs, because of the huge gap between the social classes, so that's why Morocco should build more public schools and provide all the necessities all around the country, especially in the rural areas because it is there where most of the inequalities befall. Morocco's future are Morocco's youth after all, and education plays a pivotal role in social development and economic growth. Morocco should shed light on the phenomenon of inactivity -not just unemployment - among Moroccan youth, in addition to integrating youth in the homeland and investing in them, since young people are the most affected by unemployment. There is no economy without humans, so Morocco in the future should be endowed with all the medical equipment and necessities at all times and everywhere, so that citizens won't have to fly to another country just to get a single treatment.

Now onto globalization. Globalization has become the key word for unity and oneness, it has its positive aspects and negative ones and I personally find it very pretentious. In my point of view, globalization is uneven, since the world is really lopsided. Lopsided in the sense that population, literacy, industry, cultures, beliefs and tradition, even the land and its wealth are not evenly distributed. It is also a part of capitalism and is also used to prevent the re-distribution of wealth to the neediest; it is working mostly in favor of rich countries. They continue to dominate the world politics and economy at the expense of developing poor countries, whose role is mostly to provide the richer countries with cheap labors and cheap raw materials. It is the obfuscation of a totalitarian regime sold to the world as freedom. Yet the biggest problem that this country faces due to globalization is identity crisis. Morocco leans significantly on other countries on so many things even if sometimes it already has it, when in reality it should produce more to build its name in the market and it should not only take advantage of the abundance of phosphate and agricultural and marine fishing products but to search for product's sources and augment them. Culture, customs, traditions and language are all major pillars for us, and Morocco should hold onto them because they are slowly fading away, and it's all globalization's fault, because we have been severely affected by it. Morocco's struggle for modernity is intrinsically tied to its question of identity, an issue that arose out of French colonization. Morocco's attempts at modernizing its society has been fruitless as the identity crisis formed by French colonial laws has divided the society to such a point that reformation in the name of Westernized modernity is not possible until the nation can work within the framework of its differing identities, and that division once united will create Morocco's real identity and with it comes the change for the better. The most obvious social problem that this county confronts is the inequality of opportunities between the working class (the proletarians) and the

bourgeois class due to the blatant class differences that lead to the struggle for power. These both classes abase each other; they rise up by belittling the other class and abasing them instead of liaising with each other to lead a better country. Social class segregation is a phenomenon that occurs in each individual's everyday life around the world. The high class perceives the poor ones as uneducated, a wretched, and a hopeless child who is not benefiting the country in any way. It's not about hating each other, but each one of them perceives the other as an opponent and a threat in a battle field known as life, but they forget that even a battlefield has an end. It's not about the right or wrong, the weak or the strong, the rich or the poor, the persecution or the discrimination, the prey or the predator, it's about coexisting and living together in one country and leading it to a better future for us now and for the upcoming generations. Not all the rich are contemptuous of the poor but most are, and some even encourage the degradation of the poor because it profits their wealth class, they even convince others to "look down on the poor". Phrases like 'get a job', 'lazy and unproductive', 'beggar and mooches', along with ideologies like 'they should have gotten an education', and 'it's their own fault they had children they couldn't afford', and hundreds of other examples of animosity toward the poor, didn't enter our mainstream consciousness spontaneously. They were planted, nurtured, and grown, by people with sufficient wealth to control what the media hammers into the public consciousness all day long, every day. Not that I think rich people should be entitled to someone else's poverty, but instead of throwing hate on them and discriminating them they should understand that most poor people aren't poor by choice but by force due to the bad circumstances that they had no hand in controlling, that's why opportunities should be given to them to grow from the poor spectrum just like they had, since rich people worked hard for what they own unless born in a rich family already, so they must know the meaning of opportunities and work too. First comes equity and then equality.

Morocco is a developing country that has suffered from corruption for many years. It is still burdened by economic and social challenges that affect the country's progress. Even if this progress is slow and prolonged, yet it is still a progress. Morocco is moving forward, step by step, every day towards evolution. Morocco's future is bright as long as it overcomes the difficulties and the obstacles that it faces, and as long as us-the citizens of Morocco- won't give up on our own country and strive together as one country and one person while overcoming our differences to lead the country to a better future. A future for us and for the next generations. A future that pays off all Morocco's hard work. A future for our youth.

بطاقة مشاركة التلاميذ في بلورة النموذج
التموي الجديد حول موضوع "مغرب الغد"

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