We live in an increasingly prosperous world, yet the estimated number of undernourished people has risen, and will continue to rise with the doubling of food prices. A large majority of those affected are living in India. Why have strategies to combat hunger, especially in India, failed so badly? How did a nation that prides itself on booming economic growth come to have half of its preschool population undernourished? Using the case study of a World Bank nutrition project in India, this book takes on these questions and probes the issues surrounding development assistance, strategies to eliminate undernutrition, and how hunger should be fundamentally understood and addressed. Throughout the book, the underlying tension between choice and circumstance is explored. How much are individuals able to determine their life choices? How much should policy-makers take underlying social forces into account when designing policy? This book examines the possibilities and obstacles to eliminating child hunger. This book is not just about nutrition, it is an attempt to uncover the workings of power through a close look at the structures, discourses, and agencies through which nutrition policy operates. In this process, the source of nutrition policy in the World Bank is traced to those affected by the policies in India.

The book links the analysis of the brain mechanisms of emotion and motivation to the wider context of what emotions are, what their functions are, how emotions evolved, and the larger issue of why
emotional and motivational feelings and consciousness might arise in a system organized like the brain. The topics in motivation covered are hunger, thirst, sexual behaviour, brain-stimulation reward, and addiction. The book proposes a theory of what emotions are, and an evolutionary, Darwinian, theory of the adaptive value of emotion, and then describes the brain mechanisms of emotion. The book examines how cognitive states can influence emotions, and in turn, how emotions can influence cognitive states. The book also examines emotion and decision-making, with links to the burgeoning field of neuroeconomics. The book describes the brain mechanisms that underlie both emotion and motivation in a scientific form that can be used by both students and scientists in the fields of neuroscience, psychology, cognitive neuroscience, biology, physiology, psychiatry, and medicine.

The Labour Government and Northern Ireland, 1974–9
John McGarry and Brendan O'Leary

in The Northern Ireland Conflict: Consociational Engagements

Published in print: 2004 Published Online: August 2004
Item type: chapter

The chapter is highly critical of the Wilson cabinet's failure to defend Northern Ireland's first consociational experiment, the Sunningdale Agreement, although it concedes that this agreement may have had an inevitable encounter with a coroner. It analyses the government's reaction to the 1974 strike by the Ulster Workers Council, which led to the demise of Sunningdale. The chapter also illustrates the limits of the Callaghan government's policies in Northern Ireland, including its flawed experiments in ‘Ulsterization’, ‘normalization’, and ‘criminalization’.

The World Bank in India
Devi Sridhar

in The Battle Against Hunger: Choice, Circumstance, and the World Bank

Published in print: 2008 Published Online: January 2009
Item type: chapter

This chapter begins with a brief history of nutrition and poverty concerns both in India and in the World Bank. The purpose of these sections is to describe the forces that led to the Bank-India partnership in nutrition, to situate TINP historically, and to introduce the key players. The chapter
then turns to TINP to examine its design and objectives, the specifics of the policy process as well as provide further details on evaluation.

The Way Forward
Devi Sridhar

in The Battle Against Hunger: Choice, Circumstance, and the World Bank

This final chapter describes the challenges of tracing power, which is ultimately what the book attempts to do. It links the arguments and methods of the book to other key works in the field to advance theoretical understanding on how we can study the policy process of international institutions using anthropological methodologies. It then reflects on the possibilities to address hunger through the lens of choice or circumstance.

Introduction
Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen

in Hunger and Public Action

Hunger in the modern world is introduced as the main topic of the book. Chronic hunger is distinguished from famine and elementary notions that are to be used throughout the book are clarified. In this enumeration, concepts such as entitlement, capability, deprivation, and social security receive special attention. Concludes by highlighting the challenges facing public action in its attempt to eliminate hunger.

Nutrition and Capability
Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen

in Hunger and Public Action
The difficulties in defining, describing, and measuring hunger and the consequences of this problem on public policy are highlighted. Mention is made of the deficiencies of the traditional nutritional analysis as a measure of food deprivation and people undernourishment, and ways to solve this problem are suggested. The last part draws on the advantages of the capability approach (and the concept of entitlement) in studying deprivation.

The Children
Suzanne Vromen

in Hidden Children of the Holocaust

The chapter is based on interviews with formerly hidden children and is illustrated by numerous quotes. It describes various responses to the wearing of the yellow star and the desperate search for hiding places that follows the sudden and brutal roundups of the Jewish population in the summer of 1942. Life in the convents in which the children are hidden is detailed through the reactions of the children to prayers, baptism, confession, and communion. These reactions vary greatly from resistance to acceptance; remnants of Judaism persist for some. New attitudes to the body considered as shameful are learned, and lice fought, hunger endured, native language and identity concealed. Relationships with priests and nuns range from caring, tender, and maternal to cruel and punishing. In the aftermath of the liberation, the impact of Catholic institutions varies; many hidden children return to their Jewish identity and a few remain converted. The children face great difficulties due to the ravages in their families, and gender differences in opportunities offered to orphans are resented to this day.

On Time, Being, and Hunger
Juan Manuel Garrido

The unprecedented proliferation of discourses and techniques concerning the living being has left philosophy in a stupefying situation. We no longer know what phenomenon deserves to be called “life,” and we no longer know how to ask the question “what is life?” The traditional way
of understanding life as self-appropriating and self-organizing process of not ceasing to be, of taking care of one's own hunger, is challenged. This challenge entails questioning fundamental concepts of metaphysical thinking, namely, time, finality, and above all being and existing. In this study, the author proposes some basics elements for the question concerning life through readings of Aristotle, Nietzsche, Heidegger, and Derrida; through the discussion of scientific breakthroughs in thermodynamics and evolutionary and developmental biology; and through the re-examination of the notion of hunger in both its metaphysical and its political implications.

New Sources of Development Finance
A. B. Atkinson (ed.)

As their Millennium Development Goals, world leaders have pledged by 2015 to halve the number of people living in extreme poverty and hunger, to achieve universal primary education, to reduce child mortality, to halt the spread of HIV/AIDS, and to halve the number of people without safe drinking water. Achieving these goals requires a large increase in the flow of financial resources to developing countries – double the present development assistance from abroad. In examining innovative ways to secure these resources, this book, which is part of the UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series, sets out a framework for the economic analysis of different sources of funding and applying the tools of modern public economics to identify the key issues. It examines the role of new sources of overseas aid, considers the fiscal architecture and the lessons that can be learned from federal fiscal systems, asks how far increased transfers impose a burden on donors, and investigates how far the raising of resources can be separated from their use. In turn, the book examines global environmental taxes (such as a carbon tax), the taxation of currency transactions (the Tobin tax), a development-focused allocation of Special Drawing Rights by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the UK Government proposal for an International Finance Facility, increased private donations for development purposes, a global lottery (or premium bond), and increased remittances by emigrants. In each case, it considers the feasibility of the proposal and the resources that it can realistically raise, and offers new perspectives and insights into these new and controversial proposals.
Hunger and Public Action
Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen

This book analyses the role of public action in solving the problem of hunger in the modern world. The study is divided into four parts. The first, making extensive use of the concepts of entitlements and capabilities explores the interaction of nutritional, economic, social, and political elements and their influence on hunger and deprivation. The problem of famine prevention is the main focus of the second part, with special attention given to Africa and India. The third part is devoted to the issue of fighting chronic undernourishment and the lessons to be learnt from the policies of China, India, and some other countries. The last part draws together the main themes and concerns of the earlier chapters, and provides an integrated view of the role of public action in eliminating hunger. The study suggests that there is indeed some space for public action in solving the problem of hunger and deprivation. In the case of famine prevention, social security could provide early warning systems and employment provision plans. To fight endemic deprivation, the authors suggest, among other things, that basic health care, elementary education, and food programmes should be looked at.

The future of agriculture and humanity
Denis J. Murphy

This final chapter looks back at the impact of agriculture on human populations, and looks forward to a highly uncertain future for both farming and humanity. The relatively stable Holocene climate enabled the development of farming and a forty-fold increase in human numbers by 2,000 BP. The recent dramatic increases in crop yields due to science-based agriculture have led to a further ten-fold population rise over the past two centuries. The world is now overwhelmingly dominated by complex techno-urban civilizations sustained by high-input farming regimes that rely on cheap and plentiful energy sources and a relatively stable climate. As energy becomes more expensive and the current period of climatic stability draws to a close, it will be increasingly difficult
to maintain present levels of population and complex urban societies. As in previous eras, human populations may fall and undergo cultural simplification in response to such climatic uncertainties.

The relationship between Batesian and Müllerian mimicry
Graeme D. Ruxton, Thomas N. Sherratt, and Michael P. Speed

in Avoiding Attack: The Evolutionary Ecology of Crypsis, Warning Signals and Mimicry
Published in print: 2004 Published Online: September 2007
DOI: 10.1093/ acprof:oso/9780198528609.003.0012
Item type: chapter

If two species share the same signal, both are defended but differ in the type or level of their defence. The nature of the mimicry between them is an area of current controversy. Is it inherently parasitic (Batesian) or mutualistic (Mullerian)? This chapter reviews the empirical evidence that this is a real question and the recent theoretical literature addressing the question.

No Useless Mouth
Rachel B. Herrmann

Published in print: 2019 Published Online: May 2020
DOI: 10.7591/cornell/9781501716119.001.0001
Item type: book

In the era of the American Revolution, the rituals of diplomacy between the British, Patriots, and Native Americans featured gifts of food, ceremonial feasts, and a shared experience of hunger. When diplomacy failed, Native Americans could destroy food stores and cut off supply chains in order to assert authority. Black colonists also stole and destroyed food to ward off hunger and carve out tenuous spaces of freedom. Hunger was a means of power and a weapon of war. This book argues that Native Americans and formerly enslaved black colonists ultimately lost the battle against hunger and the larger struggle for power because white British and United States officials curtailed the abilities of men and women to fight hunger on their own terms. By describing three interrelated behaviors—food diplomacy, victual imperialism, and victual warfare—the book shows that, during this tumultuous period, hunger-prevention efforts offered strategies to claim power, maintain communities, and keep rival societies at bay. It shows how Native Americans, free blacks, and enslaved peoples were “useful mouths”—not mere supplicants for food, without rights or power—who
used hunger for cooperation and violence, and took steps to circumvent starvation. The book demonstrates that hunger creation and prevention were tools of diplomacy and warfare available to all people involved in the American Revolution. Placing hunger at the center of these struggles foregrounds the contingency and plurality of power in the British Atlantic during the Revolutionary Era.

The Economy, the State and the Public
Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen

in Hunger and Public Action

Many of the arguments of the book are summarized, with a special emphasis on the role of public action (in a broad sense) to alleviate hunger. Early warning systems and employment provision plans are mentioned for famine prevention. The authors suggest endemic deprivation can be eliminated by looking at basic health care and elementary education in addition to food provision. The last part draws on the influence of food price fluctuations and international cooperation and conflict for public action.

Entitlement and Deprivation
Jean Drèze and Amartya Sen

in Hunger and Public Action

The link between deprivation and the law is explored, and it is noted that, in seeking social changes to eliminate hunger, the nature of the entitlement systems has to be properly understood. Recognising that food availability is of crucial importance, the authors suggest attention is moved towards entitlement failures. Finally, case studies of the Bangladesh famine of 1974 and the food crisis in Sub-Saharan Africa are used to illustrate this.
The authors note the misleading nature of the distinction between man-made and natural famine, before moving on to emphasise the role of social conditions and cooperative conflicts in the genesis of hunger. Attention is drawn to the unequal treatment in intrafamily divisions, especially female deprivation, and the role of gender in hunger. They conclude by highlighting the differences between the concepts of protection and promotion.

Introduction

Juan Manuel Garrido

This introductory chapter explains the main goal of this book: to define a traditional way of thinking life and to render plausible and relevant the task of carrying out a critical enquiry concerning it. Life has been traditionally understood as the self-appropriating and self-organizing process of not ceasing to be, or, as is also said, of taking care of one's own hunger. This conceptualization entails a particular understanding of time in natural processes concerning living beings and a particular conception of the being of living beings (for instance, as the “care” of not ceasing to be). It is held that the traditional concept of life has furnished the main paradigm for the concept of being, including in Heidegger's philosophy, so that the deconstruction of the traditional understanding of life entails a deconstruction of ontology. This introductory chapter includes a description of the content of the book.
The Body of Literature Kafka's Artist Stories

Elizabeth Boa

in Kafka: Gender, Class, and Race in the Letters and Fictions

Published in print: 1996 Published Online: October 2011

This chapter sheds light on the symbolic and almost surreal conflicts present in many of Kafka's celebrated works. It not only looks at his famous novels such as The Metamorphosis, but also his short stories, such as A Country Doctor and Josephine the Singer. Kafka's short stories typically depicted the life he dreaded; as in the case of the doctor who was an old bachelor, or more importantly the flaws and failures of the society he lived in. Importantly, Josephine the Singer or The Mouse Folk is a cleverly written depiction of Jewish life in Germany; not only focusing on the struggles of the Jewish race in relation to other races, but also on the internal conflicts of Kafka's kind. These are the artists, the writers, as depicted by Josephine, who among her kind is both resented and loved for her strange gift of singing.

Hidden Hunger

Aya Hirata Kimura

Published in print: 2013 Published Online: August 2016

For decades, nonprofit organizations (NGOs) targeting world hunger focused on ensuring that adequate quantities of food were being sent to those in need. In the 1990s, the international food policy community turned its focus to the “hidden hunger” of micronutrient deficiencies, a problem that resulted in two scientific solutions: fortification, the addition of nutrients to processed foods, and biofortification, the modification of crops to produce more nutritious yields. This hidden hunger was presented as a scientific problem to be solved by “experts” and scientifically engineered smart foods rather than through local knowledge, which was deemed unscientific and, hence, irrelevant. The book explores this recent emphasis on micronutrients and smart foods within the international development community and, in particular, how the voices of women were silenced despite their expertise in food purchasing and preparation. The book shows the power of nutritionism and how its technical focus enhanced the power of corporations as a government partner while restricting public participation in the making of
policy for public health and food. It also analyzes the role of advertising to promote fortified foodstuffs and traces the history of Golden Rice, a crop genetically engineered to alleviate vitamin A deficiencies. Situating the recent turn to smart food in Indonesia and elsewhere as part of a long history of technical attempts to solve the Third World food problem, the book analyzes the intersection of scientific expertise, market forces, and gendered knowledge to illuminate how hidden hunger ultimately defined women as victims rather than as active agents.