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## Fear in times of epidemics

### Corona as a Model

#### ABSTRACT

Most religions adopt a set of rituals, the purpose of which is to create sensual and spiritual bonds, and to reassure and ward off social fear that may afflict the entire society. Man, always seeks to create a reassuring soul through many practices such as kissing sacred stones or providing Torah scrolls and prayer books as everyone drinks from the same cup in the Christian Liturgy. But after the outbreak of the pandemic frighteningly, the entire world witnessed a comprehensive change in the agendas of religions. As such, religious rituals and practices no longer take their place in societies for fear of spreading the epidemic, which led to a high rate of anxiety and fear for all societies of the entire world. Hence, it was obligatory for researchers to research the growth of this phenomenon and how it had a great impact on changing all societies upside down. The present research paper consists of four sections.

the first topic deals with the research problem , the importance of the research and the most important objectives of the research.

The second topic deals with the most important terms disussed in the research, which are fear, epidemics and Corona epidemic .

The third topic includes the relationship between religious rituals , Corona pandemic and how the spread of the pandemic affected the whole life, in addition to the fact that many religious rituals and traditions were canceled due to fear of all epidemics. Then, the research paper touches on the effects of the Corona pandemic in creating mental disorders when a person faces any danger, especially if the danger is a global epidemic. Then, the research goes to clarify what crisis Corona left behind and what are its types and causes. Finally, the fourth topic ends up with the most important measures taken by the Iraqi Ministry of Health to face the Corona pandemic.

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الخوف في زمن الأوبئة

كورونا انموذجا

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## الخلاصة:

تتبنى معظم الاديان مجموعة من الطقوس الهدف منها خلق روابط حسية وروحية وبعث الاطمئنان ودرء الخوف الاجتماعي الذي قد يصيب المجتمع بأكمله. و يسعى الانسان دوما الى خلق نفس مطمئنة من خلال ممارسات عديدة كتقبيل احجار مقدسة او تقديم لفائف التوراة وكتب الصلاة كما يشرب الجميع من نفس الكأس في القداس المسيحي ولكن بعد انتشار الجائحة بشكل مخيف شهد العالم بأكمله تغير شامل في اجندات الاديان فلم تعد الطقوس والممارسات الدينية تأخذ مكانها من المجتمعات وذلك خوفا من انتشار الوباء مما ادى الى ارتفاع نسبة القلق والخوف لكل مجتمعات العالم باسرها. من هنا كان الزاما على الباحثين ان يبحث في نمو هذه الظاهرة وكيف كان لها الاثر البالغ في قلب الموازين في كل المجتمعات ولقد تطرق البحث الى مبحثين المبحث الاول اجندة الاديان وجائحة كورونا والمبحث الثاني الجائحة في المجتمعات المأزومة وسبل معالجتها.

وقد تم هيكلية البحث حسب المباحث الآتية :

المبحث الاول : مشكله واهميه واهداف البحث .

المبحث الثاني : المصطلحات والمفاهيم العلمية للبحث ،

المبحث الثالث : تناول العادات والتقاليد الدينية التي لغيت جراء الخوف من هذا الوباء.

ثم تطرق البحث الى تأثيرات جائحة كورونا في خلق الاضطرابات النفسية عندما يواجه الانسان اي خطر خاصة اذا كان الخطر وباء عالمي ثم ذهب البحث الى بيان ماهية الازمة التي خلفتها كورونا وما هي انواعها واسبابها. ثم بيان اهم المناهج لتشخيص الازمات وكيفية دراستها ومراحل نمو الازمة واهم المعوقات التي تعرقل ادارة الازمة.

ثم خرج البحث بأهم ما توصلت له من نتائج وبعض التوصيات الهامة .

**الكلمات المفتاحية:** الخوف ، الأوبئة ، وباء الكورونا ، الطقوس الدينية ، الأزمات ، إدارة الأزمات

### 1. Research problem

fear is a normal reaction to danger; it allows us to guide our choices and our actions to avoid taking excessive risks for our health and our lives.

However, we know that not all human beings have the same sensitivity to danger; some tend to underestimate it and go ahead indifferent to risk, while others are much more reserved, some are even get paralyzed by fear. so, from all the above we can ask the following main questions:

1- what image did this word create of people ruled by their emotion?

2-How did people manage the pandemic? What were their ideas, the responding rationally to the threat? how can they avoid panic.

Therefore, the importance of the research can be listed as follows:

1-Identifying the most important ways and mechanisms by which society faced epidemics in general.

2- Attempting to avoid and prevent epidemics out of a fear for the human race as a whole.

## **2. objectives of the research:**

1-Figuring out the social fear usually accompanying the spread of epidemics in human societies.

2- Identifying the ways by which societies faced the corona epidemic, and what is the relation between rituals and the spread of disease.

## **3. Background**

Fear is an unpleasant often strong emotion caused by anticipation or awareness of danger.

Fear is the most general term and implies anxiety and usually loss of courage so, we can see fear as the general emotion caused by frightening circumstances or events that cause terror in a person, which can sometimes be fatal.

### **3.1 What is social fear?**

Social fear is one of the most common emotions in the Iraqi society now, and it is considered one of the psychological disorders that people suffer from. Many sociologists and psychologists disagreed on what is social fear; some of them considered it a human instinct while others considered it an innate tendency that has a vital function which is the protection of the human being from risk and threat factors. Whatever the type of fear, it leads to emotional responses that affect the general behavior of the human being. These emotions depend on the strength of the external influence (the danger) and the ability of the influencing body to respond to it or accept it. Sometimes, there can be physical fear when suddenly facing a danger, which in this case turns into

a flight or turns into alertness, readiness and attack, when a person finds themselves capable of facing the danger. (Abdul-Majeed: 41)

As for the social fear, that we are confronted with due to the spread of the Corona Virus pandemic, it negatively affects the social, psychological, and economic life of

3 individuals and their personal and family relationships. Sociologists, social psychologists and psychologists have emphasized that the fear-ridden individuals lose their ability to constructively interact with the community in which they live and they try to escape from its emotional effects.

The Iraqi individual, today, and due to awareness of the impact that Corona Virus brought to the entire human world, has become defeated and secluded from the real life, introverted and is swimming in a sweeping stream of social and psychological delusions in their way which prevents him from confronting the threat of the deadly pandemic.

The social fear has afflicted the individual, group, and society, so that the individual made many concessions in order to face this epidemic, because his sense of violence and weakness is predominant in his thinking. This is one of the most common reasons for social withdrawal on the part of the Iraqis without expressing their point of view until the disappearance of the inevitable threat. This results in the social fear that affects the daily behavior and weakens the ability to deal with reality in a healthy and natural way. This also has negative effects and reflections on the personality.

### **3.2 Reasons for social fear:**

Social anxiety is considered a component of social fear. It is a feeling of extreme dismay, anxiety, and extreme concern that afflicts men and women, especially adults, who sustain families. This anxiety can often cause them to be disrupted from their normal life, and this fear can affect the behavior of individuals and cause social fear for two reasons:

1-Their inability to carry out social behaviors that assert themselves effectively and successfully in the social situations that have requirements, customs and traditions.

2- The other thing is to be esoteric or subjective. It means self-criticism and blame because of the experience of immobility for fear of Corona Virus pandemic, due to deprivation of some of the

requirements of social life in the normal situation and social inadequacy. This raises the avoidance of having interaction with the others as a result of medical and health recommendations. In this case no solution is found but to submit to the bitter reality that they live because of the quarantine at home. (Abdul-Majeed: 42)

### **3.3 Effects of social fear**

#### **3.3.1 *Treatments of social fear***

- 1- Making benefit of the psychological wills to confront the epidemiological risks, especially the Corona virus, presented by psychiatrists or psychotherapists, social and educational.
- 2- Conducting guidance programs through satellite channels and mobile health teams that include a psychological and social branch, especially those who suffer from social fear.
- 3- Establishing research and consulting centers specialized in psychiatry and social welfare to reduce the incidence of mental and psychological disorders that may occur to those suffering from physiological diseases such as the heart and arteries` diseases.

How rituals contributed to the spread of the pandemic?

Symbols and meanings that Man establishes are what distinguish him from other beings. Rituals produce visions on which the ritual act is established through the social acts and functions having a direct positive impact on the individual's life. Ritual is defined as the way through which the sacred activities are done and organized within a ceremonial framework and organizational rules and practices according to regular rites in that the spread of the Corona pandemic has the effect of changing many rituals and beliefs that the individual was committed to and was even committed to performing in a moral manner. This is noticed after the cases of infection and disease that exacerbated day after day, especially after performing Friday prayers in mosques and congregational prayers in churches, where the number of injuries in these rituals has increased significantly in number. (Mark OJ, and Jan Paul Collin, 2008: 51-52)

#### **4. What is a crisis is: a conceptual vision**

The first origins of the use of the word 'crisis' go back to the ancient Greek medical science, and this word was used to denote the presence of an important turning point, the existence of a crucial moment in the development of a disease, and what follows this point, either the patient

heals within a short period or dies. A set of definitions are provided for the crisis, the most important of which are below:

The intermediate dictionary defines "crisis" as "severity and drought", and in the Webster dictionary, it is defined as "a critical and unstable period or malfunction. (Arabic Language Community, 2004: 206)

"Crisis" has been defined from the social perspective as stopping of organized and expected events and disturbance of customs and rooms, which necessitates a rapid change to restore balance and form more habits appropriate to the new conditions imposed by the events of the crisis. The crisis is defined from an economic perspective as an accidental economic situation that affects the achievement of national goals which arises from an economic situation, Global, regional or internal, and it needs to make every effort to pass it. As for the crisis from an administrative perspective or from the point of view of administrators, it has several definitions: Al-Khadar (1990) defines it as a situation facing the management of the organization, in which the events accelerate and reasons get intertwined with the results, during which the decision-maker loses the ability to control what is happening from events inside and outside the organization, which significantly affects the performance of the organization. Al-Raze (1995) defines the crisis as an unusual situation that has a decisive impact on the course of normal affairs, disrupting the routine of life and work, and violating the rules, systems and basic structure of work.

The crisis, as seen by Shihab (1998), indicates a fundamental imbalance in the normal course of life of an individual, group or organization, and the crisis arises when an unexpected situation occurs; the individual or group is not ready for . Bieber sees it as a "turning point in conditions that are not stable and can lead to undesirable consequences if the parties concerned are unwilling or unable to contain them and ward off their dangers (Shihab, 1998: 30)

#### **4.1 Types of crises:**

Al-Khadar (2003) pointed out that crises have different types and divisions.

##### **First - Crisis classification in terms of the formation stage:**

\* The crisis in the birth stage, the crisis in the growth stage.

\* The crisis in maturity.

\* The crisis is in the receding stage, the crisis is in the disappearance stage

**Second - classification of crises in terms of the number of occurrences:**

\* Recurring crises of a periodic nature.

\* Crises of a random, non-recurring nature.

**Three - Crisis classification in terms of depth of crisis:**

\* Superficial shallow crises, marginal impact

\* Deep core infiltration crises, structural impact

**Fourth - Crisis classification in terms of severity:**

\* Violent unruly crises that are difficult to face. They are crises that happen suddenly and violently and take on the nature of a loud explosion.

\* Mild, calm crises that are easy to deal with.

These are superficial and marginal.

**Fifth: Crisis classification in terms of coverage and impact:**

\* General crises that include all parts of the administrative entity in which the crisis occurs.

\* Special crises are limited to one or more parts.

**Sixth: Classifying crises in terms of the topic or axis of the crisis:**

\* Financial crises: They are crises of an economic, material, quantitative, and measurable nature, and can be studied and dealt with financially, and with tools appropriate to the nature of the crisis.

\* Moral crises: They are crises of a psychological, personal, and intangible nature, and their dimensions cannot be caught easily, and the crisis cannot be seen or heard, but it can be felt.

\* Crises that combine the previous two types. (Al-Khichari and *Crisis, 1990: 15*)

**4.2 Reasons for the emergence of crises**

The reasons for the emergence of the crisis in any organization are due to several factors that can be summarized as follows, according to the view point of Al-Serafin (2008):

**First: External environment represented by:**

- \* Competitors: When competitors provide better services that attract beneficiaries.
- \* Governmental and union pressures: When allocating a budget by the government to the hospital that is not sufficient to operate a department or two.
- \* The prevailing principles and values.
- \* Natural disasters, such as earthquakes, volcanoes, and hurricanes, which are the product of nature and for which Man has no interference.

**Second: Internal environment represented by:**

- \* Characteristics of individuals and managers: As the characteristics of individuals have a major role in the emergence of crises, some of them do not have the ability to deal with minor problems, and they cannot take sound decisions and thus lead to the emergence of a crisis.
- \* Weak material, technological and human capabilities: Governmental hospitals suffer from a severe shortage of human capabilities specifically and a shortage of materials and technological capabilities.
- \* Underestimating crises and not taking them into consideration, and consequently exacerbating them and not controlling them.
- \* Lack of confidence: Lack of confidence leads to a move away from the services provided by hospitals.
- \* Rushing to make decisions, which consequently become improper and inaccurate and may be the cause of the exacerbation of the crisis, rather than reducing it.
- \* Ineffective communication between the parts of the institution with each other, and between other related institutions, as well as poor communication between individuals and officials. (Al-Serafin, 2008: 191)

**4.3 Characteristics of the crisis**



Crises are characterized by several features, as mentioned by some writers. Among such features as he seen by Elwha (2003):

\* It is a turning point where the need for increased action and increased reaction increases to meet emergency conditions.

\* Characterized by a high degree of doubt about the decisions presented and it is difficult to control events.

\* Conditions of uncertainty and lack of information prevail as well as the time pressure, the need to make good decisions, surprise and the speed with which it occurs.

\* Prevalence of fear and panic that may reach the level of terror and restriction of thinking.

Besides, makers add to the previous characteristics the following: the crisis helps the emergence of unpleasant behavioral symptoms such as anxiety, loss of social relations, indifference. (Elwha, 2003: 62)

#### **4.4 Stages of the crisis**

The crisis is a dynamic and changing process, and it may not appear suddenly, rather it passes through a series of stages that are reinforced by stress and anxiety, but this does not mean that the crisis must pass through it. But if we examine the deep causes of crises, then the stages through which the crisis can be predicted, and thus finding the means and methods that enable us to deal with the crisis effectively. Some researchers believe that the crisis passes through several sequential stages, according to what some see. (Al-Sabbagh, 1997: 23)

Albrecht (1996) states that the life cycle of a crisis goes through the following stages:

1. Pre-crisis stage: where there are signs of a possible crisis.

2- In the stage of aggravating the crisis: where the crisis is aggravated as a result of an imbalance in the environment in which the crisis occurs, such as weak communication networks between departments and work sites.

3- The stage of crisis management: It is also called the stage of containing the crisis, when the crisis is recognized as well as specific resources and a team allocated for dealing with the crisis.

4. Post-crisis stage: where the effects of the crisis are evaluated and lessons are learned.

Al-Serafin (2008) states that the crisis passes through four stages:

1- The warning stage: where something is looming on the horizon and foreshadowing an unspecified situation.

2- The stage of the emergence of the crisis: When the organization does not notice the seriousness of the crisis in the warning stage, the crisis will intensify, and grow rapidly.

3- The explosion stage: If the organization is unable to move in the previous stage or fails to take the appropriate decision, the organization will be exposed to a crisis of a high degree of strength and intensity

4- The stage of recession: Here the crisis begins to recede and fade, because it loses the driving and generating forces or the factors that led to their occurrence, and the organization returns to a state of natural balance before the occurrence of the crisis, or even better than it. (16)

#### **4.5 Effects of crises**

Some researchers believe that the crisis leaves behind traces, either negative or positive, depending on the nature of dealing with the crisis and how it is managed. The positive effects are summarized as follows:

\* The pressures that accompany crises push the administration to seek solutions to face these crises, and some of them constitute initiatives that can be built upon to develop new policies to get out of crises.

\* The crisis represents a challenge to the usual behavior, and if the administration succeeds in facing the crisis, this helps its creativity, by inventing new methods, customs and behaviors that are not familiar to face the crisis.

\* Crises provide a tremendous amount of experience that has a profound impact on the institution.

\* The crisis also provides the opportunity for the emergence of heroes from decision makers in addition to turning some individuals away from traditional business and storming new business. It also leads to the discovery of the disadvantages of uncoordinated individual work style.

While the negative effects of the crisis are summarized as the following:

\* Escaping from facing the crisis, set back and withdraw, slow movement, and downplaying the crisis.

\* The crisis climate may foster harmful ideas and behaviors, as some people or management are pushed into illegal ways to get around the crisis.

\* The large number of information received by the administration may lead to a weak ability to make correct and decisive decisions, because the large amount of information on what is necessary equals in its negative impact the lack of information or being not enough to make the right decision at the right time. (Barakat Haleem: 449)

## **5. Pandemic in crisis societies**

There are several ways in which a crisis can be diagnosed, and therefore specify the ability to deal with it. These include:

### 1- The Historical Approach:

The historical approach to diagnosing crises assumes that the crisis does not occur or arise suddenly; rather it is the result of the interaction of a group of causes and factors that took place before the occurrence of the crisis. According to this approach, crisis management and dealing with it must be in the light of clear, complete and integrated knowledge of the historical past related to this crisis and its historical development during the period leading up to the emergence of the crisis, as returning the crisis to its historical roots is the key to success in managing it and setting all perceptions treated.

### 2- Descriptive approach:

The crisis here is fully and completely described in terms of its nature, conditions, parties and stages.

### 3- The Environmental approach:

In this method, the environment affecting the crisis is analyzed in terms of the elements of strength, weakness, risks and environmental threats that give rise to the crisis, and consequently its strength or exacerbation.

#### 4- Curriculum:

The crisis in this approach is seen as an integrated system, and the system contains crisis inputs, crisis operating system, crisis outputs.

#### 5- The case study approach:

It depends on studying each crisis separately, considering that it is an independent case on its own, and that the crises rather than the environment that produced the crisis, and consequently its strength or the escalation of its matter.

#### 6- Comparative Studies Approach:

It depends on studying crises in the past and comparing them with crises of the present. Comparison is made according to time and place, the activities of the crisis and the size and severity of the crisis. (Al-Dhahiri and, Naeem, 2009: 18)

### **5.1 Stages of Crises management and their samples:**

If the organization fails to abort the crisis, it has no choice but to manage the life cycle of the crisis, at a rate faster than the rate of its exacerbation and development, and some writers have presented models of the crisis management process to reduce its negatives and to make use of its positives. Here are some of these models:

#### **First: The Steve Albrecht Model**

The life cycle of the crisis is divided, in its relationship with the institution, into the following stages through which the crisis can be managed.

#### **Second: Stages of crisis management and its models**

##### **Pre-crisis phase:**

The administration's efforts focus on performing the following tasks:

- \* Scanning the environment and detecting potential crises that may explode in the future.
- \* Collecting information on these crises or problems and assessing the degree of their seriousness.
- \* Taking the necessary preventive measures to prevent the birth of the crisis.
- \* Taking a lesson from the experiences of others.

**\*Stage of crisis aggravation:**

Crises aggravate on their own without the need for management assistance, but there are some administrative environments that crises prefer rather than others. These environments are characterized by the following features:

- \*Weak communication networks between departments and work sites.
- Slow decision-making and bureaucracy.
- \* Weakness of belonging, and reducing enthusiasm and indifference.
- \* Neglecting competitors 'study and lack of clarity of strategic goals.

**\*The stage of crisis management:**

It can also be called a crisis containment stage, and it includes the following tasks:

- \* Acknowledgment of the crisis.
- \* Allocation of specific resources and a team to deal directly with the crisis.
- \*Mobilizing external support and assistance.
- \*Creating an emergency plan to radically and quickly overcome the crisis.

**\*Post-crisis phase:**

- \* Learning from previous experiences and updating the crisis management plan relying on the feedback from the recent crisis, so as to put the foundations for developing a new plan for crisis prevention and making adjustments to the existing plan.

\* Evaluating the impact of the crisis on relationships and communications with customers and external parties.

\* Evaluating the impact of the crisis on internal relations and the culture of the work environment.  
(Albrecht Steve, 1996: 225)

## **Second: The Johnston Westbank Model.**

William Johnston and Paul Stefanovic presented a practical model for crisis management, consisting of three phases through which enterprise crisis management passes through:

### 1- Planning:

At this stage, the organization must plan for potential crises by relying on preventive methods in preparation for facing the crisis. These preventive methods include linking crisis planning to the organization's strategic planning process as a whole, as well as forming a specialized team for crisis management and providing appropriate training and development programs for team members.

### 2- Acting:

At this point, the organization faces a real crisis that requires everyone to act. (Albrecht Steve, 1996: 225)

## **6. Methods of dealing with crises:**

### **First: traditional methods**

The traditional methods are characterized by their own character derived from the privacy of the crisis. These methods have been used throughout the ages, and have proven great successes and these methods are:

1- Ignoring the crisis: It is the simplest of the traditional methods, where the official or the administrative decision maker comments that there are no crises and that the existing conditions express the best condition.

2- The crisis is suppressed, and the suppression process is done by closing all the outlets from which the forces of crisis making and losing its leadership can enter, and not allowing them to self-renew and eliminate first-hand what can constitute one of the axes of renewal.

3- Forming a committee to discuss the crisis: This method is used when there is no information on the real villages that made this crisis, or have an interest in its establishment, where these villages are monitored and all aspects of treatment are diagnosed, and committees usually take a long period of time until everyone forgets the crisis and its causes.

4- Underestimating the crisis: The focus of this method is to underestimate the crisis, its impact and its consequences, but first the crisis must be recognized as an event that actually took place, but it is not a significant event.

5- Venting the crisis: This is done through a broad study of the weaknesses 'strengths of the crisis, and knowledge of the parties' relations with each other.

6- Method of Emptying the Crisis: According to this method, the current of the crisis is made to lose its strength and unity, where alternative paths are found so as to which the momentum leaks, and then the risk elements in it are lost when the main crisis stream becomes divided into side sub-currents.

7- The method of isolating the forces of crisis-making: the forces of crisis-making are categorized into maker forces, supporters, and third interested in the crisis.

8- The method of extinguishing the crisis: It is one of the most violent methods that is based on a public and frank clash with all the powers guaranteed by the Umayyad trend and filtering it with extreme violence, without regard for any feelings or values.

## **Second: non-traditional methods**

They are the methods that emerged because of the nature of modern developments, and some of them were discovered as a result of development and scientific research, and they include:

1 - The method of work teams: There will be more than one expert and a specialist in various fields in order for each worker to be calculated, and to determine the behavior required to deal with it.

2- The tactical reserve method: This method is based on the theory of the brink of danger and this safety, which calls for fundamentalist knowledge of areas and areas of weakness in the administrative entity that is exposed to crises, or identifying places where crisis factors can

penetrate the wall of the administrative entity and then preparing a preventive reserve that represents an additional preventive barrier to counteract any breakouts.

3- The democratic participation method to deal with the crisis: this method is used when the crisis is related to individuals or its axis is a human element.

4- Containing the crisis method: This method depends on trapping the crisis or restricting it to a limited scope, freezing it at the stage that it has reached, and at the same time absorbing and comprehending the momentous pressure generated for it and then losing its destructive power.

5- Escalating the crisis method: This method is used when the crises faced by the decision-maker are not clear-cut and indicate many contradictory possibilities.

6- Breaking up the crisis: The crisis is broken down into components, parts and elements, and then the crisis will lose its strength and itself, while losing its unity. (Ahmed and Crises, 2006: 22)

### **6.1 Obstacles of crisis management:**

Despite the expected effort from crisis management, there are many factors facing these administrations, but rather facing the thought of crisis management itself. Wakames (1998) believes that the obstacles that may hinder the crisis management process from achieving its objectives are classified into four categories:

#### **First: Human obstacles**

They are the obstacles that are related to the human nature of individuals and the organizational culture prevailing in the institution, and these include:

\* Belief in the phrase that this will not happen to us, as individuals usually avoid thinking about the necessary planning process because they exclude the possibility of this crisis.

\* Failure to understand the risks, whether by the employee or the manager, and therefore the crisis gets worse without paying attention to it.

\* Excessive dependence on the group opinion and belief in the phrase that I cannot be responsible for on this alone.



\* The belief of some people that the crisis management process is not important and that it is not an essential part of the organization.

\* Dealing with all crises despite their different approaches.

### **Second: organizational obstacles**

These obstacles are related to organizational aspects, including:

\* The lack of a clear definition of authority and responsibility in the institution.

\* Different cultures and social backgrounds among the individuals.

\* The weak support of senior management and limited understanding and understanding by managers of the methods of crisis management process.

\*Weak qualification and training policies in the field of crisis management.

\* Insufficient powers granted to the concerned authorities to deal with crises.

### **Third: Information related obstacles**

\* Information is exposed to distortion and misinterpretation while it is moving in and out of the administrative apparatus.

\* Difficulty of diagnosing the accuracy of the information and ensuring its correctness in crisis conditions.

\* The individuals of importance in the organization are not aware of the developments of events, which leads to the difficulty of controlling the crisis.

From the point of view of Abbas (2004), the obstacles to managing crises are many and countless, and most important of which is the crisis management is a futuristic management that anticipates and sets the possibilities for what may happen and it may be rejected and a pessimistic factor in the eyes of some leaders that start working with excessive optimism. Crisis management is not necessary at the present time, and the size of our facilities is sufficient to protect it from crises. We must be optimistic about the future. (24). So far, we have not been exposed to what constitutes a crisis, so why do we anticipate the worst. In short, there are obstacles that limit the availability of an effective system for managing crises and they are many and are endless, and

these obstacles are divided into four sections, which are the humanitarian, organizational, communication and information obstacles. (Abbas, 2004)

#### **Fourth: The most important mechanisms the Iraqi Ministry of Health have taken to confront the Corona pandemic**

The Iraqi Ministry of Health, in cooperation with the Crisis Cell, has consistently respected the ban by adapting to the routine life so as to avoid the greatest possible degree without spreading this epidemic. In short, we say that Corona resulted in the creation of new moral values represented in the solidarity among the peoples of the earth, as they face one enemy and the absence of (me) to be replaced by human values.

the fourth topic

#### **conclusion:**

The research has come to the conclusion that this pandemic is appropriate to summon all traditions and stockpiles of religious and social values in the field of social solidarity, especially family and tribal solidarity as well as motivating citizens to pay zakat. This is an invitation to activate the formal forms of collecting and organizing the distribution of this zakat in addition to valorizing civil and political community initiatives in the areas of solidarity without concerns or sensitivities, and that all of this be done within the scope of the law and with the coordination and supervision of the relevant authorities.

in another side this research finds us how the epidemics and disease spread fear and terror in societies because of the crises caused by these epidemics at all level.

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