

**PERCEIVED EFFECTS OF WAR ON DRUGS AMONG RESIDENTS OF  
KABACAN, COTABATO**

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**CENTRAL MINDANAO COLLEGE**

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**APPROVAL SHEET**

Upon the recommendation of the Panel of Examiners, this thesis entitled **“PERCIEVED EFFECTS OF WAR ON DRUGS AMONG RESIDENTS OF KABACAN, COTABATO”** prepared and submitted by SAMER L. DATUCALI, MOHMIN ANDATUAN. In partial fulfillment of the requirements of the course **Criminology** for the degree of **Bachelor of Science in Criminology**, has been examined and is recommended for approval and acceptance.

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**ABSTRACT**

The purpose of this research was to study the Perceived effects of war on drugs among residents of Kabacan, Cotabato. The methodology in the research was the implementation of quantitative research using questionnaires as research tool. In the quantitative research, 100 respondents in selected residents of Kabacan, Cotabato were selected abstract modified sampling. Statistics used for data analysis were frequency, percentage, mean, standard deviation, and Pearson correlation. The results showed that the Perceived Effects of War on Drugs of the said respondents is high. This means that the effects of drugs on war is said to be high and effective.

***Keywords:*** *purpose, implementation, perceived, effects, high, effective.*

### **Declaration of Original Work**

I declare that this thesis represents my own work. All the materials incorporated in this paper, unless cited and acknowledged as the work of other author[s], are the product of my research. Rules in proper citation have been observed and technical aspects adhered to; and rules of grammar were employed. Further, I also declare that it has not been previously submitted to this College or any other institutions as academic requirement for the granting of a degree, diploma or other qualifications.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### **Background of the Study**

War on drugs was first used by President Richard Nixon in 1971, to explain his administration's amendment to the Harrison Narcotics Tax Act of 1914. Before Nixon came to power, there had been talk of decriminalizing or legalizing drugs. However, he took a hard-line approach to tackling the country's growing drug abuse problem. America's drug problem under the Nixon administration came to light when a report compiled by two congressmen revealed the growing heroin epidemic among United States servicemen in Vietnam. The investigation revealed ten to fifteen percent of soldiers in active duty and at home were abusing heroin. Nixon set aside money for research and treatment into the epidemic, and established the Drug Enforcement Agency and the National Institute for Drug Abuse to tackle the problem (Suhaib, Shahidinia, Testa, & Williams, 2013)

War on drugs comprises of several drug policies, military aid and assistance, and from participating countries. Through this campaign, government intends to discourage and eliminate the production, distribution, and utilization

of illegal drugs. This argues that the battle against illegal drug has led to overcrowding in prisons.

Some government has failed on the war on drugs. The campaign has not led to the discouragement and the elimination of production, distribution, and utilization of illegal drugs. Instead, it has led overcrowding prisons. Some government thus has to change the direction of the campaign. Instead, of focusing on incarcerating people, it should focus on rehabilitating them through community rehabilitation centers. Again, the campaign ought to focus on the key people involved in the production of illegal drugs. It should target cartels while proffering rehabilitation assistances to the users and distributors (ESSAY MBA, 2018).

Philippine President Rodrigo Duterte has carried out a “war on drugs” that hassled to the deaths of over 7,000 Filipinos to date, mostly urban poor. At least 2,555 of the killings have been attributed to the Philippine National Police. Duterte and other higher officials have investigated and incited the killings in a campaign that could amount to crimes against humanity. Pres. Duterte has launched an all-out war drugs. The Police now claim that those who do not surrender can be killed, and the vigilantes are thirsty for blood. Any war dehumanizes killers, especially when civilians become targets. Duterte has declared that he respects the laws of war for the protection of civilians or even unarmed enemies.

In this connection, the researcher of this study wanted to determine the perceived effects of “War on Drugs” among residents of Kabacan, Cotabato, on the mental aspect, social aspect, physical aspect and economic aspect.

### **Statement of the Problem**

The study aims to identify the perceived effects on “War on Drugs” among residents of Kabacan, Cotabato.

Specifically, it aims to answer the following questions:

1. What is the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of;

1.1 Gender

1.2 Age

1.3 Civil Status

2. What is the Perceived effects of war on Drugs in terms of;

2.1 Physical Effect

2.2 Social Effect

2.3 Mental Effect

2.4 Economic Effect

### **Theoretical Framework**



This study is anchored from deterrence theory which advances the proposition that individuals are rational beings and wish to maximize their pleasure and minimize their pain (Cullen et al., 2013, p. 417). Rooted in this concept of Deterrence Theory are three elements that contribute to the expected cost of punishment: the probability of arrest, probability of conviction, and the severity of the punishment (MacCoun, 1993). To dissuade individuals from participating in prohibited activities the cost of committing the crime must be high enough to deter the commencement of the crime (Mendes, 2004).

### **The War on Drugs and Deterrence Theory**

The War on Drugs and Deterrence Theory are inseparably linked as the vast majority of drug policies are based on this theory (Leipold, 2002). The aspiring Nixon echoed the tenants of Deterrence Theory when he wrote “America’s approach to crime must be ‘swift and assure’ retribution” (Mallea, 2014).

Under the Reagan administration the proliferation of deterrence ideology increased as the focus of law enforcement on drug-related crimes grew significantly. The George H.W. Bush administration followed in Reagan’s footsteps increasing federal expenditures on drug enforcement by 50% (Suhaib, Shahidinia, Testa, & Williams, 2013).

### **Drugs and Brain Reinforcement Systems**

The most popular contemporary view of why humans self-administer potentially lethal drugs is that these chemicals activate the reinforcement system in the brain. This system is normally activated by natural reinforcers such as food, water, sex etc. Reinforcers are thought to increase the effect of dopamine at receptors in the mesolimbic system which originates in the ventral tegmental area and terminates in the nucleus accumbens. Crack cocaine is thought to cause a massive and rapid activation of dopamine receptors in this system. Crack users report that the effects are much more intense than those produced by powerful reinforcers such as ejaculation or orgasm.

Reinforcers all share one physiological effect: They increase the release of dopamine (DA) in the nucleus accumbens. This effect can be produced by addictive drugs such as amphetamine, cocaine, opiates, nicotine, alcohol, PCP, and cannabis as well as natural reinforcers such as food, water and sexual contact (White, 1996; Di Chiara, 1995).

## **METHODOLOGY**

This chapter presents the research design, research locale, research respondents, research instruments, data gathering procedure, statistical tools and ethical consideration.

### **Research design**

This quantitative research used descriptive-correlational research design. Quantitative research is the process of collecting and analyzing numerical data. It was used to find patterns and averages, make predictions, test causal relationships, and generalize results to wider populations. The objective of quantitative research was developed and employ mathematical models, theories and hypotheses pertaining to phenomena. Quantitative Research is the process of collecting, analyzing, interpreting, and writing the results of a study, while qualitative research is the approach to data collection, analysis, and report writing differing from the traditional, quantitative approaches (Creswell, 2002)

Moreover, Descriptive research involves identification of attributes of a particular phenomenon based on an observational basis, or the exploration of correlation between two or more phenomena. Correlational research designs are also congruent to the quantitative method of research these was used by investigators to describe and measure the degree of relationship between two or more variables or sets of scores. A procedure in which subjects' scores on two variables are simply measured, without manipulation of any variables, to determine whether there is a relationship (Creswell, 2008).

### **Research Respondents**

The research participants are from the residents of Kabacan, Cotabato. A total of 100 respondents were needed and selected by the used of convenience

sampling method. In selection of respondents, only those who belong to the age of 18-year-old and above.

### **Research Instrument**

The researcher used adapted modified questionnaire that contains two parts. The first part consists of the socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents. The second part is the Perceived effect of war on drugs in terms of Physical effects, social effect, mental effects and economic effects.

### **Data Gathering Procedures**

Prior to the conduct of the study, the researcher wrote a letter asking permission from the Dean of Criminal Justice Education. And to the office of Mayor of Kabacan, Cotabato. The questionnaire were distributed to the respondents and collected after the completion of the questionnaire. The respondents were assured of the outmost confidential of the data gathered.

### **Statistical Tools**

Data analysis and interpretation were done by the used of descriptive statistics such as frequency counts, percentages and weighted means. Descriptive statistics are used to describe the basic features of the data in a study. They provide simple summaries about the sample and the measures. Together with simple graphics analysis, they form the basis of virtually every quantitative analysis of data. Pearson correlation was also used in determining

the relationship between the socio-demographic profile and the effects of war on drugs.

The Pearson coefficient is a type of correlation coefficient that represent the relationship between to variables that are measured on the same interval ratio scale. The Pearson coefficient is a measure of the strength of the association between two continuous variables (Kenton, 2020). The Pearson product-moment correlation coefficient (or Pearson correlation coefficient, for short) is a measure of the strength of a linear association between two variables and is denoted by  $r$ . Basically, a Pearson product-moment correlation attempts to draw a line of best fit through the data of two variables, and the Pearson correlation coefficient,  $r$ , indicates how far away all these data points are to this line of best fit (i.e., how well the data points fit this new model/line of best fit).

## RESULTS AND DISCUSION

This chapter presents the results and discussions on the two objectives of the study: first, the socio-demographic profile of the respondents; and second perceived effects of war on drugs.

***Table 1 Socio-demographic Profile of the Respondents***

	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Male	68	68.0
Female	32	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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Age		
20 and Below	28	28.0
21- 25 years	42	42.0
26 - 30 years	21	21.0
31 – 35 years	9	9.0
36 and above	0	0.0
<b>Civil Status</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
Single	56	56.0
Married	44	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100.0</b>

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### Socio-demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1 shows the socio-demographic profile of the respondents in terms of sex, age, and civil status.

#### Sex

In terms of sex, out of 100 respondents, majority (68 or 68.00%) were male and there were 32(32.00%) who were female.

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	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Male	68	68.0
Female	32	32.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

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## Age

In terms of age, many of the respondents (28 or 28.00%) were 20 years old. There were 42(42.00%) who were 21-25 years old. There were 21(21.00%) who were 26-30 years old, 9(9.00%) were 31-35 years old, and 0(0.0%) who were 36 and above years old.

	Frequency	Percentage
Age		
20 and Below	28	28.0
21 - 25 years	42	42.0
26 - 30 years	21	21.0
31 – 35 years	9	9.0
36 and above	0	0.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

## Civil Status

In terms of civil status, majority of the respondents 56(56.00%) were single and 44(44.00%) were married.

	Frequency	Percentage
Sex		
Single	56	56.0
Married	44	44.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

**Table 2 Perceived Effects on War of Drugs**

Indicators	Mean	Std. Deviation	Interpretation
<b>A. Physical Effects</b>			
1. War on drugs may result to drug specific mortality.	3.87	.861	Agree
2. War on drugs may result to injuries.	4.03	.171	Agree
3. War on drugs may result to drug related damage.	4.17	.378	Agree
4. War on drugs may result to increased cases of death.	4.84	.368	Strongly Agree
5. War on drugs result to physical disability.	4.49	.522	Strongly Agree
<b>Average Mean</b>	<b>4.28</b>	<b>.460</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>B. Mental Effects</b>			
1. War on drugs may result to drug related impairment of mental functioning.	4.35	.494	Agree
2. War on drugs may result to increased			



dependency of drugs.	4.01	.122	Agree
3. War on drugs may result to increased feeling of fear.	4.22	.737	Agree
4. War on drugs may result to increased feeling of sadness.	4.43	.543	Agree
5. War on drugs may result to post traumatic stress disorder.	4.23	.924	Agree
<b>Average Mean</b>	<b>4.25</b>	<b>.564</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>C. Social Effects</b>			
1. War on drugs may result to increased case of crime in the community.	4.31	.785	Agree
2. War on drugs may result to environmental damage.	4.45	.491	Agree
3. War on drugs may result to loss of relationship.	4.28	.729	Agree
4. War on drugs may result to tragedies or adversities.	3.76	.612	Agree
5. War on drugs may result to damage in international relation.	4.74	.514	Strongly Agree
<b>Average Mean</b>	<b>4.31</b>	<b>.6262</b>	<b>High</b>
<b>D. Economic Effects</b>			
1. War on drugs may affect the economy of the country.	4.89	.408	Strongly Agree
2. War on drugs may endanger the country's democracy.	4.48	.461	Agree
3. War on drugs may result to loss income.	4.32	.710	Agree
4. War on drugs may result to decrease of human productivity.	4.54	.480	Strongly Agree
5. War on drugs may result to lower economic growth.	4.63	.291	Strongly Agree
<b>Average Mean</b>	<b>4.58</b>	<b>.460</b>	<b>Very High</b>
<b>Overall Mean</b>	<b>4.352</b>	<b>.5301</b>	<b>High Level of Perceived Effects on War</b>

Among the five statements of the indicator Physical Effects, the statement “War on drugs may result to increased cases of death” got the highest mean of 4.84 with the standard deviation of .368 with the interpretation of strongly agree while the statement “War on drugs may result to drug specific mortality” got the lowest mean of 3.87 and interpreted as agree. The overall mean category of the indicator Physical Effects is 4.28 with the standard deviation of .460 and described as high. This implies that thousands of people in the Philippines have been killed since President Rodrigo Duterte launched his “war on drugs” on June 30, 2016, the day he took office. More deaths of children have been reported in the media in 2019 and 2020.

On the indicator Mental Effects, the statement “4. War on drugs may result to increased feeling of sadness.” got the highest mean of 4.43 with the standard deviation of .543 and describes as agree while on the other hand the statement “War on drugs may result to increased dependency of drugs.” got the lowest mean of 4.01 with the standard deviation of .122 and described as agree. The overall mean of the indicator Mental Effects is 4.25 with the standard deviation of .564 and described as high. This implies that you may feel you’re no longer in control of your drug use or that you need to take more and more of it to feel an effect. Drug addiction is linked to mental health problems (Glaze, 2011). Mental health challenges are distinctly more prevalent and result in a substantial health

burden for people and society. This will lead them to experience sad and poorer mental health and social well-being (Barry et al, 2010).

On the indicator Social Effects, the statement "War on drugs may result to environmental damage." got the highest mean of 4.45 with the standard deviation of .491 and described as agree, while the statement "War on drugs may result to tragedies or adversities." got the lowest mean of 3.76 with the standard deviation of .612 and described as agree. The overall mean of the indicator Social Effects is 4.31 with the standard deviation of .6262 and described as high. This implies that war on drugs is ruining and creating a huge social cost. It will lead to theft, human trafficking and environmental damage. The issue have likely caused more problems than they've solved. War on drugs effects the society, there is a lot of crime, corruption, and poverty in the Philippines (New Hampshire Review, 2016).

Meanwhile on the indicator Economic Effects the statement "War on drugs may affect the economy of the country." got the highest mean of 4.89 with the standard deviation of .408 and described as strongly agree, while the statement "War on drugs may result to loss in income." got the lowest mean of 4.32 with the standard deviation of .710 and described as agree. The overall mean of the indicator Economic Effects is 4.58 with the standard deviation of .460 and described as very high. This implies from the economic point of view, the whole war on drugs was meant to be a failure from the very start. This is because the government was only focusing on the supply side economics. Their efforts were meant to stop the problem at the source. An increasing number of criminals want

to get involved in this trade because of the massive amounts of money that can be made. The government should adopt a policy that focuses more on the demand side.(Richard Nixon 1970).

Based on the results the Perceived Effects of War on Drugs of the said respondents is high which garnered an overall mean of 4.372 with the standard deviation of .5301.This means that the effects of drugs on war is said to be high and effective.That is why Duterte wants to address the drug problem. This is why as soon as he became presidents in May 2016, he implemented the “OplanTokhang,” of “war on drugs,” as we know it.His purpose is to provide security for law abiding residence by preventing crime, poverty, and corruption(Kattouw, 2018).

**Table 3 Test for Significant Difference between the Sexes of the Respondents with respect to their Crime Prevention Practices.**

<b>Dependent Variable</b>	<b>Age</b>	<b>Mean</b>	<b>SD</b>	<b>F-value</b>	<b>p-value</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Perceived Effects on War of Drugs	Male	2.346	.275	6.251	0.060	Not Significant
	Female	2.257	.435			

\*\* Significant at 0.01

\*Highly Significant at 0.05

The Table 3 shows the Test for Significant Difference between theSexes of the Respondents with respect to their Crime Prevention

Practices, the level of perceived effects on war of drugs. The result shows that there are no significant perceived effects on war of drugs ( $f=6.251$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), male (2.346), and (2.257) for female. These results confirmed that the level of perceived effects on war of drugs does not affect the difference between the sexes of the respondents in Kabacan, Cotabato. Police officers are one of various careers that are significant to the growth of national economic and social development because they have a key function and authority with regard to keeping the peace, maintaining public security and safety, and preserving common property for citizens in the community and society.

**Table 4 Test for Significant Difference between the Ages of the Respondents with respect to their Perceived Effects on War of Drugs.**

Dependent Variable	Age	Mean	SD	F-value	p-value	Remarks
Crime Prevention Practices	20 Below	4.638	.295	9.861	0.000**	Highly Significant
	21 – 25 Years	4.415	.781			
	26 – 30 Years	3.916	.787			
	31 – 36 Years	3.933	.965			
	36 Years Above	0.000	.000			

\*\* Significant at 0.01

\*Highly Significant at 0.05

Table 4 above shows the significant difference between the ages of the respondents with respect to their perceived effects on war of drugs, the level of

crime prevention practices. The result shows that there is a highly significant relationship between the ages of the respondents and crime prevention practices ( $f=9.861, p<0.05$ ).

**Table 4.1 Post Hoc Test for Significant Difference between the Ages of the Respondents with respect to their Perceived Effects on War of Drugs.**

Dependent Variable	Independent Variables	Mean Difference	Sig.	Remarks	
Perceived Effects on War of Drugs	20 Below	21 – 25 Years	1.125	0.071	Not Significant
		26 – 30 Years	2.210	0.06	Not Significant
		31 – 35 Years	1.112	0.012*	Significant
	21 – 25 Years	26 – 30 Years	2.153	0.021*	Significant
		31 – 35 Years	2.122	0.087	Not Significant

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26 – 30 Years	31 – 35 Years	1.217	1.01	Not Significant
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\*\* Significant at 0.01

\*Significant at 0.05

Table 4.1 above shows the significant difference between ages of the respondents, the level of perceived effects on war of drugs. The result shows that majority of the respondent in different ages said that there are not significant perceived effects on war of drugs between the different ages of the respondents in Kabacan, Cotabato.

**Table 5 Test for Significant Difference between the Civil Status of the Respondents with respect to their Perceived Effects on War of Drugs.**

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Dependent Variable	Age	Mean	SD	F-value	p-value	Remarks
Perceived Effects on War of Drugs	Single	2.536	.295	5.251	0.070	Not Significant
	Married	2.347	.415			

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\*\* Significant at 0.01

\*Highly Significant at 0.05

Table 5 above shows the significant difference between civil status of the respondents, the level of perceived effects on war of drugs. The result shows that

there are not significant affects between the civil status of the respondents and perceived effects on war of drugs ( $f=5.251$ ,  $p>0.05$ ), single (2.536), and (2.347) married.

## **CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATION**

The study entitled “Perceived Effects of War on Drugs” was conducted to determine the perceived effects of war on drugs.

### **Conclusions**

Based on the results and findings of this study, the following conclusions have been drawn:

1. Results revealed that the Perceived Effects of War on Drugs of the said respondents is high. This means that the effects of drugs on war is said to be high and effective.



2. Results revealed that there are not significant affects between the civil status of the respondents and perceived effects on war of drugs.
3. There is a highly significant affects on crime prevention practices on perceived effects of war on drugs.

### **Recommendation**

Based on the findings, the following recommendations were drawn:

1. Residents in urban areas should be encouraged to participate in social activities to get to know there self and surroundings.
2. The government may plan to enhance social security system to provide safety for everyone.
3. Various suggestions on how to fight drugs will be included.

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**Part I. Socio-Demographic Profile of the Respondent.**

Instruction: Kindly fill-out the questionnaire to the best of your knowledge. Please complete all the necessary information.

Name of Respondent (Optional)\_\_\_\_\_

Gender: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Civil Status: \_\_\_\_\_

**Part II: Perceived effects of war on drugs.**

Instruction: Please put check (/) in the appropriate box and please answer it honestly.

Legend:

5– Strongly Agree

4– Agree

3– Neutral

2- Disagree

1-Strongly Disagree

A. Physical Effects of War on Drugs.

Questions	5	4	3	2	1
1. War on drugs may result to drug-specific mortality.					
2. War on drugs may result to injuries.					
3. War on drugs may result to drug-related damage.					
4. War on drugs may result to increased cases of death.					
5. War on drugs result to physical disability.					

B. Mental Effects of War on Drugs

Questions	5	4	3	2	1
1. War on drugs may result to drug-related impairment of mental functioning.					
2. War on drugs may result to increased dependency of drugs.					
3. War on drugs may result to increased feeling of fear.					
4. War on drugs may result to increased feeling of sadness.					
5. War on drugs may result to post-traumatic stress disorder.					

C. Social Effects of War on Drugs

Questions	5	4	3	2	1
1. War on Drugs may result to increased case of crime in the community.					

2. War on drugs may result to environmental damage.					
3. War on Drugs may result to loss of relationship.					
4. War on Drugs may result to tragedies or adversities.					
5. War on Drugs may result to damage in international relation.					

### C. Economic Effects of War on Drugs

Questions	5	4	3	2	1
1. War on Drugs may affect the economy of the country.					
2. War on Drugs may endanger the country's democracy.					
3. War on Drugs may result to loss income.					
4. War on Drugs may result to decrease of human productivity.					
5. War on Drugs may result to lower economic growth.					

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### **PROFILE**

I'm Samer L. Datucali a resident of Sitio Malabuaya Kayaga, kabacan, North Cotabato. I'm graduated Elementary at Malabuaya Elementary School in Year 2012 . And finished my Secondary level such as a Junior high in Year 2016 and Senior High in Year 2018 at kabacan National High School . After that I continued my studies in college at central Mindanao college kidapawan city and currently Im a Graduating Student as bs. Criminology

**PERSONAL DATA**

Sex : Male Age : 24  
Status : Single Citizenship : Filipino  
Religion : Islam

**EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND**

2022 College of Criminal Justice Education  
Central Mindanao Colleges Kidapawan City  
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2012 Elementary School  
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**PERSONAL DATA**

Sex : Male Age : 22

Status : Single

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<b>EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND</b>
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