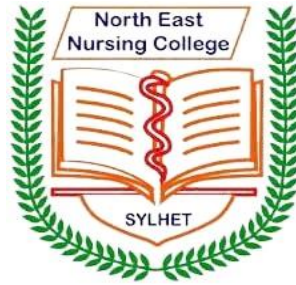


North East Nursing College



Assignment

On

Social movements and initiatives regarding emerging and Re-emerging health-related issues in Bangladesh

Subject Name: Behavioral Science

Group: A-J (01-100)

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Introduction: In a society a large number of changes have been brought about by efforts exerted by people individually and collectively. Such efforts have been called social movements. A social movement is defined as a collectively acting with some continuity to promote or resist a change in the society or group of which it is a part. Social movement is a form of dynamic pluralistic behavior that progressively develops structure through time and aims at partial or complete modification of the social order. A social movement may also be directed to resist a change. Some movements are directed to modify certain aspects of the existing social order whereas others may aim to change it completely. The former are called reform movements and the latter are called revolutionary movements. Social movements may be of numerous kinds such as religious movements, reform movements or revolutionary movements.

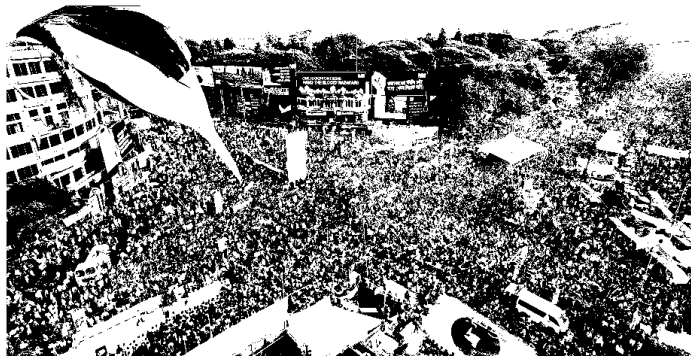


Image: Shahbag movement February 2013



Image: Procession march held on 21 February 1952 in Dhaka



Fig: procession by garment trade union

❖ **Example of social movement**

- Fascist movement
- Communist movement
- Tribal movement
- Peasants movement,
- Women's movement,
- Youth movement,
- Labor movement,
- Civil right movement,
- Human right movement.

Definition of Social Movement

According to Turner and Killan

"A social movement is formally defined as "a collectively acting with some continuity to promote or resist change in the society or group of which it is a part" sap

According to Lundberg

"Social movement as a voluntary association of people engaged in concerted efforts to change attitudes, behavior and social relationships in a larger society"

According to Neil J. Smelser.

Social movements is defined as "organized grow effort to generate or resist social .

According to Anderson and Parker,

Social movement is "a form of dynamic pluralistic behavior which progressively develops structure through time and aims at partial or complete modification of the social order change"

According to Horton and Hunt

"A social movement is a collective effort to promote or resist change".

According to Rudolf Herberle

"A social movement is a collective effort to transform established relations within a particular society"

Types of social movement

Sociologists classified social movements into different types on the basis of their objectives. Wallace and Wallace, Horton and Hunt, M.S. Rao, and others have mentioned of the main types of movements:

Reform Movements:	<p>Reform movements are satisfied with the existing social order but believe that certain reforms are necessary in some specific areas. The reformers endeavor to change elements of the system as it currently stands.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Civil Rights Movement,• Women's Liberation Movement,• Save the Environment Movement.• Brahma Samaj Movement, etc.
Revolutionary Movements:	<p>The revolutionary movements deny that the system will even work. These movements are deeply dissatisfied with the social order and work for radical change. Revolutionary movements generally prefer not to use violence although some of them do resort to violence.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Protestant Reformation Movement, the Socialist Movement,• The Communist Revolution of Russia and also of China
Reactionary or Revivalist Movement:	<p>Some movements are known as reactionary or regressive movements. These aim at "putting the clock back". Their members view certain social changes with suspicion and distaste and try to reverse the current trends. They highlight the importance and greatness of traditional values, ideologies and institutional arrangements.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Catholic Counter Reformation,• The Brahma Samaj, Arya Samaj, The Sarvodaya Movement, "Khadi and Gramodyog Movement of Gandhiji, and the like

In addition to the above, mentioned three main types of movements, we can add two other types of movements as suggested by **Horton and Hunt**.

<p>Resistance movement</p>	<p>These movements are formed to resist a change that is already taking place in society. The many social and cultural changes of recent decades have been profoundly disturbing to many of the Indians who feel that our national virtues, traditional values, and cultural greatness, are being eroded by Secularism, minority appeasement, sexual permissiveness, moral degradation, political corruption and sell-out of national interests for the partial political interests, and so on.</p> <p>Example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anti-Abortion Movement, • Anti-Hindi Movement • Anti-Reservation Movement
<p>Utopian movements</p>	<p>These are attempts to take the society or at least a section of it towards a state of perfection. "These are loosely structured collectivities that envision a radically changed and blissful state, either on a large scale at some time in the future or on a smaller scale in the present.</p> <p>Examples:</p> <p>The "Hare Krishna Movement" of the seventies, the movement towards the establishment of "Rama Rajya"- as envisioned by the B.J.P. and the "Sangh Parivar" (The community of the supporters of the R.S.S. School of Thought).</p>

Causes of Social Movement-

1. Cultural Drifts:

- The society is undergoing constant changes. The values and behavior are changing in all civilized societies. In the course of cultural drift most of the people develop new ideas. To get these ideas operative in society they organize a movement.
- The development of a democratic society, the emancipation of women, the spread of mass education, the removal of untouchability, equality of opportunity for both the sexes, growth of secularism are the examples of cultural drift.

2. Social Disorganization:

- Social disorganization brings confusion and uncertainty because the old traditions no longer form a dependable guide to behavior. The individuals become rootless. They feel isolated from the society. A feeling develops that the community leaders are indifferent to their needs.
- The individuals feel insecure, confused and frustrated. Confusion and frustration produce social movements.

3. Social Injustice:

- When a group of people feel that injustice has been done to it they become frustrated and alienated. Such feeling of injustice provides fertile soil for social movements

4. The people who are more susceptible to social movements are those who are:

- Mobile and have little chance to become integrated into the life of the community,
- Not fully accepted and integrated into the group and are termed marginal,
- Isolated from the community
- Threatened by economic insecurity and loss of social status,
- Free from family responsibilities or are estranged from their families,
- Mal-adjusted.

Characteristics of Social movement

M.S. A. Rao, one of the prominent Indian sociologists, has made a mention of the nature of social movements in the book "Social Movements in India", edited by him. According to him, social movement includes two characteristics about which there is considerable agreement among the sociologists.

They are as follows:

Collective Action:	Social movement undoubtedly involves collective action. However, this collective action, takes the form of a movement only when it is sustained for a long time. This collective action need not be formally organized. It could be an informal attempt also. But it should be able to create an interest and awakening in relatively large number of people.
Oriented towards Social Change:	A Social movement is generally oriented towards bringing about social change. This change could either be partial or total. Though the movement is aimed at bringing about a change in the values, norms, Ideologies of the existing system, efforts are also made by some other forces to resist the changes and to maintain the status quo. The counter attempts are normally defensive and restorative rather than innovative and initiating change. They are normally the organized- efforts of an already established order to maintain itself.

Formation of Social Movement/Stages of Social Movement

1. The Preliminary Stage: This stage can also be called the unrest stage in this we found some confusion or discontentment among people. Hence they are restless. In fact all social movement begins with some feeling of discontent with the existing social ne

2. The Popular Stage: In the popular stage the movement begins to rally and a figure or a leader who promise to alleviate suffering of the people. This leader may be a charismatic leader with some extraordinary qualities who is capable of giving a leadership to the movement.

3. The Formalization Stage (The stage of Formal Organization): This is the stage in which programmers are developed, alliance in forged, and organizations and tactics are developed In this stage, a party. Organization, or group of individuals may put forward an amative vision, world-view or ideology, to understand, analysts and solve a prevailing crisis

4. The Stage of Institutionalization of the movement: If the movement becomes successful then it destroys itself in its last stage of development when it becomes an institution. At th point, it is no longer collective behavior, because it is organized. Follows accepted norms of society, and replaced its emotional base with the assumption that change will take time.

5. The Dissolution Stage: Last stage of Social movement namely, the dissolution stage. When the movement becomes an ending organization or fades away. Possibility to be revived sometimes later, it can be said to have entered this last stage of dissolution

Emerging and Re-Emerging Health-Related Issues

Emerging Viral Diseases:

An emerging viral disease is one that has appeared in a population for the first time, or that may have existed previously but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range.

Example: AIDS, Ebola, SARS.

AIDS

Definition: AIDS (Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome) is a life-threatening condition caused by the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV). HIV attacks and weakens the immune system, leaving the body susceptible to infections and cancers that can be fatal.

Causes:

HIV is transmitted through the exchange of bodily fluids, including blood, semen, vaginal fluids, and breast milk. The most common modes of transmission are through unprotected sexual contact, sharing needles or other injection equipment with an infected person, and mother-to-child transmission during pregnancy, childbirth, or breastfeeding.

Symptoms:

Symptoms of HIV infection can vary from person to person and may take several years to develop. The early stages of infection may not cause any symptoms, or they may be flu-like symptoms such as fever, headache, fatigue, and swollen lymph nodes. As the disease progresses, symptoms may include chronic diarrhea, weight loss, pneumonia, skin rashes, and opportunistic infections.

Effect:

AIDS has a profound effect on the affected individual's physical, emotional, and social well-being. The immune system's destruction can lead to a range of infections and cancers, including pneumonia, tuberculosis, Kaposi's sarcoma, and lymphoma. These can cause severe illness and ultimately death. In addition, people living with HIV may face stigma and discrimination, which can negatively impact their mental health and quality of life.

There is no cure for HIV/AIDS, but antiretroviral therapy (ART) can help to slow down the progression of the disease and improve quality of life. It is also important to take steps to prevent the transmission of HIV, including practicing safe sex, using clean needles, and getting tested regularly.

Ebola

Ebola is a rare and deadly disease caused by the Ebola virus. It is also known as Ebola virus disease (EVD) or Ebola hemorrhagic fever. Here are the definition, causes, symptoms, effects, and prevention measures of Ebola:

Definition: Ebola is a viral illness caused by the Ebola virus, which is part of the Filoviridae family. It is primarily found in African countries such as the Democratic Republic of Congo, Guinea, Liberia, and Sierra Leone. The virus spreads through direct contact with the bodily fluids of an infected person or animal.

Causes: Ebola is caused by infection with the Ebola virus. The virus is thought to be carried by fruit bats and other animals, and it can spread to humans through contact with infected animals, such as through handling or consuming contaminated bushmeat. Once a person is infected, the virus can be spread through direct contact with bodily fluids such as blood, saliva, vomit, feces, sweat, and semen of an infected person.

Symptoms: The symptoms of Ebola can appear anywhere from 2 to 21 days after exposure to the virus. The early symptoms include fever, headache, muscle pain, and fatigue. These symptoms are followed by vomiting, diarrhea, abdominal pain, and a rash. Some people may also experience bleeding, both internal and external, from different parts of the body. Ebola can progress rapidly and lead to multiple organ failure and death.

Effect: Ebola can cause severe illness and death. The mortality rate of Ebola is high, ranging from 25% to 90%, depending on the outbreak and the specific strain of the virus. The disease can also have long-term effects on survivors, including joint pain, vision loss, and fatigue.

Prevention: There is currently no specific treatment or vaccine for Ebola. The best way to prevent the spread of Ebola is to avoid contact with infected animals or people, and to practice good hygiene such as frequent hand washing and avoiding contact with bodily fluids. During an outbreak, measures such as isolating infected individuals and tracing their contacts can help contain the spread of the virus. Healthcare workers who come into contact with infected patients should wear appropriate protective equipment to prevent infection.

SARS

SARS, or Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome, is a highly contagious respiratory illness caused by the SARS corona virus. Here are the definitions, causes, symptoms, effects, and prevention measures related to SARS:

Definition: SARS is a viral respiratory illness caused by the SARS corona virus. It was first identified in 2003 during an outbreak in China and subsequently spread to other countries. SARS can cause severe illness and has a high mortality rate.

Causes: SARS is caused by a corona virus known as SARS-CoV. The virus is believed to have originated in bats and spread to other animals, including civet cats, which were sold in live animal markets in China. Human-to-human transmission of the virus occurs through close contact with infected individuals, typically through respiratory droplets.

Symptoms: Symptoms of SARS include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Other symptoms may include body aches, headache, chills, and diarrhea. In severe cases, SARS can lead to pneumonia, respiratory failure, and death.

Effects: SARS can have significant effects on individuals and public health systems. In addition to causing severe illness and death, SARS can lead to economic disruptions, social stigma, and increased healthcare costs. The 2003 SARS outbreak led to travel advisories, quarantine measures, and the closure of businesses and schools.

Prevention: Prevention measures for SARS include basic hygiene practices such as frequent hand washing, covering coughs and sneezes, and avoiding close contact with sick individuals. In addition, public health officials may recommend travel restrictions, quarantine measures, and contact tracing to prevent the spread of the virus. Vaccines are not currently available for SARS, but research is ongoing.

In conclusion, SARS is a serious respiratory illness caused by a corona virus. Basic hygiene practices, contact tracing, and travel restrictions are important prevention measures for controlling the spread of the virus.

Re-Emerging Viral Diseases:

Re-emerging viral disease are age-old diseases that have increased its prevalence again. These diseases were previously treatable but have developed resistance to the drugs used to treat them. The increased in migration due to war and international travel has also facilitated the spread of disease.

Example:

- Tuberculosis
- Cholera
- Malaria
- Kala – azar
- Dengue fever

Tuberculosis (TB)

Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that primarily affects the lungs. Here are the definitions, causes, symptoms, effects, and prevention of TB.

Definition: Tuberculosis (TB) is a bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. TB mainly affects the lungs, but it can also affect other parts of the body, such as the lymph nodes, bones, and kidneys. TB can be either latent or active. Latent TB means that the bacteria are present in the body, but the person has no symptoms and cannot spread the disease. Active TB means that the bacteria are actively multiplying in the body, causing symptoms, and can be spread to others.

Causes: TB is caused by the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* bacteria. The bacteria can be spread from person to person through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. The bacteria can also be spread by sharing utensils, food, or drinks with an infected person. People with weakened immune systems, such as those with HIV or malnutrition, are more likely to get TB.

Symptoms: The symptoms of TB can vary depending on the part of the body that is affected. The most common symptoms of TB in the lungs include a persistent cough, chest pain, coughing up blood or sputum, fatigue, weight loss, and fever. Symptoms of TB in other parts of the body can include pain, swelling, and stiffness in the joints, back pain, and blood in the urine.

Effects: TB can cause serious health problems if it is not treated. If left untreated, TB can lead to permanent lung damage, bone and joint damage, meningitis, and even death. TB can also cause complications during pregnancy and childbirth.

Prevention: The best way to prevent TB is to get vaccinated with the BCG vaccine. The vaccine is most effective in preventing severe forms of TB in children. Other ways to prevent TB include avoiding close contact with people who have TB, covering your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, and washing your hands frequently. If you have been exposed to someone with TB, you should get tested for TB and treated if necessary.

In summary, tuberculosis is a bacterial infection caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* that primarily affects the lungs. It is spread through the air and can be either latent or active. Symptoms include a persistent cough, chest pain, coughing up blood or sputum, fatigue, weight loss, and fever. If left untreated, TB can lead to serious health problems and even death. Prevention methods include vaccination, avoiding close contact with infected individuals, covering your mouth and nose when coughing or sneezing, and frequent hand washing.

Cholera

Definition: Cholera is an acute diarrheal disease caused by the bacterium *Vibrio cholerae*. It is characterized by severe watery diarrhea, vomiting, and dehydration, and can lead to death if left untreated.

Causes: Cholera is caused by the ingestion of contaminated food or water that contains the *Vibrio cholerae* bacterium. It is most commonly spread through water contaminated with human feces. Poor sanitation and hygiene, lack of clean drinking water, and crowded living conditions are major risk factors for the spread of cholera.

Symptoms: The symptoms of cholera typically appear within two to five days after infection and can range from mild to severe. They include profuse, watery diarrhea, vomiting, dehydration, muscle cramps, and a rapid heartbeat. In severe cases, cholera can lead to hypovolemic shock, a life-threatening condition in which the body's organs do not receive enough blood due to severe dehydration.

Effect: Cholera can have serious health consequences, especially in developing countries where access to medical care and clean water is limited. It can lead to severe dehydration and electrolyte imbalances, which can cause organ failure and even death if left untreated. Cholera outbreaks can also have significant economic and social impacts, as they can disrupt trade and tourism, and cause widespread panic and social unrest.

Prevention: The best way to prevent cholera is to improve sanitation and hygiene practices, especially in areas where cholera is endemic. This includes providing clean drinking water, promoting hand hygiene, and ensuring safe disposal of human waste. Oral cholera vaccines are also available and can provide up to 65% protection against cholera for up to two years. Prompt treatment with oral rehydration therapy and antibiotics can also help to reduce the severity of cholera symptoms and prevent complications.

Malaria

Malaria is a serious and sometimes fatal disease caused by a parasite that infects a certain type of mosquito. Here is some information on the definition, causes, symptoms, effects, and prevention of malaria:

Definition: Malaria is a parasitic disease that is transmitted to humans through the bite of an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito. The parasite, *Plasmodium*, infects red blood cells and can cause fever, chills, and flu-like symptoms.

Causes: Malaria is caused by the *Plasmodium* parasite, which is spread to humans through the bite of an infected female *Anopheles* mosquito. The mosquito becomes infected by feeding on the blood of an infected person. The parasite can also be transmitted through blood transfusions, organ transplants, and from mother to unborn child.

Symptoms: Symptoms of malaria can range from mild to severe and may include fever, chills, headache, muscle aches, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. In severe cases, malaria can cause organ failure, anemia, and death.

Effects: Malaria can have serious health effects, particularly in young children, pregnant women, and people with weakened immune systems. It can lead to anemia, kidney failure, seizures, and even death if left untreated.

Prevention: The best way to prevent malaria is to avoid mosquito bites. This can be done by using insect repellent, wearing long-sleeved shirts and pants, and sleeping under mosquito nets. Other preventative measures include taking ant malarial medication before, during, and after travel to areas where malaria is prevalent. Additionally, efforts to control mosquito populations, such as removing standing water and using insecticide-treated bed nets, can help reduce the spread of the disease.

Diarrhea

Definition: Diarrhea is a condition characterized by loose or watery stools, which occur more frequently than normal. It is often accompanied by abdominal cramps, bloating, and dehydration.

Causes: There are many possible causes of diarrhea, including infections from bacteria, viruses, or parasites, food intolerances, certain medications, and underlying medical conditions such as inflammatory bowel disease.

Symptoms: The most common symptoms of diarrhea are loose or watery stools, abdominal cramping, bloating, nausea, and dehydration. In some cases, people may also experience fever, chills, and bloody stools.

Effects: Diarrhea can cause dehydration, which can be especially dangerous in young children and older adults. If left untreated, severe dehydration can lead to serious complications, including kidney failure and even death.

Prevention: Preventing diarrhea involves taking certain precautions such as practicing good hygiene, avoiding contaminated food and water, and properly cooking and storing food. It is also important to stay hydrated by drinking plenty of fluids and replenishing electrolytes lost through diarrhea. If diarrhea persists for more than a few days or is accompanied by other concerning symptoms, it is important to seek medical attention.

Kala-azar (visceral leishmaniasis)

Kala-azar, or "**black fever**", also known as visceral leishmaniasis, is a potentially fatal disease caused by the Leishmania parasite. It is prevalent in certain parts of the world, including South Asia, East Africa, and South America.

Causes: The disease is caused by the bite of an infected sandfly, which transmits the Leishmania parasite into the bloodstream. The parasite then attacks the internal organs, including the spleen, liver, and bone marrow.

Symptoms: Symptoms of kala-azar typically appear 2-6 months after the initial infection.

They include:

- Prolonged fever
- Enlargement of the spleen and liver
- Weight loss
- Anemia
- Persistent cough
- Diarrhea
- Night sweats
- Skin rash
- Fatigue

Effect: If left untreated, kala-azar can be fatal. The disease weakens the immune system, making individuals more susceptible to other infections. Kala-azar can also cause long-term damage to the internal organs, leading to chronic health problems.

Prevention: There is no vaccine for kala-azar, so prevention relies on avoiding contact with sandflies. **This can be achieved by:**

- Wearing long-sleeved shirts and pants
- Using insect repellent
- Sleeping under mosquito nets
- Applying insecticides to living areas
- Treating pets with insecticide to prevent them from carrying sandflies.

Treatment: Kala-azar can be treated with a combination of drugs, including antimonials, amphotericin B, and miltefosine. Treatment is usually administered over a period of several weeks and may require hospitalization. Early diagnosis and treatment are crucial for a successful outcome

Dengue fever

Definition: Dengue fever is a mosquito-borne viral infection that is common in tropical and subtropical regions. It is caused by four related but distinct dengue viruses, which are transmitted to humans through the bite of infected *Aedes* mosquitoes.

Causes: Dengue fever is caused by dengue viruses, which are spread by the bite of infected *Aedes* mosquitoes. These mosquitoes thrive in urban environments, especially in areas with poor sanitation and hygiene. The virus can also be transmitted through blood transfusions, organ transplants, and from mother to child during pregnancy or breastfeeding.

Symptoms: The symptoms of dengue fever typically begin four to six days after infection and can last up to 10 days. They include high fever, severe headache, muscle and joint pain, nausea, vomiting, rash, and eye pain. In severe cases, dengue fever can lead to dengue hemorrhagic fever (DHF) or dengue shock syndrome (DSS), which can cause severe bleeding, organ failure, and even death.

Effect: Dengue fever can have serious health consequences, especially for people who have not been previously infected with the virus. DHF and DSS can lead to life-threatening complications and require immediate medical attention. In addition, people who have been infected with dengue fever are at risk of developing severe symptoms if they are infected with a different dengue virus in the future.

Prevention: The best way to prevent dengue fever is to avoid being bitten by infected mosquitoes. This can be done by wearing protective clothing, using mosquito repellent, and using bed nets. It is also important to eliminate mosquito breeding sites by removing standing water from around the home and workplace. There is currently no vaccine available to prevent dengue fever, so it is important to take preventive measures to reduce the risk of infection.

Causes:

Human factors:

- Urbanization
- Globalization
- International travel
- Imported insects animals

Environmental / ecological factor:

- Weather and climate change

Viral factors

- Re- assortment- e.g. – influenza virus (antigenic shift and drift)
- Recombination
- Mutation

Healthcare Problem Due to Social Movement / Migratory Movement

Communicable disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tuberculosis• Swine flue• Bird flue• Ebola• Measles• Mumps• Hepatitis
Cardiovascular disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acute MI• Heart failure• Bradycardia• Tachycardia
Respiratory disease	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acute respiratory infection• Tonsillitis• Common cold• Acute respiratory distress syndrome
Mental disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Anxiety• Depression• Schizophrenia• Suicidal tendency• Fear• Unable to cope with social conditions
Nutritional disorder	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Malnutrition• Marasmus• Kwashiorkor
Due to lack of sanitation, water supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Diarrhea• Cholera• Food poisoning• Parasitic infection• Jaundice

Conclusion:

In recent years, Bangladesh has experienced various health-related issues that have spurred social movements and initiatives aimed at addressing them. The emergence and re-emergence of diseases such as dengue, chikungunya, and COVID-19 have presented significant challenges to the country's healthcare system, leading to the mobilization of various actors and stakeholders in the public and private sectors.

Social movements and initiatives have played a critical role in responding to these health-related challenges. Civil society organizations, NGOs, and community-based organizations have taken the lead in raising awareness, providing healthcare services, and advocating for policy changes to improve public health outcomes. These initiatives have included activities such as health education campaigns, door-to-door outreach programs, and the distribution of mosquito nets and other preventative measures.

One of the notable examples of social movements in Bangladesh regarding health-related issues is the Dengue Awareness and Prevention Campaign launched in 2019. The campaign, led by the government and various NGOs, aimed to educate the public on the prevention and management of dengue fever. Through the campaign, public awareness was raised, and preventive measures such as the use of mosquito nets and proper waste disposal were emphasized. As a result, the number of dengue cases decreased significantly in subsequent years.

Similarly, during the COVID-19 pandemic, various social movements and initiatives emerged to respond to the health crisis. These included the distribution of personal protective equipment, the establishment of quarantine centers, and the promotion of vaccination drives. The government and NGOs worked together to ensure that health information was disseminated widely, and necessary resources were provided to those in need.

In conclusion, social movements and initiatives have played a vital role in addressing emerging and re-emerging health-related issues in Bangladesh. They have raised awareness, provided healthcare services, and advocated for policy changes that have improved public health outcomes. However, more needs to be done to sustain these initiatives, build resilience, and strengthen the healthcare system to tackle future health crises effectively.

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END