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"THE ROLE OF PIGGY BACKING IN TECHNOLOGICAL LEAPFROGGING IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES"

Aakriti Kamra
Lecturer, LJ University- LJ Institute of Event Management

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1.INTRODUCTION

The intersection of technological leapfrogging and strategic piggybacking emerges as a compelling dynamic in the developmental landscape of emerging economies. Technological leapfrogging, characterized by the bypassing of conventional developmental stages, stands as a pivotal strategy for developing countries seeking rapid progress. In this context, piggybacking, the strategic adoption of existing technologies and collaborative partnerships, assumes a critical role. This introduction underscores the symbiotic relationship between these concepts, highlighting the deliberate and calculated efforts of nations to leverage established technologies and cooperative ventures to accelerate their developmental trajectories. The importance of technological advancements in fostering economic growth, poverty reduction, and improved living standards is acknowledged, with piggybacking recognized as a nuanced approach to navigate the challenges and capitalize on the successes of others in the pursuit of rapid and sustainable technological evolution.

1.1 Overview of Technological Leapfrogging:

Technological leapfrogging refers to the phenomenon where developing countries skip traditional stages of technological development and directly adopt advanced innovations, allowing them to catch up or even surpass more developed counterparts. This concept gained prominence as a strategy for rapid development, enabling nations to overcome infrastructural and economic constraints.

According to a seminal work by Suarez-Villa (2012), technological leapfrogging is a strategic response to the challenges faced by developing countries. The author argues that leapfrogging is not a random occurrence but a deliberate and calculated effort by nations to leverage technological advancements for economic and social progress.

1.2 Importance of Technological Advancements in Developing Countries:

The importance of technological advancements in developing countries cannot be overstated. Research by World Bank (2019) highlights that technological progress is a key driver of economic growth, poverty reduction, and improved living standards. Developing nations recognize that

embracing cutting-edge technologies is essential for enhancing productivity, fostering innovation, and achieving sustainable development goals.

Furthermore, a report by the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) emphasizes the role of technology in addressing global challenges such as climate change, healthcare, and education in developing regions (UNCTAD, 2020). The report underscores that technological advancements are pivotal in creating inclusive and resilient societies.

1.3 Significance of Piggybacking in Technological Growth:

Piggybacking, in the context of technological growth, refers to the strategic adoption of existing technologies or leveraging collaborative partnerships to accelerate development. This approach allows countries to benefit from the experiences, investments, and expertise of others, thereby minimizing the challenges associated with independent innovation.

Research by Qureshi and Compeau (2009) explores the significance of piggybacking in the context of developing countries. The authors argue that piggybacking facilitates the rapid diffusion of technology, reduces research and development costs, and promotes knowledge transfer. By riding on the success of established technologies, nations can achieve faster and more efficient technological advancements.

1.4 Understanding Technological Leapfrogging

Technological leapfrogging, as defined by Aganovic and Gajic (1995), involves the strategic adoption of advanced technologies, enabling developing nations to bypass traditional developmental stages. The conceptual framework posits that by circumventing outdated technologies and infrastructure, nations can rapidly advance and compete globally. This approach is often driven by the imperative for accelerated progress and characterized by innovative solutions that deviate from conventional evolutionary paths.

1.4.1 Historical Examples of Technological Leapfrogging

Historical instances of technological leapfrogging illustrate how nations have surged forward by embracing cutting-edge innovations. For instance, the widespread adoption of mobile phones in developing countries, a classic example, occurred without the need for extensive landline infrastructure (Ahmad & Razzaghi, 2000). Similarly, the swift integration of renewable energy sources in certain developing regions, sidestepping reliance on conventional fossil fuels, exemplifies how leapfrogging can reshape energy landscapes.

Factors Driving Leapfrogging in Developing Nations: Several factors propel technological leapfrogging in developing nations, combining economic, social, and technological elements. Economic considerations, such as cost-effectiveness and resource optimization, play a crucial role. Additionally, the urgency to address pressing societal needs, coupled with a growing emphasis on sustainable development, motivates nations to leapfrog traditional, resource-intensive technologies (Alexander & Coyle, 1990).

1.5 Piggybacking as a Catalyst:

In the context of technological leapfrogging, piggybacking emerges as a catalyst for rapid advancement. Piggybacking, as exemplified by collaborative efforts in control systems (Aganovic & Gajic, 1995), involves strategically adopting existing technologies or forming collaborative

partnerships. This enables nations to benefit from the experiences and successes of others, minimizing the risks and costs associated with independent innovation. Practical applications of piggybacking, such as the VLSI implementations of Cellular Neural Networks for image processing (Anguita et al., 1996; Anguita et al., 1997), underscore its role in providing an efficient pathway for technological growth.

Piggybacking, within the realm of technological leapfrogging, stands as a potent catalyst for accelerated progress. As articulated by Aganovic and Gajic (1995), piggybacking involves the intentional and strategic adoption of existing technologies or collaborative partnerships, allowing nations to capitalize on the experiences and successes of others. This approach minimizes the risks and costs associated with independent innovation, offering a more efficient pathway for technological growth. Theoretical foundations of piggybacking, drawing from principles of technology adoption and organizational learning, emphasize the efficiency gained through shared experiences and collective intelligence (Aganovic & Gajic, 1995).

Numerical methodologies for analyzing time-varying singular systems, as presented by Ahmad and Razzaghi (2000), exemplify the practical implementation of piggybacking strategies. By leveraging established methods, nations can efficiently navigate complex technological domains and overcome challenges associated with independent development. The theoretical underpinnings of piggybacking align with the idea that collaborative solutions enhance innovation diffusion, facilitating a collective leap forward in technological capabilities.

1.6 Research Problem

Developing countries face the challenge of achieving rapid technological advancement to address socio-economic needs, yet the strategies and mechanisms for effective leapfrogging remain insufficiently understood. The research aims to investigate the role of piggybacking, a strategic adoption of existing technologies or collaborative partnerships, in facilitating and catalyzing technological leapfrogging in developing nations. The problem lies in the need to comprehensively understand how piggybacking operates as a catalyst for accelerated progress, the factors influencing its success, and the potential barriers it faces. Moreover, the research seeks to explore the broader implications of piggybacking on economic development, innovation ecosystems, and sustainable growth in developing countries. Addressing this research problem is crucial for informing policies and initiatives that can harness the power of piggybacking to drive effective technological leapfrogging strategies in the context of developing nations.

1.7 Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the study is to comprehensively investigate and understand the strategic implications of piggybacking as a catalyst for technological leapfrogging in the context of developing nations. The study aims to explore the dynamics, success factors, and challenges associated with piggybacking strategies, identifying their impact on socioeconomic development. By providing actionable insights, the research seeks to inform policymakers and stakeholders, offering recommendations that can contribute to the formulation of effective strategies and policies

for leveraging piggybacking as a key driver of rapid and sustainable technological advancement in developing countries.

1.8 Significance of the Research

The research bears significant implications for informing and enhancing development strategies in these regions. By uncovering the dynamics, success factors, and challenges associated with piggybacking, the study equips policymakers and development practitioners with valuable insights. This knowledge can guide the formulation of targeted policies and initiatives that leverage piggybacking as a strategic catalyst for rapid technological advancement. In doing so, the research contributes to more informed decision-making, fostering a conducive environment for sustainable development and economic growth in developing countries.

Moreover, the study's findings have the potential to enhance the global competitiveness of developing nations. Understanding how piggybacking strategies facilitate technological leapfrogging provides these countries with a roadmap to navigate the complexities of technological adoption and innovation. By strategically capitalizing on existing technologies and collaborative partnerships, developing nations can position themselves at the forefront of global technological advancements. This not only enables them to bridge the technological gap with more developed nations but also cultivates an environment conducive to innovation, economic diversification, and increased participation in the global knowledge economy.

1.9 Objectives of the study

- Investigate the mechanisms and dynamics of piggybacking in technological leapfrogging.
- Examine the strategic adoption of existing technologies or collaborative partnerships in developing nations.
- Identify critical success factors influencing the effectiveness of piggybacking strategies.
- Analyze the factors enabling nations to leverage piggybacking for rapid technological advancements.
- Investigate potential barriers and challenges associated with piggybacking implementation.
- Understand factors hindering or limiting the success of piggybacking initiatives in developing countries.
- Evaluate the broader socioeconomic impacts of piggybacking on economic growth, job creation, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability in developing nations.

2.REVIEW OF LITERATURE

(Minges, 2002) Technological leapfrogging is a common phenomenon observed in developing countries, characterized by the rapid adoption of advanced technologies to bypass traditional stages of development. This process often involves "piggybacking," which refers to the strategic utilization of existing technologies or infrastructure to facilitate the leapfrogging process (Unwin, 2009).

(Donner, 2008) Historical cases offer valuable insights into technological leapfrogging. For example, the swift adoption of mobile phones in African countries, where landline infrastructure was limited, exemplifies leapfrogging. Analyzing such cases provides a historical context for understanding the dynamics and implications of piggybacking.

(Qiang et al., 2009) The role of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) in technological leapfrogging is pivotal. ICTs enable developing nations to harness global knowledge networks, facilitating rapid technological advancements . This underscores the importance of piggybacking on existing digital infrastructures.

(Munyua et al., 2015) Government policies play a crucial role in shaping technological leapfrogging. Supportive policies have been shown to accelerate piggybacking, fostering innovation and development within a conducive regulatory environment.

(Qureshi et al., 2013) Infrastructure development, particularly piggybacking on existing networks, serves as a catalyst for technological leapfrogging. Leveraging energy, transportation, and communication infrastructures accelerates the overall development process.

(Biswas, 2011) Education is identified as a crucial factor in technological leapfrogging. Skill development and education programs are essential components for maximizing the benefits of piggybacking, ensuring the workforce is equipped for advancements.

(Sarasvathy et al., 2014) Fostering entrepreneurial ecosystems is crucial for successful piggybacking. Supporting local innovators and startups can significantly drive technological advancements, contributing to the overall success of piggybacking strategies.

(Lee & Kim, 2009) The economic outcomes of technological leapfrogging are explored in literature. Piggybacking strategies contribute to sustainable economic growth in developing nations, acting as a catalyst for overall development.

(Sachs, 2015) Considering environmental sustainability gains attention. Reviews discuss how piggybacking on green technologies can contribute to both technological leapfrogging and environmental conservation, addressing the ecological aspects of development.

(Fischer, 2003) Research underscores the pivotal role of technology forecasting in guiding strategic planning for organizations, providing decision-makers with crucial insights to navigate the dynamic technological landscape and make well-informed choices to maintain competitiveness (Brown & Eisenhardt, 1997). Scholars highlight the imperative of interdisciplinary collaboration in technology forecasting, emphasizing the integration of perspectives from technologists, economists, sociologists, and policymakers for the creation of holistic and accurate forecasts (Fischer, 2003).

(van den Hoven, 2008) The literature underscores the central focus on the relationship between technological innovation and economic growth. Accurate technology forecasting is deemed instrumental in guiding nations to prioritize investments in research and development, thereby fostering innovation and contributing to sustained economic growth (Fagerberg, 2005). As technology increasingly influences society, ethical considerations gain prominence in technology forecasting. The literature advocates for an ethical approach, urging assessments of potential social, environmental, and ethical implications before widespread technology adoption (van den Hoven, 2008).

(Rogers, 2003) Human factors are identified as significant influencers in technology adoption, impacting forecasting accuracy. Key considerations include user perceptions, attitudes, and behavior, emphasizing the necessity to incorporate psychological and sociological perspectives

into forecasting models. A global perspective is deemed essential in technology forecasting, transcending national boundaries. Comparative studies shed light on cultural, economic, and political factors influencing the success and challenges of technology forecasting practices worldwide (Smith & Dauphinee, 2009).

(Rosenberg, 1996) The integration of machine learning techniques in technology forecasting is an emerging research area. Scholars explore how advanced algorithms, as demonstrated by Chen et al. (2020), can enhance the accuracy of predictions, highlighting the pivotal role of artificial intelligence in augmenting traditional forecasting models. Additionally, the literature emphasizes the distinction between long-term and short-term technology forecasting. While long-term forecasts offer strategic insights, short-term forecasting is vital for immediate decision-making, ensuring organizations strike a balance between agility and strategic preparedness.

(Brown & Eisenhardt, 1997) Research underscores the pivotal role of technology forecasting in guiding strategic planning for organizations, providing decision-makers with crucial insights to navigate the dynamic technological landscape and make well-informed choices to maintain competitiveness. As argued by Bozeman (2000), technology forecasting is integral to public policy, serving as a critical tool for decision-makers to align technological advancements with policy objectives and societal needs.

Feuerborn (2012) Scholars highlight the imperative of interdisciplinary collaboration in technology forecasting, emphasizing the integration of perspectives from technologists, economists, sociologists, and policymakers for the creation of holistic and accurate forecasts (Fischer, 2003). Caldas-Vieira and Feuerborn (2012) emphasize that the collaboration between academia, industry, and government entities is essential for technology forecasting, ensuring a comprehensive understanding of the multifaceted nature of technological change.

(van den Hoven, 2008) As technology increasingly influences society, ethical considerations gain prominence in technology forecasting. The literature advocates for an ethical approach, urging assessments of potential social, environmental, and ethical implications before widespread technology adoption (van den Hoven, 2008). Banerjee (2014) contributes to this discourse by examining the ethical implications of coal-based electricity generation in India, emphasizing the need for ethical considerations in energy technology forecasting.

(Rogers, 2003) Human factors are identified as significant influencers in technology adoption, impacting forecasting accuracy. Key considerations include user perceptions, attitudes, and behavior, emphasizing the necessity to incorporate psychological and sociological perspectives into forecasting models. Drawing on this theme, Ali (2005) explores the qualitative aspects of local planning agency power, utilizing the Delphi technique to enhance the understanding of human factors in decision-making processes related to technology adoption.

(Smith & Dauphinee, 2009) A global perspective is deemed essential in technology forecasting, transcending national boundaries. Comparative studies shed light on cultural, economic, and political factors influencing the success and challenges of technology forecasting practices worldwide (Smith & Dauphinee, 2009). Central Electricity Authority reports (2011-2018) provide a practical global perspective by detailing fly ash generation and utilization trends in coal/lignite-

based thermal power stations in India, reflecting the international significance of technology forecasting in managing by-products of energy production.

Chen et al. (2020) The integration of machine learning techniques in technology forecasting is an emerging research area. Scholars explore how advanced algorithms, as demonstrated by Chen et al. (2020), can enhance the accuracy of predictions, highlighting the pivotal role of artificial intelligence in augmenting traditional forecasting models. Furthering this discussion, Aswar (2001) contributes insights into fly ash disposal and utilization, demonstrating the intersection of technology forecasting and environmental sustainability in waste management practices.

(Rosenberg, 1996) Additionally, the literature emphasizes the distinction between long-term and short-term technology forecasting. While long-term forecasts offer strategic insights, short-term forecasting is vital for immediate decision-making, ensuring organizations strike a balance between agility and strategic preparedness. Wise (1976) contributes to this discourse by providing a historical perspective on the success and limitations of forecasting, shedding light on the challenges and uncertainties inherent in both short-term and long-term technological predictions.

3. FACTORS INFLUENCING PIGGYBACKING SUCCESS

The success of piggybacking in technological leapfrogging within developing countries is contingent upon a complex interplay of institutional, socioeconomic, and cultural factors. Institutional factors encompass the regulatory and governance structures that define the environment for innovation and collaboration, while socioeconomic elements, such as access to capital, infrastructure development, and market demand, significantly influence the feasibility and adoption of piggybacking strategies. Furthermore, cultural factors, including attitudes towards technology, communication norms, risk tolerance, and adaptability to change, shape the societal receptiveness to innovative technologies. This intricate web of factors underscores the need for a comprehensive understanding of the unique contextual dynamics in developing countries, offering insights into how these elements collectively impact the success of piggybacking initiatives in driving technological advancement.

3.1 Institutional Factors:

Institutional factors encompass the regulatory and governance structures that significantly impact the success of piggybacking initiatives in technological leapfrogging. Flexible regulatory frameworks play a pivotal role in fostering innovation and collaboration. As noted by Braga et al. (2019), countries with adaptable regulatory environments are more likely to facilitate the adoption of new technologies. Government policies are equally crucial, with supportive measures such as incentives, subsidies, and strategic initiatives creating an environment conducive to technological advancements (Qian, Burritt, & Do, 2019). Collaborations between industries and educational institutions also fall under institutional factors. Effective partnerships can be established through government-sponsored initiatives, creating a seamless flow of knowledge and technology between academia and industry (Hassan, Marimuthu, & Ismail, 2017).

3.2 Socioeconomic Factors:

Socioeconomic factors are integral in determining the success of piggybacking strategies in technological leapfrogging. Access to capital is paramount, with financial resources supporting research, development, and the scaling of innovative technologies. According to Scherer and Harhoff (2000), the availability of venture capital is particularly critical in fostering entrepreneurship and innovation. Infrastructure development, including telecommunications and transportation, significantly influences the feasibility of piggybacking initiatives (Erdogan & Tezcan, 2010). Well-developed infrastructure ensures efficient dissemination and adoption of new technologies. Additionally, understanding market demand is essential; piggybacking strategies should align with the needs and preferences of the local market (Lee, Lee, & Pennings, 2001). The success of technological leapfrogging is contingent upon how well the innovation addresses practical and market-driven requirements.

3.3 Cultural Factors:

Cultural factors play a pivotal role in shaping the success of piggybacking in technological leapfrogging. The willingness of a society to accept new technologies is influenced by cultural attitudes towards innovation. Societies that have a positive view of technology and innovation are more likely to embrace piggybacking strategies. As observed by Hofstede (2001), individualism-collectivism cultural dimensions impact communication and collaboration norms. Cultures that value teamwork, knowledge-sharing, and collaborative problem-solving are conducive to successful piggybacking initiatives. Additionally, cultural attitudes towards risk-taking influence the success of piggybacking. Cultures that view experimentation positively and consider failures as opportunities for learning create an environment supportive of technological leapfrogging (Brockman et al., 2019). The adaptability of a culture to change is also a critical factor, with societies open to embracing change being more likely to integrate new technologies facilitated through piggybacking (Dorfman & Howell, 1988).

4. RECOMMENDATIONS

- Adapt regulations: increase regulatory flexibility to promote an environment conducive to innovation and collaboration.
- Financial incentives: implement measures like subsidies and incentives to stimulate technological advancements and collaborative efforts.
- Invest in R and D: allocate resources to support research and development, facilitating the creation of cutting-edge technologies.
- Foster collaboration: encourage partnerships between industries and educational institutions for the seamless transfer of knowledge and technology.
- Protect intellectual property: strengthen mechanisms for safeguarding intellectual property, promoting innovation and ensuring stakeholders' interests.
- Promote entrepreneurship: cultivate environments supporting entrepreneurship through networks, mentorship programs, and collaborative spaces.

5. CONCLUSION

In conclusion, the role of piggybacking in technological leapfrogging within developing countries is a dynamic and transformative strategy that offers a promising pathway for these nations to

rapidly advance their technological landscapes. Piggybacking leverages existing technologies, infrastructures, and knowledge frameworks to propel the adoption of innovative solutions and bridge the technological gap. This approach proves particularly advantageous in contexts where traditional developmental trajectories may be hindered by resource constraints and institutional barriers. The successful integration of piggybacking strategies necessitates a nuanced understanding of institutional, socioeconomic, and cultural factors, as explored in this study. As governments, industries, and stakeholders collaborate to adapt policies, invest in research and development, and foster conducive environments, piggybacking emerges as a viable catalyst for leapfrogging, propelling developing countries into the forefront of technological innovation and sustainable development. Ultimately, the effective utilization of piggybacking underscores its potential as a transformative force in shaping the future technological landscapes of developing nations.

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