

Judhajit Chakraborty

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Doctoral Studies	Michigan State University Ph.D., Agricultural, Food, and Resource Economics (AFRE), Expected completion May 2024 DISSERTATION: “Essays in International Development and Political Economy” PRIMARY FIELDS: Applied Microeconomics, International Development, Political Economy		
Prior Education	M.Phil. Economics, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai		2017-2018
	M.Sc. Economics, Indira Gandhi Institute of Development Research, Mumbai		2013-2015
	B.Sc. Economics, Ramakrishna Mission Vidyamandira, Howrah		2010-2013
Prior Employment	PwC U.S. Analytics Advisory	Experienced Associate	2016-2017
	PwC U.S. Analytics Advisory	Associate	2015-2016
	Nomura	Intern- Algorithmic Trading Strategies, Global Markets	Summer-2014
Teaching (Instructor of Record)	Michigan State	<i>Data Analysis for Agri-Food System</i> , Instructor	Spring-2022
	Michigan State	<i>Data Analysis for Agri-Food System</i> , Instructor	Summer-2022
	Michigan State	<i>Managerial Economics</i> , Instructor	Spring-2023
	Michigan State	<i>Managerial Economics</i> , Instructor	Summer-2023
Refereed Publications (Pre-Ph.D.)	Has India Deindustrialised, Prematurely? (with R. Nagaraj), <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 2020		
	Continued misery or a change in fortune? The Case of Howrah Foundry Industry		
	<i>Book Chapter in Industrialisation for Employment and Growth in India</i> , Cambridge University Press 2021		
	Land as Collateral in India (with Sudha Narayanan), <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 2019		
	An Unequal Process of Urbanisation , <i>Economic and Political Weekly</i> 2017		
Research Papers	“Downpours of Deprivations: Exploring the Impact of Excess Rainfall Shocks on Perceived Relative Deprivation in Peru” (JOB MARKET PAPER)		
	Abstract		
	Perceptions of relative deprivation affect a range of economic and behavioral outcomes, such as support for re-distribution, political attitudes, hostility, and risky behavior. In this paper, I test whether <i>covariate shocks</i> -like excess rainfall shocks can change perceptions of relative deprivation in a developing country context using <i>observational data</i> . Using household-level longitudinal data for Peru, I provide novel evidence showing that exposure to excess rainfall shocks increases the likelihood that households perceive their standard of living to be worse off relative to the other households in the locality. Two fundamental mechanisms could explain this- firstly, the differential effect of excess rainfall shocks across objective outcomes suggests a widening economic gap reflected in standard relative deprivation measures, and secondly, misperceptions about the losses of other households within a locality could explain the increase in perceived relative deprivation. The impact is particularly larger for historically underprivileged and less developed communities. I show that social protection programs, such as conditional cash transfers and in-kind food assistance programs, can attenuate the effect of rainfall shocks on perceived relative deprivation. Finally, I show an association between perceived relative deprivation and political beliefs related to the functioning of democracy and support for authoritarian regimes in Peru.		

Working Papers

“When the Temperature Drops, Perceptions Worsen: Effects of Extreme Cold on Perceptions of Government and Civic Participation in the Peruvian Highlands” Judhajit Chakraborty, Leah Lakdawala, Eduardo Nakasone

Abstract.

Perceptions of government and political institutions can have important effects on a wide range of outcomes, such as compliance with laws and demand for public goods. We examine how extreme weather affects individuals’ belief of how well democracy functions in Peru. We construct a unique dataset containing spatially and temporally specific cold temperature shocks and find that extreme cold reduces positive perceptions of democracy. This translates into reductions in civic engagement in formal democratic institutions (as measured by participation in national elections) but increased involvement in local associations. We provide evidence that these effects work through several mechanisms: decreased income, assets, and expenditure as well as increased incidence of illness and some types of crime. Finally, we find that the negative effects of extreme cold are mitigated by government provision of goods and services, namely, social programs, public hospitals, and police resources.

“Frosty Climate, Icy Relationships: Frosts and Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Peru” Katie Bollman, Judhajit Chakraborty, Leah Lakdawala, Eduardo Nakasone

Abstract.

Violence against women — in particular, Intimate Partner Violence (IPV) — is a major health concern for women across the world. In this paper, we study the impact of frosts (temperatures below 0°C / 32°F) on IPV among Peruvian women. Using a dataset that matches women to weather exposure, we find that overall, frost shocks increase IPV: 10 degree hours below -9°C increases the probability of experiencing domestic violence by 0.5 percentage points. These effects are larger for more extreme temperature thresholds. We provide evidence that frosts impact IPV through two main channels. First, extreme cold yields adverse consequences for income, which in turn impacts IPV. Second, extreme cold limits the mobility of individuals, potentially increasing exposure of women to violent partners. To our knowledge, we are the first to measure relative significance of these two channels by utilizing variation in frost timing to distinguish shocks that affect IPV through changes in income from those that act through time spent indoors. We find that the effect of frosts on IPV is mostly driven by frosts that occur during the growing season, when 10 degree hours below -9°C increase the probability of experiencing IPV by 1.5 percentage points. In contrast, we find that non-growing season frosts have no statistically significant effects on IPV.

“Impact of COVID mortality on voting behavior: Evidence from Peru”, Judhajit Chakraborty, Leah Lakdawala, Eduardo Nakasone

Abstract.

How did the COVID-19 pandemic lead to changes in voting behavior? Are these changes been guided by drop in confidence or trust in political institutions? Using within district variation in COVID-19 incidence, this paper provides empirical evidence to these questions for a developing country context, Peru. Studying the 2021 Presidential elections in Peru, we find that- conditional on district and election-year fixed effects and a set of potentially confounding variables — districts with a higher incidence of COVID-19 before the elections, shifted their votes towards left leaning parties. This effect is largest for incidence of COVID-19 three months and 4-6 months before the election. This result can most likely be explained by examining changes in voter turnout, and confidence or trust in political institutions.

Conference / Seminars

2023, 2022	Agricultural and Applied Economics Association (AAEA) Annual Meetings
2022	Development Lunch, Department of AFRE & Economics, Michigan State University
2023	Development Lunch, Department of AFRE & Economics, Michigan State University
2023	Southern Economic Association Conference (<i>Upcoming</i>), Selected Papers: "When the Temperature Drops, Perceptions Worsen: Effects of Extreme Cold on Perceptions of Government and Civic Participation in the Peruvian Highlands" [<i>Presidential Session</i>] "Clouds of Comparison: Exploring the Impact of Covariate Shocks on Perceived Relative Deprivation and the Role of Social Policies in Peru"
2024	Allied Social Sciences Association (ASSA) (<i>Upcoming</i>), Selected Paper: "Frosty Climate, Icy Relationships: Frosts and Intimate Partner Violence in Rural Peru"

Computational Skills

R, STATA, QGIS, ArcGIS, LaTeX, SAS, Tableau, Qualtrics, Python

Services	2021	Vice-President, Graduate Student Organization (AFRE)
	2021	Graduate Policy Committee (AFRE)
	2020	Council of Graduate Students (COGS) Representative, AFRE

References	<u>Dr. Eduardo Nakasone</u> eduardo@msu.edu
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<u>Dr. Songqing Jin</u> jins@msu.edu

<u>Dr. Scott Swinton</u> swintons@msu.edu
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<u>Dr. Leah Lakdawala</u> lakdaw1@wfu.edu
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