Online ISSN : 2249-460X
Print ISSN : 0975-587X
DOI : 10.17406/GJHSS

Global Journal

of Human Social Sciences: C

Sociology & Culture

Highlights

- Analysis of Gender Policies
- A Developing Country Perspective
- Online Customers'Satisfaction
- Navigating an Interdisciplinary Horizon

Discovering Thoughts, Inventing Future

VOLUME 24 ISSUE 1 VERSION 1.0

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: C
Sociology & Culture

Global Journal of Human-Social Science: C
Sociology & Culture

Volume 24 Issue 1 (Ver. 1.0)

Open Association of Research Society

Incorporation No.: 0423089
License No.: 42125/022010/1186
Registration No.: 430374
Import-Export Code: 1109007027
Employer Identification Number (EIN):
USA Tax ID: 98-0673427

Global Journals Inc.

*(A Delaware USA Incorporation with "Good Standing"; **Reg. Number: 0423089**)*

Sponsors: *Open Association of Research Society*
Open Scientific Standards

Publisher's Headquarters office

Global Journals® Headquarters
945th Concord Streets,
Framingham Massachusetts Pin: 01701,
United States of America
USA Toll Free: +001-888-839-7392
USA Toll Free Fax: +001-888-839-7392

Offset Typesetting

Global Journals Incorporated
2nd, Lansdowne, Lansdowne Rd., Croydon-Surrey,
Pin: CR9 2ER, United Kingdom

Packaging & Continental Dispatching

Global Journals Pvt Ltd
E-3130 Sudama Nagar, Near Gopur Square,
Indore, M.P., Pin:452009, India

Find a correspondence nodal officer near you

To find nodal officer of your country, please email us at *local@globaljournals.org*

eContacts

Press Inquiries: *press@globaljournals.org*
Investor Inquiries: *investors@globaljournals.org*
Technical Support: *technology@globaljournals.org*
Media & Releases: *media@globaljournals.org*

Pricing (Excluding Air Parcel Charges):

Yearly Subscription (Personal & Institutional)
250 USD (B/W) & 350 USD (Color)

Contents of the Issue

Global Journal of human-social science: C
Sociology & Culture
Volume 24 Issue 1 Version 1.0 Year 2024
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

From Nations to the European Union: A New Emerging Type of Society

By Julio Lopes
Fundação Casa de Rui Barbosa

Abstract- Revisiting the sociological concepts of nation and reciprocities formulated by Marcel Mauss, the hypothesis of the European Union is put forward as a new type of society in which each member is integrated by the multiple differences in and between themselves, unlike nations whose homogenizing tendency comes from direct reciprocity between each member and the entire society. In this sense, supranational unions would result in communities that are both originally and intentionally diverse, while such international relations of indirect reciprocities within their scope would make national citizenships permeable to human diversity (mainly cultural) in general. Therefore, the current unification of European nations is a case whose study can foresee problems and possibilities of such unions to be undertaken in other planetary quadrants.

Keywords: *European union, nation, diversity, marcel mauss.*

GJHSS-C Classification: *LCC: HM*

FROMNATIONSTOTHEEUROPEANUNIONANEWEMERGINGTYPEOFSOCIETY

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

From Nations to the European Union: A New Emerging Type of Society

Julio Lopes

Abstract- Revisiting the sociological concepts of nation and reciprocities formulated by Marcel Mauss, the hypothesis of the European Union is put forward as a new type of society in which each member is integrated by the multiple differences in and between themselves, unlike nations whose homogenizing tendency comes from direct reciprocity between each member and the entire society. In this sense, supranational unions would result in communities that are both originally and intentionally diverse, while such international relations of indirect reciprocities within their scope would make national citizenships permeable to human diversity (mainly cultural) in general. Therefore, the current unification of European nations is a case whose study can foresee problems and possibilities of such unions to be undertaken in other planetary quadrants.

Keywords: European union, nation, diversity, marcel mauss.

In varietate concordia ([1])

This concept of the need for interlocking subgroups applies to our societies [...] it is necessary to create many subgroups, to constantly reinforce others [...] in short, to let them adjust to each other, naturally, if possible, under the authority of the state in case of need, according to its knowledge and under its control, in any case. Marcel Mauss, 1934. ([2])

I. Introduction

Marcel Mauss (1872-1950) classified societies into increasing levels of collective integration: the polysegmental with distinct closed groups; the tribal that is synthesized in family clans; the amorphous or kingdom, whose diffuse integration depends on an extrinsic central power; the national or nation, whose generalized integration comes from internal differences (even if their magnitudes were relevant) due to the adherence of all members to an intrinsic political center (Mauss, 2017, p.63-70) ([3]).

Author: Portuguese-Brazilian, Senior Researcher at Rui Barbosa's House Foundation, PhD in Political Science (Instituto Universitário de Pesquisas do Rio de Janeiro - IUPERJ) and Postdoc in Sociology (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco). e-mail: julioaurelio@rb.gov.br

"We understand a nation to be a materially and morally integrated society, with a stable, permanent central power, defined borders, relative moral, mental and cultural unity of the inhabitants, who consciously adhere to the state and its laws." Nationally integrated, its members individuate themselves by integrating directly and independently of segregation, implying impersonal benefaction through generalized trust in the single currency ("[...] a unity in which there is even a belief in national credit") and in general law ("The notion of homeland symbolizes the totality of the rights [...] that the member of this nation has in correlation with the duties that he must fulfill in it") (Mauss, 2017, p.77-79).

The individualization of members of national societies is the primary effect of the establishment of direct relationships between each individual and the entire social community, making its members directly dependent on it (more than on any other internal or external group), as far as it goes. to be endowed with a specific collective identity that contrasts with other nations. As self-centered societies, their generalized integration entails the individuation of each member and that of the entire group, which becomes the bearer of a specific (national) cultural character to the extent that nations are culturally equivalent to collective individuals. The national (uniform) and the international (diverse) overlap: "All this means that the way a Frenchman walks is less like the way an Englishman walks than the way an Algonquin walks is like a Californian Indian" (Mauss, 2017, p.81).

The intrinsic diversity of internationality (relations between nations) could lead to various possibilities, among which the following should be highlighted:

- Armaments cooperation between nations and capitals (for obviously warlike purposes, as during the military conflagration of 1914-1918) or "war capitalism" (Mauss, 2017, p.244-245);
- Integration between nations (regional blocs), independent of cosmopolitan capital and absorbing its movements (Mauss, 2017, p.234-240).

In this sense, the objective of this article is to investigate the second possibility of international integration - suggested above by Mauss - to ascertain how its contemporary intensification of the confluence of European nations leads to the progressive emergence

[1] EU (2000).

[2] Mauss (2015, p.350).

[3] According to Mauss, societies are polysegmental (or structured by diverse segments in profusion) when their members relate only through the subgroups to which they originally belong; they are tribal when their members relate through direct horizontal contacts between family groups in which they are found; they are dynastic (or kingdoms) when their members relate, fundamentally, through direct vertical interactions between family groups defined by ancestral collective debts; and they are national (or nations) to the extent that society itself establishes direct relationships with each of its members, even overriding any subgroups in which they are found (Mauss, 2000, p.63-70).

of another type of society, even more integrated than nations, and detect its main characteristics. Namely, the types of reciprocity between its members (individual and collective) and whose operability is fundamental for any other supranational unions that may be attempted or established on other regions of the planet.

II. From Peace to the European Union

The path of the regional economic bloc as an alternative to international war cooperation, particularly in Europe, began in May 9 1950 (after the death of Mauss in February who did not experience this European transformation).

National leaders - including French Minister Robert Schumann - began to articulate markets on the continent, particularly for the main industrial inputs of the time (coal and steel), progressively attracting European nations to continental economic interdependence and whose expanded reproduction was ensured, from 1957, through a European Economic Community (EU, 2016a, p 3-4).

After 35 years of various bureaucratic improvements in its international continental course, economic unity led to the emergence of a supranational entity: the European Union. The EU was created through the pooling of national sovereignties by which nations delegate their institutional competencies in certain areas to institutions above them. In this sense, it also became an institutional space in which European borders would no longer limit the full mobility of goods and citizens between the constituent nations (EU, 2016b, p.3-4).

Since its inception, therefore, European international integration surpasses the constituent nations, in particular through the subsidiarity of the Union, when its intervention is appropriate even in areas that are still national and also through member claims for possible violation of common values (EU, 2016b, p.6-7). As this integration began to be carried out directly by institutions overlapping with national ones, its integrative dynamic gained momentum, as was the case (although not all EU members have adopted it yet) with monetary unification through the common currency, the euro, introduced in 1999 (EU, 2016a, p.5).

Today, it is made up, after the recent departure of the United Kingdom (Soares, 2019), of Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czechia, Croatia, Cyprus, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain and Sweden (EU, 2016b, p.3). The exceptional nature of the British exit (*Brexit*) contrasts with its continuous enlargements since the emergence of the Union, which suffered its first historic defection from an acceding member state (EU, 2016a, p.4).

Institutionally, the European Union contains a wide range of supranational bodies, including a Parliament, two Councils, and an Executive Commission responsible for conveying the will of the Union, comprising the Central Bank, an *Ombudsman* for European public services, the Court of Auditors, the Regional and Economic and Social Committees and the Court of Justice. It also had a Data Protection Authority, an Investment Bank, and 46 other agencies throughout the unified territory in 2014 (EU, 2016a).

The composition of EU's four fundamental institutions (Parliament, two Councils, and Commission) are two-dimensional: permeated both by a confederative dimension of equivalent national sovereignties among its members and according to the logic proper to confederations of independent states (Hamilton, 2003, p.108-110), and by a unitary dimension of the European population covered and according to the logic proper to popular sovereignty as general will (Rousseau, 1999). However, both dimensions are supranational and derive from the congregation of the nations of the Union.

The European Parliament is the institutional custodian of the unitary dimension of the population covered, as it is made up of representatives whose election expresses each population share of the EU's member nations, and its parliamentary control is exercised over the other supranational institutions (EU, 2019a, p.9-10).

The two Councils are the primary custodians of the confederate dimension between nations that is still presented by the EU as:

- The Council (as it is called) comprises ministerial representatives from the governments of the corresponding nations and is responsible for coordinating national policies and concluding international agreements outside the bloc. Operating under ten separate inter-ministerial configurations (foreign affairs; general; economic and financial; justice and home affairs; employment, social policy, health, and consumers; competitiveness; transport, telecommunications, and energy; agriculture and fisheries; environment; education, youth, culture, and sport), the participating ministers bind their national governments in the collegiate decisions (EU 2019a, p.16);
- The European Council comprises the top national leaders within the EU and is responsible for defining supranational political priorities. Usually operating unanimously, its remit is to formulate the general political direction of the EU at regular summits (EU 2019a, p.14).

The institutional balance between the two supranational dimensions (unitary and confederative) is ensured by legislative parity between the Parliament and the Council, as the legal formulation of the EU comes from shared decision-making between the two institutions, through alternating consultations or eventually scheduled conciliations, and by the European Commission itself, as the executive body of the proposals approved by them and which is also responsible for proposing them *simultaneously to both* (EU, 2019a, p.8). With members from EU nations, its composition (EU, 2019a, p.22) comes from:

- Initiative of national governments to propose a possible President whose consultations and choices define the rest of the executive collegiate;
- Parliamentary ratification of the collegiate body after the examination of each member by the European Parliament.

However, although both supranational dimensions are included in the current structure of the EU, the preponderance of the unitary dimension was already tending to be corroborated by the subjection of the other institutions to parliamentary control, including as the sole decision-making body in the event of political resignation by the European Commission (EU 2019b, p.14; Rousseau, 1999, p.187), as well as being extended, since 2014, by the adoption of the double decision-making majority in the Council, as it is now qualified by quorums relative to the Member States (55%) and also to the EU population (65%), as well as allowing a minimum of four Member States, provided they bring together at least 35% of the EU population, with the necessary majority to block institutional decisions. Also, since 2014, the executive composition of the EU (whose general interest it is politically responsible for synthesizing) has had its commissioners from 2/3 of the unified European nations (EU, 2019a, p.18).

III. Indirect Reciprocity in the European Union

National integrations group together through direct reciprocity between the entire group and its members, whose intersection consists of reciprocal rights and duties between the two poles of society: "First of all, there can be no nation without a certain integration of society, that is, it must have abolished all segmentation by clans, cities, tribes, kingdoms, feudal domains. [...] This integrated society exists within well-defined borders; it does not include independent frontier towns, enclaves, or foreign zones of influence" (Mauss, 2017, p.74).

Even between nations, their relations tend, due to the national society itself - which did not occur with other types of society - constituted as a collective individual in the face of others (as distinct nations), to the multiplication of direct contacts that reiterate their specificities and, therefore also to multilateralism as a maximum of direct international reciprocity: "They see, know and hear. [...] They form a sensitive, nervous milieu, and such a milieu is constant, more solid and more alive in peace than in war [...] (Mauss, 2017, p.124)".

However, in addition to direct reciprocity, there are other forms of reciprocity whose exercise guides international relations within the European Union, particularly between its constituent nations.

In this sense, indirect is the reciprocity in which the retribution of what is received *only reaches the giver when directed to someone else*. It can therefore be:

- Simple, when the non-giver to be reciprocated, by the one who receives something, is already predetermined by a previous bond with the giver: "Simple indirect reciprocity is found [...] in the case of an alliance [...]. It is a matter of cutting in a different direction from a single mass [...]. Oppositions cross cohesions (Mauss, 2015, p.345)". There is simple indirect reciprocity as long as the reciprocator has no choice as to who should reciprocate, because whoever benefited him already has a previous debt to someone else. All the retribution that is directed to those who have not benefited us directly, but that are intrinsically linked to those who have benefited us;
- Alternative, when the non-donor to be reciprocated, by the one who receives something, is not predetermined by a previous link with the donor, but to a substitute chosen by the reciprocator, as in generational successions, in general: "Normally, I cannot reciprocate [...] what he did to me; all I could do would be to reciprocate (once) to another the [...] I received. [...] That's what I call alternative indirect reciprocity" (Mauss, 2015, p.345). There is alternative indirect reciprocity when we must choose which of the beneficiaries of those who benefit us we will benefit in order to repay those who have benefited us directly.

We find such modes of reciprocity, rather than direct reciprocity, between the Union and its constituent nations, Member States, in European integration. Namely, simple indirect reciprocity in the exercise of exclusive and complementary competencies by the Union; and alternative indirect reciprocity in the exercise of shared (legislative) competencies between the Union and the Member States.

In this sense, *the topics listed show the mutual synergy that can* be seen between the two constituent parts of the European Union:

- *Simple indirect reciprocity:* Relations between society as a whole and its constituent sub-groups (competences of the Union that exclude or complement its parts);
- *Alternative direct reciprocity:* Simultaneous relations of European individuals with the unified society as a whole and its constituent sub-groups (legislative

competences shared between the Member States and the Union – which are concomitant for any individual).

The Union legislative competencies (legal formulation and other legal ties) are exclusive of nations in customs union; establishment of the competition rules necessary for the functioning of the internal market; monetary policy for Member States whose currency is the euro; conservation of the sea's biological resources, within the framework of the common fisheries policy; and common commercial policy (EU, 2019a, p.5). Independent of national legislation, these are customs, competition, monetary, fishing, and commercial synergies between all the Member States, the exercise of which consists of *national* contributions to *Community* economic development through *simple* indirect reciprocity (because it is mediated by the Union and because it *is intrinsic to the prefixed condition of being* a Member State or possibly also adopting the euro as national currency) within the framework of the European Union.

The Union executive competencies (concrete support actions) are complementary or assistive to nations in protecting and improving human health, industry, culture, tourism, education, vocational training, youth and sport, civil protection, and administrative cooperation (EU, 2019a, p.6-7). These are issues that are intrinsic to the national integrity of the specific Member States and, therefore, each supplement carried out by the Union is a contribution to the beneficiary nation. It consists of simple indirect reciprocity between them, since its national benefit *implies its extension to the other Member States with the same* possible *vulnerability* and whose overcoming *also benefits the Union*. The common foreign and security policy (EU, 2019a, p.4) should also be seen as a gift from the Union to the constituent nations, as well as scientific research and humanitarian aid (although both are not substitutes for the Member States and under the same simple indirect reciprocity).

The Union legislative competencies (legal formulation and other legal links) are shared with nations in the internal market; social policy, concerning the aspects defined in this Treaty; economic, social and territorial cohesion; agriculture and fisheries, with the exception of the conservation of the sea's biological resources; the environment; consumer protection; transport; trans-European networks; energy; the area of freedom, security and justice; common safety problems in the field of public health, with regard to the aspects defined in this Treaty (EU, 2019a, p.5-6). The Laws of the Union override national laws (of each member country) on all the issues it shares with its members. The latter only have the full capacity to legislate on issues shared with the Union *when there are no laws on the subject* (Negrut, 2014).

These are the issues of general (*european*) citizenship within the unitary bloc and for whose regulation the respective national contributions are expected through *alternative* indirect reciprocity, since the national regulatory space is formulated by *the* Union, *which is indirectly reciprocated by the Member State*, as each specific piece of legislation on *these issues* benefits all European citizens and not just nationals.

The following table summarizes the indirect reciprocities that constitute european unification.

Table 1: European institutionalization of its indirect reciprocities.

European indirect reciprocities	EU institutional competences
Indirect Simple	Exclusive or complementary to nations
Indirect Alternative	Shared with their nations

IV. A Diversified Community

The international relations of indirect reciprocity within the European Union provide a sociability that is distinct from that which characterizes a nation, since it is a transversal integration whose collectivity is constituted through the internal subgroups - namely, the integrated nations - and despite of or independent of them (as happens in national integrations). Strictly speaking, the current Union is *another type of society,* distinct from any nation, since *it is a complex of subgroups articulated by indirect reciprocities* between themselves.

The transversality characteristic of sociability, emerging in contemporary times, has been highlighted by some sociologists, either as a result of economic globalization since the end of the 20th century (Castells, 1999), or as its underlying cause (Maffessoli, 2006, Lopes, 2017). According to Castells' globalizing bias, Maffesoli's neotribalizing bias, and Lopes' dividualizing bias, a society (respectively, networked, neo-tribal, or inter-communitarian) is emerging, *whose coexistence would exponentially diversify its members* in a historically unprecedented way. These authors converge in highlighting contemporaneity through the emergence of a sociability in which multiple collective and simultaneous belongings (opposing or related) come to define its members, and therefore tend towards their growing identity fragmentation ([4]).

[4]. For Castells, the temporal/spatial displacement caused by new information technologies has made the dimensions of local and global to be interactive, creating fractal subjects whose social relations include others never fully known. For Maffesoli (chapter 1), post-

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (C) Volume XXIV Issue I Version I Year 2024

In this sense, the current course of european unification would also correspond to the emerging contemporary transversal sociability through *the permeabilization of the adhering nations by social relations that transcend them.* These are communitarian because they are legitimized by values that originate in their members. Still, they are different from classic communities with unique traditions because their two core values are also of (common) destiny: *peace* and european *diversity*, the only values cited in the 14 reasons in the European Union founding explanatory memorandum (EU, 2019b, p.3-4). *Originally*, the European Union community is distinct from other community traditions because of its *different origins* (the different national traditions in Europe), as communities *traditionally* refer to an indistinct past ([5]).

Also, as a *community of destiny or intent*, the European Union *de facto* assumes *the continuous diversification* of its members (both nations and citizens) *as its community purpose*, distinguishing itself even from any other intentional communities whose purpose is to promote the reiteration of similarities ([6]). Beyond the declarations made in the constitutive Treaties, the legislation formulated, and the cumulative accession (despite the United Kingdom's departure in 2016/18) of other European nations, since its foundation, the European Union has also consisted of the diversifying sociability of its members. It is a *diverse community* because differences in it define its members as such, both recognized and made so, as we can see in the multiple national belongings to varying degrees:

- by international transits within the bloc,
- by non-habitual national residents,
- by internal and external migration to the European Union.

The intrinsic (internal) *physical mobility of* the European Union, since its foundation, continues to evolve: Directive 2004/38/EC imposes operational revisions (CSES, 2017, p.5), recently due to bureaucratic problems detected for 7.2 million (of 19.9 million European citizens residing outside their country of origin) concerning the private sector, from 2014 to 2017 (CSES, 2017, p.95). The five options of *policies for* Member States, formulated to combine national security and physical mobility, have the aforementioned directive as their parameter and are reiterated by all 53 national authorities and agencies, and 69 civic, business, and academic non-governmental organizations surveyed (CSES, 2017, p.14). The *feedback* from the *key stakeholders of* generalized mobility (formulated by national authorities, the private sector, and citizens) also indicated a satisfactory consensus with the operational system for mobility, and concern that any adjustments needed are limited and progressive (CSES, 2017, p.182).

Non-habitual national residence by residents whose effective residence - successive or interpolated - is less than 300 days per year (Catarino and Esteves, 2020, p.22) is one of the main challenges to (national) taxation by globalization, as it dissolves its local factors in terms of the holder and the source of the income (Catarino and Esteves, 2020, p.5). Only in European countries can we find (until 2020) tax regimes for such residents, through exemptions, credits, or lower rates than in their home territories, admitting or attracting foreign pensioners, investors, or qualified professionals and based on international prohibitions on double taxation (Catarino and Esteves, 2020, p.18-21). From the European Union were Portugal, Spain, France, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Luxembourg, Belgium, Ireland, Malta, the Netherlands and Denmark ([7]). In 2019, a similar proportion (13.3 million) resided outside the EU, with employment usually in capital citie, but with growing capillarity ([8]).

A general immigration policy, through alternative indirect reciprocity between the nations of the European Union (with mandatory reciprocity between them), established national quotas for refugees and external immigrants, particularly in the labor market, education, and social inclusion, where there is precariousness in the face of immigrants from within the bloc (EU, 2021).

Recently (4th October 2023), an agreement between the member states and within the Council that brings them together spelled out the alternative indirect reciprocity between all the components of the European Union, according to an internal solidarity mechanism (mandatory but flexible) for the destination of migrants and refugees: “all countries have to contribute but that contribution they can choose what to offer: relocation and assuming responsibility for people; capacity-building and other support; or a financial contribution” (EU, 2023).

---

modern lifestyles tend to shape urban communities woven together by multiple aesthetic affinities, which re-enchant our daily lives by making it intrinsically unstable. For Lopes (chapter 2), unlimited associativity has led to numerous collective belongings that divide modern individuality, leading us to assume identities whose subjective coordination is the daily challenge of contemporaneity.

[5]. In Tönnies' (1988, p.239) pioneering sociological formulation, community is a social context in which kinship, neighborhood, and values are shared, resulting in traditional solidarity referred to the mythical or real past.

[6]. Collective security is the only omnipresent aim in communities, whatever their shared values. (Bauman, 2003, p 50-52).

[7]. The United Kingdom and Switzerland – therefore, nations, respectively, previously, and indirectly involved in the European Union – were the only adopters of tax regimes for non-habitual residents outside the bloc (Catarino and Esteves, 2020, p.10).

[8]. Germany, Italy, Slovenia, Austria and Greece were nations with employability of other European citizens spread throughout the national territory (EU, 2021, p.90) and the risk of poverty with similar proportions among European citizens coming (29.1%) or not (20.7%) from another Member State (EU, 2021, p.91).

In 2019, the European Union had 446.8 million inhabitants, 21.8 million of whom were not European citizens and whose risk of poverty (45.1%) was significantly higher than that of residents with european citizenship (EU, 2021) ([9]).

V. Towards European Associative Democracy

Parliamentary democracy is the highest form of authority in nations: "The individual [...] was born into political life. [...] And the whole of society has become, to some degree, the state, the sovereign political body; it is the totality of citizens. [...] However, it is the spontaneous work of generations that have extended [...] the sharing of sovereignty and direction (Mauss, 2017, p.80)". This model has also been adopted by the European Union in its Parliament, with ideological or programmatic benches that bring together nationally active parties (EU, 2016b, p.8).

But the democracy adopted by the European Union cannot be defined as merely parliamentary since even legislation is formulated by successive conciliations between Parliament and the Council on the initiative of the Commission. Strictly speaking, it tends towards a model of *associative democracy* whose principles turn associated interests into government managers, with the maximum distribution of public power under an uninterrupted flow of information between the governors and the governed. In this type of democracy, various associations (including lobbies, as long as they are open to the various interests in society), beyond to political parties, have guaranteed institutional insertion during the formulation of all public and social policies (Hirst, 1994).

This stems from the following associative characteristics of European democracy:

1. The tripartite legislative and budgetary configuration;
2. The plural commissioner structure of the European executive;
3. The advisory committees (of the Regions and Economic and Social Affairs);
4. The institutional permeability imperatively generalized to representative associations;
5. The european citizens' initiative to incite the Commission, by 1 million citizens in a minimum number of Member States;
6. The municipal eligibility of European citizens, *outside* their original nation, in the place where they reside and even the insertion or withdrawal from the European Union, by nations (EU, 2016a, p.8, p.10; EU, 2016b, p.9, p.10, p.11, p.31).

The trend towards european associative democracy, although still in progress, *became predominant with* the parliamentary resolution (Apr. 27, 2021) that made it imperative to register civil society that moves between European institutions, namely between Parliament, the Council (interministerial) and the Commission. By 645 votes (against five and with 49 abstentions), a large majority of MEPs opted to make any *lobbying* in the three European institutions conditional on the transparent accreditation of the interests represented. Registration systems that were as sparse as they were sporadic and operated between the Parliament and the Commission had been in place since 2011 without being mandatory (European Parliament, 2021).

The inter-institutional agreement between the Commission, Parliament, and the Council (European Parliament, 2021), whose parliamentary ratification led to the accreditation of interests within its scope, was also, as such, an increase in the associative-democratic trend, as interest representations are inherent in the national ministries and their respective social areas that make up the inter-ministerial Council. Since then, even if institutional improvements are still possible, in the future and in the same direction, an associative democracy is *already* the *European* democratic model.

In addition to being consistent with european diversity within the Union, this conclusion is further corroborated by the following points:

- Due to the exponential growth of registers from 2011 (when the registration systems maintained by the Parliament and the Commission were unified) until April 2021, including during and after the European Commission proposed (2016/2017) to make it mandatory to register associated interests with institutions directly linked to the general European interest (European Parliament, 2018, p.1);
- Until then, the European Parliament had only been compiling separate registers since 1995 (European Parliament, 2018, p.1);
- Although some european parliaments regulate *lobbying* in their nations, none adopted such a system or one similar to the one adopted in April by the European Union until June 2021 (European Parliament, 2018, p.6);
- Until the inter-institutional agreement and subsequent parliamentary ratification of the absolute accreditation of *lobbyists,* the (inter-ministerial) Council was a mere observer of the procedures relating to and operated solely by Parliament and the Commission (European Parliament, 2018, p.2);
- Public self-identification of associated interests with the European institutions was made compulsory for

[9]. Promoted immigration continues to fall far short of the European urgency, mainly due to the high average age (41.5 years in 2010) and fertility below replacement (1.4 per woman) of the population (EU, 2021, p.24).

any activity within them, including the mere ability to speak in any institutional space of the European Union (European Parliament, 2018, p.2);

- In April 2021, the unified and (recently) compulsory registration system revealed 12,489 organizations, with 49,059 people, of which 1,594 had parliamentary access (European Parliament, 2018, p.3);
- 82.5% of the organizations were based in the European Union: Belgium (18.2%), Germany (13.3%), France (9.8%), Italy and Spain (6.5% each) were their main national headquarters, while European organizations outside the Union accounted for 11.8%, those based in the USA for 4% and there was little representation of interests in Asia and the Middle East (0.8%), Africa (0.4%), Latin America and the Caribbean (0.4%), and Oceania (European Parliament, 2018, p.3);
- Varying in size and interest, most of them specialized in the environment, research and innovation, and climate action: 27.2% were non-governmental organizations, platforms, and networks; 21.8% were companies; 21.2% were trade and business associations; 7.2% were trade union and professional associations; and 4.7% were scientific research institutions and *think tanks* (European Parliament, 2018, p.4) thus inherent in the European community's diversity;
- Annually, 67.17% of them spend less than 100,000 euros, 30.17% between 100,000 and 1 million euros, and 2.66% more than 1 million euros (European Parliament, 2018, p.5), showing that there is no inequality in civic access between different interests;
- From 2011 to 2021, the voice of associations grew by 63.2% for European interests, 53.8% for national interests, 42% for global interests, and 27.9% for regional or local interests (European Parliament, 2018, p.5), thus leading to *the* institutional dissemination of issues *inherent to the* (diverse) *European community.*

VI. Conclusion

A century ago, Mauss could say that "no modern nation has reached such a point of perfection that it can be said that its public life can no longer progress except under a new and superior form of society" (Mauss, 2017, p.292).

However, the collective integration that resulted in the European Union is no longer the one that is found in nations whose traditional direct reciprocity between each member does not promote their sociocultural differentiation (even when tolerant of it). From international relations through indirect reciprocity, in the european unification assumed since 1993, *a transversal society* emerges, both for the adhering nations and for the other subgroups of its members that are repeatedly differentiated.

In institutional terms, the European Union is neither a confederation nor a federation as known (Hamilton et al., 2003). Although the EU allows its member states to leave, just as in confederate nations, it is only allowed progressively and conditionally by both the whole and the other member states. Contains a unifying body, as occurs in federal nations (negligible in unitary nations), whose similarity to the federative Union is merely formal: while it overrides what is common to the federated member states, in the EU it is the body that guarantees european plurality *within* each member state.

Table 2 contrasts the supranational Union with other entities of equivalent planetary magnitude:

Table 2: Relationship between the whole and the parts in planetary authorities.

Whole x Parts	Institutional Exits	Internal supremacy
Confederation of nations	Free	Forbidden
Federal nation	Forbidden	From the common body
Unitary nation	Nonexistent	Nonexistent
Supranational union	Conditional	From the plural body

Source: Prepared by the author.

Since indirect reciprocities, especially alternative reciprocities between its member states, are absolutely distinct from direct reciprocities between individuals and nations (federal or unitary) or between them when they are confederated, the European Union corresponds to a society in which differentiation is incessant and cannot be contained by federative rigidity or confederative flexibility.

While the interface between the social totality and each member is direct reciprocity between homeland and citizens in the nation, indirect reciprocity (simple or alternative) governs community relations in the Union, promoting the cultural diversity of its members as their sub-groups are reciprocally articulated with each other (national, local or other associative, and even occasional), particularly for any projection of their interests into the unitary sphere. Instead of the relative cultural homogeneity promoted by the mere national adjudication of subgroups, the synthesis of which parliamentary democracy encourages or seeks, an associative democracy emerges as an egalitarian political formula for uniting differences through the European project.

A recent inter-party manifesto called for an immediate halt to and progressive regression of the European integration that has already been achieved, and any new forms of social life based on supranational legality, understood as annulling national traditions in general (Le Pen, 2021). The initiative brought together 16 ultra-conservative parties: *Rassemblement National* (France), *Lega Norte (Italy)*, *Fratelli d'Italia* (Italy), *Prawo i Sprawiedliwość (*Poland), *Fidesz (*Hungary), *Vox* (Spain), *Freiheitlich Partei Österreichs (*Austria), *Vlaams Belang* (Belgium), *Dansk Folkeparti (*Denmark), *Eesti Konservatiivne Rahvaerakond* (Estonia), *Perussuomalaiset (*Finland), *Lietuvos lenkų rinkimų akcija* (Lithuania), *Partidul Național Țărănesc Creștin Democrat (*Romania), *Ellinikí Lýsi (*Greece), *Bălgarsko nacionalno dviženie (*Bulgaria) and Ja21 (Netherlands).

Europe's unification expansion, with its inherent supranational implications, also interferes in the Eurasian configuration as its adherence to the East of Europe grows. This geopolitical concern has already been expressed by the Russian leadership, indicating that it has guided its regional decisions (Taylor, 1999) and possibly even the invasion of Ukraine in 2022 (Pearson and McFaul, 2022).

However, the European Union is an institutional configuration and general sociability that *does not cancel out traditional differences* (particularly those of the different national traditions), *but adds others*, including intentional and contemporary *ones*. The process of *social diversification is reproduced and amplified, in* particular, by the adoption of an associative democracy in which civil society also permeates european public institutions.

This socio-cultural differentiation expresses the contemporaneity assumed by the International Convention (UNESCO, 2005) for the protection and promotion of diverse cultural expressions in any national culture. Although the document still relates to international diversity, it admits culturally plural nations: "reaffirming the sovereign right of States to preserve, adopt and implement the policies and measures they deem appropriate for the protection and promotion of the diversity of cultural expressions in their territory." In this sense, the article four assumes that nations themselves are intercultural: "Such expressions are transmitted between and within groups and societies" (UNESCO, 2005, p.13; Varin and Guèvremont, 2019; Pereira Ferreira, 2016).

Table 3 summarizes the thesis presented, contrasting nation and union as types of society:

Table 3: Brief analysis between nation and union as types of society.

Society	Structuring reciprocity	Community	Subgroups	Democracy
Nation	Direct between each and the whole	+Homogenizing the members	Subsumed into the whole	Cross-party parliamentary
Union	Indirect between each and third parties included	+Diversifying the members	Permeable to others	Associations of organized interests

Source: Prepared by the author.

The emerging society of international relations of indirect European reciprocity is a political as well as a social inflection of the economic globalization in which it emerged and achieved capillarity in all quadrants of the planet (EU, 2017) ([10]). In the same year, it was the only territory among the most populous with a life expectancy of around 80 years. In 2018, it was the only population (446 million, excluding the United Kingdom) among the G20 of more than 200 million inhabitants, with a medium population density (more than 100 ha/km²), with the highest growth in digital inclusion (already high at 59% in 2008) to 82% in 2018, a period in which the euro supplanted other currencies, except the United Kingdom, in the G20 (EU, 2020, p.11, p.16, p.30, p.65).

In this sense, the eventual adoption of economic blocs that transcend mere commercial amalgamations, like Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (CELAC) ([11]) which tries to bring together more nations than the Southern Common Market (MERCOSUR) ([12]) or take on diverse communities in other regions of the planet, like recent African Union (AU) ([13]), would entail the same challenging sociability of the nations that integrate them. Their supranational endeavors on other continents and

[10]. The European Union is globalized in goods, services, and direct investments. In 2017, preferential trade agreements were in place or under negotiation with more than 90% of Africa and North and South America, while free trade agreements were being negotiated with the central economic zones of Asia and Oceania. Its customs reached Turkey, Norway, Andorra, Lichtenstein, Iceland, San Marino, and Monaco (EU, 2017, p.9, p.13).

[11] Available at: https://celacinternational.org/

[12] Available at: https://www.mercosur.int/

[13] Available at: https://au.int/

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (C) Volume XXIV Issue I Version I Year 2024

their articulation with other established community blocs (such as the pioneering European bloc) depend on the unity of continental diversities, even if a future global union of humanity is no longer merely utopian.

References Références Referencias

1. Bauman, Zygmunt (2003). Comunidade: a busca por segurança no mundo atual. Rio de Janeiro: Jorge Zahar. ISBN 85-7110-699-1
2. Castells, Manuel (1999). A sociedade em rede. São Paulo: Paz e Terra. ISBN 8577530361
3. Catarino, J.R., Esteves, D. (2020). A residência não habitual: um novo elemento de conexão na tributação da renda das pessoas físicas?Uma pesquisa objetivada nas soluções adotadas em Portugal e Espanha. Revista de la Facultad de Derecho, 49(2020): 1-49. DOI: 10.22187/rfd2020n49a11
4. CSES - Centre for Strategy & Evaluation Services (2017). Study to support the preparation of an impact assessment on EU policy initiatives on residence and identity documents and facilitate the exercise of the right of free movement. [Online]. Brussels: Directorate General for Justice & Consumers of European Comission. https://ec.europa.eu/info/sites/default/files/dg_just_final_report_id_cards_and_residence_docs_cses_28_august_2017_2.pdf
5. European Parliament (2021). Parliament approves new rules for a common mandatory Transparency Register. [Online]. Apr. 27, 2021. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/press-room/20210422IPR02617/parliament-approves-new-rules-for-a-common-mandatory-transparency-register
6. European Parliament (2018). Transparency register: who is lobbying the EU? (infographic). [Online]. Jan. 9, 2018. https://www.europarl.europa.eu/news/en/headlines/eu-affairs/20180108STO91215/transparency-register-who-is-lobbying-the-eu-infographic
7. European Comission (EU) (2023). Successful political agreement paves the way for the adoption of the new Pact on Migration and Asylum. [Online]. Bruxelles: Directorate-General for Migration and Home Affairs. https://home-affairs.ec.europa.eu/news/successful-political-agreement-paves-way-adoption-new-pact-migration-and-asylum-2023-10-06_en
8. European Union (EU) (2021). Migrant integration statistics: 2020 edition. [Online]. Luxembourg: Publications Office. https://data.europa.eu/doi/10.2785/373334
9. European Union (EU) (2020). The EU in the world Statistical books. [Online]. Luxembourg: Publications Office of the European Union. https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/22f8164d-b689-11ea-bb7a-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-256164705#
10. European Union (EU) (2017). Globalisation patterns in EU trade and investment: 2017 edition. General and regional statistics (EUROSTAT). Statistical books. [Online]. Luxembourg: Publications office of the European Union. https://op.europa.eu/en/publication-detail/-/publication/9d9a4c55-f4f1-11e7-be11-01aa75ed71a1/language-en/format-PDF/source-256164778
11. European Union (EU) (2016a). Tratado sobre o funcionamento da União Europeia. Jornal Oficial da União Europeia. [C 202/47]. June 7, 2016. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:9e8d52e1-2c70-11e6-b497-01aa75ed71a1.0019.01/DOC_3&format=PDF
12. European Union (EU) (2016b). Tratado da União Europeia. Jornal Oficial da União Europeia. [C 202/13]. June 7, 2016. https://eur-lex.europa.eu/resource.html?uri=cellar:9e8d52e1-2c70-11e6-b497-01aa75ed71a1.0019.01/DOC_2&format=PDF
13. European Union (EU) (2000). A divisa da UE. [online]. https://european-union.europa.eu/principles-countries-history/symbols/eu-motto_pt
14. HAMILTON, A.; MADISON, J. & JAY, J. (2003). O federalista. Belo Horizonte, Brazil: Ed. Líder. ISBN: 85-88466-32-5
15. Hirst, Paul (1994). Associative Democracy: new forms of economic and social governance. Amherst: The University of Massachussets Press. ISBN 0-7456-0952-X
16. Le Pen (2021). Déclaration sur l'avenir de l'Europe. [Online]. [S.I.]: Themenportal Europäische Geschichte. Jul. 2, 2021. http://www.europa.clio-online.de/quelle/id/q63-76037
17. Lopes, Júlio Aurélio Vianna (2017). Viver em Rede: as formas emergentes da dádiva. Rio de Janeiro: 7Letras; 108p. ISBN 978-85-421-054-3
18. Maffesoli, Michel (2006). O tempo das tribos: o declínio do individualismo nas sociedades de massa. 4a ed. Rio de Janeiro: Forense Universitária. ISBN 978-85-218-0375-1
19. Mauss, Marcel (2017). A Nação. São Paulo: Três Estrelas. ISBN 978-8568493359
20. Mauss, Marcel (2015). A coesão social nas sociedades polissegmentares. In: MAUSS, Marcel. Ensaios de Sociologia. São Paulo: Perspectiva. ISBN 9788527301930
21. Negrut, V. (2014). The New Nuances of Subsidiarity Principle. Acta Universitatis Danubius. Juridica, 10(1).
22. Pearson, R., McFaul, M. (2022). What Putin Fears Most. Journal of Democracy, 33 (2): 18-27, April, 2022. https://www.journalofdemocracy.org/articles/what-putin-fears-most/

23. Pereira Ferreira, Samila (2016). Policies of Memory, Politics of Forgetting: A Comparative Study of Social Memory and Cultural Heritage in Brazil and the United States. Doctoral dissertation, Texas A & M University. https://hdl.handle.net/1969.1/157930
24. Rousseau, Jean-Jacques (1999). Do Contrato Social. São Paulo: Nova Cultural. ISBN 85-13-00853-2
25. Soares, António Goucha (2019). Brexit: o referendo de 2016. Relações Internacionais, Vol. 61: pp. 63-75. DOI: 10.23906/ri2019.61a06
26. Taylor, Simon (1999). Russia to raise fears over EU enlargement. [Online]. Politico. 20 oct. 1999. https://www.politico.eu/article/russia-to-raise-fears-over-eu-enlargement/
27. Tönnies, Ferdinand (1988). Community and Society. London: Routledge. ISBN 978-0-88738-750-0
28. UNESCO (2005). Convention on Diversity of Cultural Expressions. Paris: UNESCO. https://www.unesco.org/creativity/en/2005-convention
29. Varin, C., Guèvremont, V. (2019). La Convention sur la diversité des expressions culturelles quinze ans après: une mise en oeuvre effective d'un instrument juridique faiblement contraignant. Érudit, 32(2): 1-27.

Global Journal of human-social science: C
Sociology & Culture
Volume 24 Issue 1 Version 1.0 Year 2024
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Navigating an Interdisciplinary Horizon: Shaping the Future of Social Sciences

By Dr. Derek Layder
University of Leicester

Abstract- A long fascination (and publication history), with both 'social theory' and 'research methods', eventually allowed me to develop a novel and unique platform of theoretical influences –'entangled social domains theory' along with 'adaptive theory' -which together form an appropriate and integrated package of research methods. This involves four principle social domains which allow social researchers to effectively and simultaneously embrace multiple analytic angles, perspectives, and vantage points (drawn from all areas of social science) -on the same empirical data.

This package or platform is most useful for generating novel theory from research data about a vast range of areas of social life -industrial and professional management', the 'adoption of disabled children' (2018, chapters 6 and 7), through to popular culture, body image and the use of gyms (2013), serial murder (2023a), the exploration of mental health issues such as depression and anxiety, and even the study of the relevance of creativity in social research.

Keywords: humanism: determinism: the language of science: pragmatism; search for truth: research methods: entangled social domains; social ontology: models of social reality: adaptive theory: creativity and research.

GJHSS-C Classification: FOR Code: 1608

NAVIGATINGANINTERDISCIPLINARYHORIZONSHAPINGTHEFUTUREOFSOCIALSCIENCES

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Navigating an Interdisciplinary Horizon: Shaping the Future of Social Sciences

Dr. Derek Layder

Abstract- A long fascination (and publication history), with both 'social theory' and 'research methods', eventually allowed me to develop a novel and unique platform of theoretical influences –'entangled social domains theory' along with 'adaptive theory' -which together form an appropriate and integrated package of research methods. This involves four principle social domains which allow social researchers to effectively and simultaneously embrace multiple analytic angles, perspectives, and vantage points (drawn from all areas of social science) -on the same empirical data.

This package or platform is most useful for generating novel theory from research data about a vast range of areas of social life -industrial and professional management', the 'adoption of disabled children' (2018, chapters 6 and 7), through to popular culture, body image and the use of gyms (2013), serial murder (2023a), the exploration of mental health issues such as depression and anxiety, and even the study of the relevance of creativity in social research.

The article unpacks and underlines the significance of adopting such a novel platform of 'entangled domains theory', integrated with 'adaptive method' in addressing the challenges faced by the social sciences and promoting a multidimensional view of social reality.

Keywords: humanism: determinism: the language of science: pragmatism; search for truth: research methods: entangled social domains; social ontology: models of social reality: adaptive theory: creativity and research.

I. Introduction

Social sciences should prepare themselves for an interdisciplinary future required by a need to expand its knowledge base, and the introduction of more inclusive types of knowledge drawn from interdisciplinary sources. These exigencies will require a general platform from which social science disciplines may draw their inspiration in ways that are generally acceptable to them as a collective group. The platform discussed here is the 'entangled social domains model' of social reality. The discussion unpacks this model and associated arguments that underlie and support it. These include a humanistic philosophical background, in conjunction with a limited determinism of social constraint. Such a framework demands a revised model of 'science' and its relevance for the social sciences, along with a reworking and re-imagining of causality, supplemented by search the for conditional 'truth' (as opposed to relativist constructivism) as an integral part of research methods. These considerations support the notion of a multidimensional model of social reality, reflected in the 'theory of entangled social domains' along with a methods basis of 'adaptive theory'.

Author: Emeritus (Full) Professor, University of Leicester, UK.
e-mail: dlayder@talktalk.net

Until recently the social sciences seem to have regarded themselves as a loose amalgam of individual academic disciplines held together by the common link of undertaking research to reveal the nature of various aspects of human social activity. They employ research methods which differentiate them from the 'natural' sciences, which study physical aspects of the material world. Leaving aside divisions within the natural sciences, the social sciences such as sociology, psychology, economics, criminology, to some extent, compete amongst themselves. For example, many sociologists believe that the scientific status of sociology depends on successful defence of appropriate areas and methods of study, from other social scientific disciplines such as psychology. Conversely, many psychologists defend the discipline of psychology by claiming that science can only be defined in terms of a natural science model and refusing to countenance any other definition.

Such divisions and disunities within the social sciences have outlived their purpose while their continuance only serves to block or inhibit the qualitative enhancement of social scientific knowledge. The only viable way forward is to adopt interdisciplinary strategies aimed at co-opting the best segments of as many disciplines as possible, and to integrate and combine them in a careful manner. This could produce beneficial results in terms of the expansion, depth and quality of the explanatory power of knowledge that social sciences can produce. This article debates the most viable means of achieving these objectives, because they cannot be achieved by approaching them in a scatter-gun manner. They can only be attained through careful and deliberate consideration -as preconditions which enable inter-disciplinary integration and unification -or at least, open-up their possibility.

a) *Promoting Dialogue: A Humanistic Backdrop*

A primary pre-condition for dialogue in social science is a philosophical backdrop of humanism which spotlights the human subject. This demands a rejection of all forms of structural determinism (or social determinism of any kind), which decentres the individual actor to the point of liquidating all autonomy or independence. This, of course, has the effect of devaluing social research underpinned by the effects of human creativity. The elimination of the human subject via sociological functionalism (Parsons 1961) or Marxian structuralism (Althusser 1969) has produced a 'wrong turn' in many strands of social science.

Of course, we do not want to replace one reductionist tendency by reinstating the human subject as a pivotal premise of social scientific research. We must not embrace human activity as totally free of social constraints. Rather, empirical research should acknowledge the influence of social constraints in tandem with the relative freedoms tacitly implied in the creativity of human action, especially its propensity to produce the 'facts' that are eventually collected as evidence of empirical data and facts. There must be a judicious blend of emphases here. A rejection of dogmatic determinism -either of a hierarchical kind such as social class, or ethnicity, or of a more general kind, in which individuality is dissolved into diffuse social influences - as reflected in 'interactionism' or 'phenomenology'.

The idea of placing the human actor at the forefront of an integrated, unified social sciences, allows us to re-affirm the emotions as part of our research agenda (Layder 1997 chapter 2, 2013) -and has been largely missing from social scientific purview. For example, economics attests to this, with its rather dated adherence to a model of the human individual as a wholly 'rational' consumer/actor. Especially given the fact that it has always been regarded as an extremely important social scientific discipline. The emotions must become an integral part of methods and replace the defunct idea of the primarily rational actor if the social sciences are to step up to an interdisciplinary future.

An entangled domains model of social reality with its domain of 'psychobiography' provides a route into human subjectivity that enables their inclusion in social research, and methods. The idea would promote social science which adopts a humanistic (intrinsically 'emotional') model, of the individual and abandon overly rational models reflecting the undue influence of behaviourism and the natural sciences.

b) The Language of Scientific Analysis

On the one hand, social science should be unequivocally identified with the idea of 'science' as an appropriate mode of analysis. On the other, we should be careful both to upgrade our notion of science whilst drawing out parallels between it and arts and emotions discourses and appropriate research practices. We should make it clear that what we have expunged all vestiges of any positivist, scientific views, and laws, it may have inherited from the natural science model. Residual positivist influences are an unnecessary block to innovation in social scientific knowledge and methodology. However, we should welcome discussions of ontological matters, particularly the construction of 'models of social reality', and the epistemological assumptions that underlie and support them.

Harder scientific language should be imported in the analysis of qualitative data, particularly the reintroduction of the notion of causality and the role of theory, since both are central to scientific analysis. In fact, 'causality' draws a sharp distinction between it and the descriptive evocations of phenomenology. While scientific analysis does not exclude descriptions, it is not confined to them. Essentially science goes beyond descriptions, providing causal explanations which ask, and attempt to answer why, and how questions. It does not content itself with descriptions or evocations supported by empirical evidence. Similarly, 'theory' is also crucial to explanations by further departing from, and enhancing basic descriptions by using abstractive relations between data and explanatory concepts drawn from theoretical frameworks (Layder 2023b).

c) Re-imagining Causality

A re-emphasis on the language of causality, with its explanatory capacity may be appropriate. I encountered this while researching serial murder (Layder 2023a) which involved the reinterpretation of secondary data with the intention of generating new ideas about serial murder. I concluded that explanations of serial murder should take 'concurrent' forms, whereby single cause explanations should be supplanted by explanations involving a close webbing of subtly interwoven motivations which overlie and support each other. To demonstrate this, I explored multiple influences as against, single-factor or single-cause theories like, hatred of certain social groups such as economic classes, women, or gays, -or, motives such as 'revenge', 'humiliation' or 'the monster within'. I suggested that a web of concurrent factors like, psychological deficiencies in benign control and efficacy, along with a 'displaced' experience of self-identity, combine to form a background against which more immediately 'precipitative' factors such as sexual lust, or, the compensatory rewards of 'celebrity' for the felt lack of felt attention -shaped and formed an addiction to serial murder.

Developing the idea of a set of 'behind the scenes', interwoven, predisposing (motivational) factors, gave rise to a form of causality whose dynamic had a 'quieter', more positive valency not present in the more traditional (cause and effect) model of causality. This idea of a 'recessive' causality, implies that the whole category of causality should be broader and more general. Such a view has implications for empirical research reliant on 'variables' -as in some strands of economics, psychology, and sociology, in which variables are defined as precisely measurable, and definable. This severely restricts the range of causal behaviour it evokes, as well as well as the type of mechanisms which qualify as causal. By freeing notions of causality from limited modes of expression, loosens-up the ways in which they can be imagined. It enables understanding causal processes as untameable, and/or inherently unmeasurable forces, thereby achieving greater explanatory power.

d) Objectives of Social Science Research: What are we Researching and Why?

What are the answers to these questions? We might proffer that we are trying to uncover the facts of the matter, of a particular topic or problem or that we simply trying to find out what is the case. In the past, we may have relied on the notion of 'truth' as a scientific rationale. However, recently strands of pragmatist philosophy (Rorty 1979) have begun to eat away at the idea, and started to regard the notion of truth as no longer tenable. I believe that this is an alarming mistake, and that we should re-instate the notion for empirical social research.

This pragmatist claim should be considered alongside other 'in vogue' ideas about methods such as Feyerabend's (1979) injunction to 'abandon method' and adhere to an 'anything goes' philosophy of 'methodological anarchism'. In my view, these constitute immature responses to problems of complexity and difficulty which resort to somewhat 'magical thinking', for example, that refusal to countenance such problems will somehow make them 'disappear'. The abandonment of method and truth are naïve and speak to an unjustified and unjustifiable intellectual agnosticism.

My own 'adaptive theory' (Layder 1998, 2013, 2018) represents an alternative to such fear-based retreats from social reality. It is founded on the view that social research attempts to discover the strongest and latest version of evidence-based truth. To insist that truth is not relative, is not the same as claiming that we have untrammelled access to 'eternal' or 'universal' truths. What we count as 'truth' is always open to revision in the light of new evidence unearthed by systematic research. The point is that the 'anything goes' or 'abandonment of method' ideas reflect intellectual laziness in the face of the intrinsic complexity of social reality and the difficulties it presents us with, as researchers. Adaptive theory, attempts to deal with these problems in a constructive manner. It rejects postmodern nihilism, and negativity and instead, opts for the best approximation to the truth, available at specific times and places. Adaptive theory attempts to create a positive future for the social sciences and to promote the kind of cumulative knowledge that may emerge from interdisciplinary co-operation.

e) Constructing Models of Social Reality

Social science can only thrive if it is able to assess and evaluate the nature of the social reality, which confront us as research topics and problems. We also need to decide which are the most useful 'models' of social reality to buttress social scientific research. Social reality is transparently constituted by an integration of subjective, intersubjective, and objective factors, (reflected in the entangled social domains model). Social sciences must acknowledge that only some kind of multi-dimensional model can provide a satisfactory ground for social research methods. Complex, variegated models of social reality should be elaborated and developed, not retreated from, or obscured by the agnostic assumptions of relativism. Neither should social reality be over-simplified through the reduction of complex social processes to 'synthetic' discourses such as, 'intersubjectivity', 'phenomenology':(Garfinkel 1967), or ('interactionism': Mead and Blumer 1969), 'the duality of structure': (Giddens 1976, 1984), 'social networks': or 'relational interdependencies': (Elias 1979). Such procedures dismantle essential features of social reality, and reinstate them via a kind of mystical re-creation through synthesis.

The theory of entangled social domains represents a general platform of core elements of social reality across different disciplines of social scientific research. As such, they identify common properties and attributes of social processes across all sectors of everyday life. For example, the domain of 'psychobiography' spotlights individual 'life careers' as well as subjective experiences like human emotions (Layder 1997, chapter 2, Layder 2004, 2006 chapter 12). Thus, we may conduct social research from the subjective 'inside' as well as from 'objective', (external) vantage points -indeed, from 360 degrees all around-not from one fixed, partial vantage point. Incidentally, this argument concurs with Schopenhauer's ideas about accessing a comprehensive viewpoint on the correct human experience of reality (see Magee 1997, chapter 21).

The domain of 'situated activity' requires the communication of feelings, intentions, and purposes in our everyday dealings with others during face-to-face encounters as well as those mediated by mobiles, emails, texts, and other digital sources. In this sense, situated activity, surely accounts for the greatest bulk of daily human encounters on the planet - with an inestimable diversity of meanings and outcomes. In this sense, it covers the 'intersubjective' moment of social reality, and has been extensively focused on by 'ethnomethodology' Garfinkel 1967, 'phenomenology', and 'symbolic interactionism', Blumer 1969).

'Reproduced social settings' is the domain in which raw human experience makes first contact with 'system' elements and indicates a move away from what Habermas (1986) refers to as, the 'lifeworld'. Reproduced settings like hospitals, banks, schools, universities, are founded upon the regularised repetition of rules, and adherence to, social organisation.

'Contextual resources' point to collective values, power and control in society and various unequal social groupings such as, social/ economic classes, gender, and ethnicity.

Each domain is characterised by distinctive forms of power and temporality. While each is relatively independent, it is also 'entangled' with the others, through knock-on, emergent, effects. Social domains cross national boundaries, making them 'universal' which helps social researchers grasp the wide spread of the dynamics of human behaviour. This 'platform' throws light on social causality in everyday behaviour, in all substantive areas of social life. It traces how human behaviour varies throughout its psycho-biographies, situated activities, 'reproduced social settings' and 'contextual resources'.

Such behavioural influences, take place in the context of differing forms of power -individual or 'subjective', 'situational', 'positional authority', and 'structural'. Similarly, different lived temporalities, influence the form and direction of this behaviour - for instance, time as experienced subjectively, as compared with its unfolding during specific situations, or as in the temporal rhythms kept or observed in organizational settings (e.g. schools, hospitals) and finally, as it elapses over large historical tracts. As such, entangled domains theory fits neatly alongside, 'adaptive theory', which generates explanatory theory from empirical data on specific research problems.

f) The Place of Theory in Research

In social research 'theory' plays a crucial role in explanations of human behaviour, parallel to theory in the natural sciences. However, social theory comes in many guises, some of which do not meet the standards required for interdisciplinary cooperation. Social science requires the kind of theory whose validity is backed by empirical data or evidence. In this respect specific forms of social social theory are not appropriate. These are 'master theory', empiricist theory, postmodern theory and in substantial part, grounded theory.

g) The Emptiness of Master Theory

'Master theory' is a species of theorising which is empirically informed and widely practised in the social sciences. However, adaptive theory objects to the claim that master theory genuinely informs empirical research -or informs it in a veracious manner, and as such can contributes to cumulative social scientific knowledge. Adaptive theory opposes the idea that theory or concepts are only produced by great thinkers such as Marx, Parsons, Foucault, Elias, Giddens (and many other authors) which render the empirical world accessible to social observers and researchers to wish to make research data manageable and understandable. In this sense, theory comes in the form of a general framework of concepts for understanding data, facts information and evidence. By this means, a great deal of research simply consists in selecting data that already fits in with the preestablished concepts of the master framework.

The very application of such 'theoretical frameworks' (of Marx, or Elias, or Foucault, for example), it is thereby, wrongly assumed that the veracity of its concepts is validated and hence, re-established. Instead, however, such unreflective use of master frameworks effectively means that facts, data, and evidence are merely *transposed and redescribed* in the exact same terms as the established concepts of the master theory in question. The issue of how empirical data informs these concepts is completely side-stepped, while the validity of the theory is emptily asserted, on the fallacious basis that the master framework bestows and imparts the meanings of empirical data and evidence. Unfortunately, this means no such thing, especially when its empirical meaning is simply implied or asserted, rather than demonstrated, and hence its validity lacks any firm basis. In the long run, the use of this kind of theory in social science makes it impossible to advance knowledge via empirical research. To an unreasonable extent, debates between social researchers are reduced to 'phoney wars' between competing frameworks, or those who believe in the theories of Marx, versus the theories of Parsons, or Elias, or Foucault, and so on. Such a state-of-affairs, nullifies the idea that social research is the most important means of securing the validity or veracity of knowledge. A great deal of theoretical debate in the social sciences is still conducted in this unconvincing manner. Also, as a result, attention is diverted from potentially useful concepts derived from such frameworks. By contrast, adaptive theory suggests that concepts (or clusters of them), may be 'borrowed' from such frameworks, if they are congruent with current concepts and where they demonstrate a strong and direct relation to the empirical world.

In conclusion, the use of master theory is the unreflective use of the theory of a great thinker such as, Parsons, Marx, or Elias, to give shape to emergent research data is a kind of 'deterministic and ultimately -dead- process. Theorising in social science should be much more, creative, and productive. It should convey the excitement of the live dialogue between, conceptual creation and the matching of such concepts with emergent empirical data from an ongoing research project, which, are intrinsic features of adaptive theory.

Merton's 'middle-range' theory, is a great advance on master theory in so far as he advocates the testing-out of limited sets of theoretical propositions by means of systematic research. Importantly, this cements a close link between theory and research data, evidence. Unfortunately, the weakness of Merton's view is that it envisages the processes of theorising on the one hand, and data collection on the other, as separate, and independent, rather than a close organic dialogue between abstract conceptualisation and the collection of empirical data. Adaptive theory points out that the strongest links can only be established in the context of an ongoing research project which guarantees a live dialogue between conceptualisation and data gathering.

h) The Inadequacy of Empiricism

Adaptive theory is also against the idea that is no need for any special activity called 'theorising' in social research. For example, certain qualitative researchers wrongly assume that so-called facts naturally 'speak for themselves', which leads to the error of empiricism. This can equally apply to quantitative research, when the researcher regards theory as an unnecessary intrusion into data collection and the presentation of findings. In this sense, what passes for 'explanations' are emanations via the very presentation of facts, information, or data. Such erroneous thinking rests on an elision, or confusion between description and explanation. Of course, to some extent the presentation of research findings, relies on descriptions of local phenomena -numbers of people, who they are, and their social activities. However, in the absence of an abstractive process of analysis, such evidential identifications are necessarily limited by local descriptors. Without a cognitive shift away from local (specific) descriptions, towards a registration of global (general) properties, it is impossible to generate explanations of why things are the way they are, or how they came to be this way. But for genuine explanation it is essential to go beyond descriptions of data, facts, information, and evidence, because it is erroneous to assume that 'explanations' are somehow implicitly contained in descriptions.

Adaptive theory is clearly of the view that there is a need for a judicious marriage between theoretical conceptualisation and the factual incorporation of empirical data Layder, 2013). Adaptive theory provides routine research practices that produce securely based theoretical explanations of (empirical) research findings. It offers a truly organic model of theory-generation based on a live connection between abstract conceptualisation on the one hand, and data collection and analysis on the other. It offers a unique context in which data are drawn from an ongoing research project, and analysed in terms of newly abstracted conceptual tools as well as elements grafted from extant resources (2013).

i) The Insufficiencies of Postmodern 'Theory'

Postmodern theorists (such as Gilles Deleuze and Felix Guattari, Jean Baudrillard, Judith Butler, Jean Francios Lyotard, Michel Foucault, Jaques Derrida) inflate their self-importance, charisma and 'mystique', by writing in a difficult, often unreadable manner, thereby disguising the vacuity of their ideas. In fact, many postmodern theorists mistake incomprehensibility, ambiguity, and obscurity with complexity. At best, they indulge in idiosyncratic, sometimes poetic, representations, in an explicit challenge to any 'requirement that concepts should be validated or falsified through comparison against empirical evidence. Adaptive theory completely rejects such a notion of theory (despite my personal admiration for genuinely artistic creativity) and instead replaces it with the requirement of causal, explanatory theory. In this sense, adaptive theory is not self-referential, and underlines the idea of empirical validation in which concepts are partly independent of the empirical world, but also simultaneously and fundamentally anchored by it, and in, it.

Explanation, as well as theory and theorising must entail an internal-external dialogue, and must not simply be an idiosyncratic reflection of the mind of an author. It must be a proposed explanation of an event, or phenomenon in the real, empirical world which demonstrates how the event or phenomenon, came into being, continues to operate, and how it causally interacts with other phenomena. It must be accessible, falsifiable, and rationally understandable. Its meaning and truth value resides in the clarity and comprehensibility of its proof claims to everyone, and which are not restricted to a select group of 'insiders' or 'cognoscenti', and, furthermore, in the final analysis, must be supported by empirical evidence. In this manner, an explanation is not open-ended and wholly abstract, it must have a point and purpose -it must not be a merely subjective interpretation of the world. An explanation may contain elements of 'speculation', but only in so far as they are open and amenable to falsification or validation -by evidence.

In addition, adaptive theorising requires the input of the creative imagination of the researcher which draws from both artistic and scientific sources, bringing them together for purely scientific purposes. In this sense, adaptive explanation is constrained by evidential proof and differs completely from those so-called postmodern theories which are neither theories nor explanations, but instead, they are, a species of fictive description. Postmodern theory relies on free 'poetic' conceptual invention (see Baudrillard). Adaptive theory encourages a creativity ultimately disciplined by the demands of explanatory form and presentation as well as evidential proof. This kind of creativity depends on the imaginative ability to invent concepts and theories via intuition and inspiration, but which are ultimately constrained by the necessity to fit-in with empirical reality (Layder 2013). This requires an attempt to fashion a kind of isomorphic relation with the empirical phenomena they are meant to point to, indicate, stand for, or represent.

Postmodern creativity is sourced from, and consistent with, artistic creativity, but its objects are not artistic objects -as they are in painting, sculpture, dance, music, singing, and poetry. In this sense, such creativity is incongruent and inconsistent with its objects. Thus, attempting to account for social phenomena in terms of such principles can only produce distorted results and invalid claims. For instance, poetic expressions of social phenomena are a form of science fiction, not science fact, or 'truth', they are inconsistent and incongruent with both art and science (including the social sciences Layder, 2023b). Postmodernism produces neither theories nor explanations, but rather, indeterminate fictions. Adaptive theorising rests on a rejection of such inconsistency between creativity and its objects (2023b). Instead, is based on disciplined conceptual invention in line with the rigours of scientific discourse.

j) The Weaknesses of Grounded Theory

The central purpose of adaptive theorising is to generate theory from empirical research data while simultaneously avoiding the pitfalls and weaknesses of 'grounded theory' (Glaser and Strauss 1967). A central weakness of GT, is its exclusion of whole chunks of social reality from research consideration. Potential data from three integral and principal domains of 'entangled domains theory', which are automatically included in adaptive theory, are precluded and proscribed by GT. These are first, an individual's subjective experience over their lifetime (psychobiography); second, 'system' elements represented by the domain of reproduced settings; and third, the most encompassing domain of 'contextual resources' which includes 'system' phenomena like values, ideology, culture, inequalities of power, economic status and so on.

Such domains are excluded from research consideration because the research purview of GT is filtered exclusively through an inter-subjectivist perspective (the domain of 'situated activity'). This effectively compresses social reality into a single dimension. In Glaser's actual words, researchers should confine themselves to what he calls 'participants concerns and how they resolve them'. Such a limited focus omits a massive core of social reality, which remains unresearched and yet would seem an essential precondition of a comprehensive grasp of society and/or social life. Because the adaptive approach treats these dimensions as an intrinsic part of its purview, it offers a much richer fund of data resources making it possible to, generate more robust and penetrative theory. By allowing researchers to draw from extant theories also permits a wider fund of conceptual resources, which may potentially aid the generation of new theory and concepts. This is prohibited by GT, because only theory evolved by GT rules and methods, is allowable. Adaptive theory takes the view that much valuable and useful theory already exists, and is wasted, if it is arbitrarily excluded (by GT).

Adaptive theory has the additional benefit of working in close conjunction with the entangled social domains model of social reality, which includes a perspective on global properties of social reality as they interlink with local properties of research data. As such, global properties of social domains provide a fund of general conceptual and theoretical resources which work in direct conjunction with the emerging data of the research project itself Layder 1997, 1998). Concepts relating to global properties of domains, linked with concepts that emerge from data analysis, contribute to a fully operational adaptive theory which sews together these parallel sources of concepts in rich dialogue, during data sampling, coding, data collection, and data analysis. In the end, this produces theory (explanation) that interweaves local and global properties of social reality implicit in the problem-focus of the research. Such shortcomings of theory generation for the GT approach -including its inability to deal with power and domination- are carefully detailed in Layder 2018).

Despite appearances, I am not inherently against GT. In fact, in Layder (2018), I suggest ways that adaptive theory and GT may, be used in conjunction with each other. I am, however, definitely not keen on those variants of GT which insist on a dogged closed-mindedness to a variety of 'external' influences other than those strictly defined by GT.

k) The Link Between Truth and Creativity in the Social Sciences

The role of creativity in social research is crucial, but is rarely mentioned in debates or textbook discussions. Why is it that artistic creativity seems not to be worth consideration by research methods writers? I believe that it is consistently overlooked, and thus, its relevance and application should be seriously re-emphasised. The main reason for its exclusion is that arts and sciences are thought to be incompatible with each other, and destined never to be reconciled, or regarded as mutually supportive. A moment's reflection will reveal the flaws in such a view. Nevertheless, barriers still stand in the way of the encouragement of the potential synergies of the creative matrix to which art and science might contribute via the social sciences (Layder 2023b).

Unfortunately, much social scientific research rests on an uncontested model of social reality as simple, undifferentiated, and homogeneous, with the additional implication that research into it, is unproblematic and straightforward. But this is clearly not the case, when closer scrutiny reveals the multidimensional character of society. This, of course, requires a corresponding extra sophistication of research design, strategies of data collection and data analysis. In this sense, adaptive theory is an approach to research specifically geared to a multidimensional model of social reality, and the truths revealed by social complexity.

In my view, adaptive theory is closely bound up with creativity in both art and science. It requires researchers to draw upon their imaginative impulses and resources (albeit in very disciplined ways) while imaginatively fashioning concepts and categories and making them cohere with associated concepts and emergent data. With reference to art, I have in mind here what is referred to as 'artistic licence', viewed as an as an important facet of the researcher's mind-set. Adaptive research involves artistic interventions such as partial withdrawal from the research project for variable periods of time, to allow for the injection of creative energy and then returning to add 'conceptual brushstrokes' or what is usually technically referred to as, data interpretation and/or the reformulation of research findings.

Philosophical notions of truth are closely associated with artistic creativity, not simply as an unfettered interpretive impulse, but as closely involved with the pursuit of empirical and conceptual truth in social scientific inquiry. Here notions of science need to be reworked in relation to art, creativity, and the research process.

I would say that a good example of the importance that creativity may have on the development of social science, is myself, and my own personal experience, in developing the 'theory of entangled social domains', and its closely associated method, 'adaptive theory'. I tried to combine my interest in, and intuition for poetry and various forms of art (painting and sculpture) with an equivalent passion for scientific creativity (in the form of constructing theory and creating appropriate empirical research strategies for delivering and analysing appropriate data (Layder 2023b). In this present article, I have blended an interest in the skills involved in artistic and scientific creativity, as the basis for my critique of postmodern theorising.

l) *Producing Genuinely Cumulative Knowledge*

I have been at pains to point out that 'the theory of entangled domains', and its counterpart, 'adaptive theory', may be regarded as a platform with which to facilitate cooperation and communication in the social sciences. The intention would be to make research cooperation easier, by delivering a common language of communication. The language of entangled domains engages the social reality object/focus part, while adaptive theory lays out a complementary language of research methods. By this, I do not mean to imply that these two could, or should, be the only ones to provide this communicative language, and/or perform this 'platform' function. However, I am saying that the production of genuinely cumulative knowledge would require such a platform to produce interdisciplinary cooperation.

Genuinely cumulative knowledge differs from what frequently passes for it. In fact, it can often be described as the rather superficial stock-piling of facts and information grouped around similar, or identical 'topics' and substantive areas (see my distinctions between 'research topics', 'research areas' and 'research problems' and between local and global properties of social reality 2021). Frequently 'cumulative knowledge' merely signals empirical information which has accumulated over the years without any real reflection what such knowledge represents. It could take a much more sophisticated form because it is surely important to grasp that that real developments in knowledge should depend on something more than the stock-piling of information. Therefore, genuinely cumulative knowledge should reflect its 'integration' at a much deeper level than mere 'similarity' of data, or topic. It should reflect a coming together of knowledge at both epistemological and ontological levels. Speaking generally, the social sciences must take advantage of the challenges posed by an interdisciplinary future. In this regard, the social sciences must agree on a common analytic platform, which allows not only a reliable and consistent means communication, but a comprehensive (360 degree) vantage on social reality, and a complementary methodological framework for research.

m) *Bridging the False Gap between Theory and Method*

In a recent article I pointed to a persistent false gap between theory and method in social science research (Layder 2021), which continues to provide a major barrier to the development of genuinely cumulative (integrated) knowledge. I do not claim that adaptive theory fully bridges this gap, nor provides a complete answer to this critical question. However, I do think that it makes some successful strides towards this objective, whilst continuing to treat it as an open, and ongoing question, that plagues social science research. Thus, I think a few words are apposite, regarding how adaptive theory might provide a bridge between theory and method. First, the adaptive approach should be viewed neither as purely theoretical, or purely methodological. Theory nor methods specialists do not seem able to relinquish their inherent biases, while many fail altogether, to recognise the existence of the problem in the first place. Theory specialists tend to condense and reduce this problem (and hence, its potential solutions) to entirely theoretical terms. On the other hand, methods specialists seem to characterise the problem (and its proposed solutions) as exclusively technical in nature -thus eliminating many wider dimensions.

Without doubt the division will remain for some time to come - at least until problems of bias and imbalance are identified and acknowledged, by both theory and methods specialists. I must say, however, that there does appear to be a seemingly wilful inability to perceive this as a problem which poses serious challenges for the social sciences. Of course, this is reinforced by an endemic academic division of labour -a

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (C) Volume XXIV Issue I Version I Year 2024

negative consequence of academic specialisation within universities. In my personal experience, I observed that theory specialists took very little interest in, and made little effort to connect with, social research methods and real-world research issues. Conversely, I noticed that methods specialist colleagues frequently knew little, and cared little about, important issues in philosophy and theory. Such gaps often occurred largely because an academic's career success depended on the continuation and expansion of their reputations and publications in specialist textbooks and journal articles. Certainly, my own specialist induced, disciplinary 'schizophrenia' in this regard contributed to my enduring blindness to important implications of this problem. However, eventually, dissatisfaction with perceived attitudes amongst colleagues, led me to the realisation that the effects of academic specialisation were storing up problems for social science research.

The parallel realisation that social research methods specialists seemed to lack any appreciation of the importance of the philosophical study of social reality (ontology) seemed to jump out at me, quite alarmingly. What are the things that are being researched? What methods and strategies should we use to research them? How does the nature of social reality influence the kind of information, facts, findings, and data that we collect? I realised that most research approaches lacked any analytic appreciation of the nature of the social reality that was their principal research subject matter. Personally, this led me to develop a model of entangled social domains, which, to my immense surprise, I quickly began to regard as an integral component of research practice.

In conclusion, let me briefly say why I believe that adaptive theory is advantageously positioned compared with many other research approaches in the social sciences. First, because it is associated with 'entangled domains theory' it is better equipped for dealing with multidimensional models of social reality. Such a complex vision of social reality requires both an ability to deal with local concrete facts, data, and evidence, but also, integrally and importantly, with their interconnections with global properties, which both transcend and include local information and circumstantial factors. Thus, the adaptive approach ventures beyond local (often descriptive) research findings, and is capable of constructing general, conceptual, and explanatory accounts, inspired by global properties of social reality.

Most research approaches ignore the influence of social reality for social research -they 'take it for-granted'. In addition, they often wrongly assume that social reality is uniform and one-dimensional. While such approaches are quite capable of producing useful, factual, information and evidence, they are nonetheless, often substantially restricted by, and to, local properties and circumstances. They are frequently confined to local (often descriptive) accounts of people, times and places required by the topics and problems of their research. Such confinement to local facts, information, and data, means that they are unable to offer global explanatory accounts of these local properties in their research. Clearly, such limitations help maintain the false division between theory and method, instead of breaking it down. I have argued that with certain amendments many other approaches may often be used alongside adaptive theory (Layder 2018). In this respect the adaptive approach pushes towards inter-disciplinary integration across the social sciences.

Research approaches employing 'variable analysis' (and probability sampling') such as surveys and theory-testing research, regard themselves as the true inheritors of scientific method, but wrongly assume that the social sciences should model themselves directly on (mimic) the natural sciences. The influence of social reality on research findings as well as the methods, techniques and strategies of social research is taken-for-granted, and rests on the premise that the social reality is entirely uniform and reducible to precisely measurable variables (such as income, educational attainment, health status, and so forth). Such approaches fail to acknowledge their biggest weakness -the problem of the missing 'existential core' of social reality -in other words, the fact that social activities, social relations, and processes play a massive role in social life and cannot be properly captured in, or represented by, a uniform/homogenous reality or precise (quantitatively measured), 'variable' analysis. Without doubt, because of its variegated nature, social reality is far more elusive, and complex. Lacking any recognition of the influence of multiple domains within social reality means that such approaches cannot dismantle or dissolve the division between theory and method.

I am not against the use of the case study approach in social research, as long as it is consistent, and carefully integrated with adaptive theory (Layder 2018). But so often the use of case study research means defining social reality as circumscribed by those local properties pertinent to the focal case in question, thus omitting wider aspects of social reality (such as those entailed in 'entangled domains'). In this sense, there is no appreciation of the global properties or domains of social reality, only a registration of its local properties and manifestations -that is, those issues, facts, and evidence, enclosed and contained by the specific case study that is the focus of the research. Thus, there is no possibility of tackling the theory-methods division, nor any problems posed by the existence of a complex multi-dimensional social reality such as the interlinking of global and local properties of reality.

I have described elsewhere (Layder 2013) how quantitative and qualitative data may be integrated in

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (C) Volume XXIV Issue I Version I Year 2024

specific research projects. However, in what are now called, 'mixed-methods' approaches to research (Bergman 2008, Cresswell 2009), the nature of social reality and its implications for social research, remain unaddressed. The core task and central preoccupation of mixed-methods is the technical problem of integrating quantitative and qualitative data within specific studies. There is no concern with wider research issues, particularly with the global properties of social reality as influencers of explanations, conceptual and methodological problems. Nor indeed, is there any sensitivity to research problems more generally. In contrast, such concerns and issues are built-in, operational features of the adaptive approach.

For instance, in the adaptive approach, 'concurrent' research designs are preferred over 'sequential' designs (Layder 2018), because they more readily accommodate multidimensional models such as entangled social domains, which also highlights (Habermas's 1986) distinction between lifeworld' and system'. In this sense, concurrent designs facilitate the interlinking of local and global properties while registering them as social research findings. Mixed-methods approaches confine the range of strategic decision-making in research to strictly technical issues, particularly focussing on the integration of quantitative and qualitative data. The same is true for 'triangulation' as a validity check in social research (Layder 2013). The entangled domains model offers additional criteria by which triangulation (cross-checking of results) may be assessed from multiple domain vantage points. As far as theory issues are concerned, the adaptive approach encourages theory-generation and conceptual exploration. In this manner, theory and method are included as intrinsic aspects of the general approach. Mixed-methods tend to separate theory and method by defining them in exclusively technical terms, and thus reinforcing, rather than dismantling or breaking-down the false division between theory and method.

II. Concluding Comments

The different analytic standpoints, angles, and perspectives, entailed in the 'entangled social domains', and 'adaptive' approaches, demands an open-mindedness in our choices about theory and methods influences. However, I have also pointed to the kind of 'analytic rigour' and 'disciplined selectiveness' that is also required. I strongly believe that that these two approaches combined, can go some good way to achieving the aims and objectives I have described. In the process, they can also make an essential, and closer, move towards genuinely cumulative knowledge for the social sciences.

Acknowledgements

I would like to thank everyone at the Global Journal for Human Social Sciences for such positive and constructive suggestions for improvements on an initial draft of this article.

References Références Referencias

1. Althusser, (1969) *For Marx.* London: Allen Lane.
2. Bergman, M. (2008) *Advances in Mixed Methods Research.* Sage: London.
3. Blumer, H. (1969) *Symbolic Interactionism: Perspective and Methods.* New Jersey: Prentice Hall.
4. Cresswell, J. (2009) *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods* Sage: London.
5. Elias, N. (1978) *What is Sociology?* London: Hutchinson.
6. Feyerabend, P. (1975) *Against Method: Outline of an Anarchistic Theory of Knowledge.* Verso: London.
7. Garfinkel, H. *Studies in Ethnomethodology.* Englewood Cliffs: Prentice-Hall.
8. Giddens, A. (1976) *New Rules of Sociological Method.* London: Hutchinson.
9. Giddens, A. (1984) *The Constitution of Society.* Cambridge: Polity Press.
10. Layder, D (1990) *The Realist Image in Social Science*. Basingstoke: Macmillan.
11. Layder, D. (1993) *New Strategies in Social Research: An Introduction & Guide.* Polity press: Cambridge.
12. Layder, D. (1997) *Modern Social Theory: Key Debates and New Directions*. University College London Press/Taylor & Francis: London
13. Layder, D. (1998) *Sociological Practice: Linking Theory and Research.* Sage: London.
14. Layder, D. (2004) *Emotion in Social Life.* London: Sage.
15. Layder, D. (2006) *Understanding Social Theory. Second Edition.* London: Sage.
16. Layder, D. (2013) *Doing Excellent Small-Scale Research.* London: Sage.
17. Layder, D. (2018) *Investigative Research: Theory and Practice.* Sage: London.
18. Layder, D. (2021) 'Social Sciences, Social Reality and the False Division between Theory and Method; Some Implications for Social Research'. *Springer Nature Social Sciences.* February, pp1: 47.
19. Layder, D. (2023a) Serial Murder, Power, Control and Social Domains' *Journal of Forensic, Legal and Investigative Sciences.* Vol 9 Issue 3pp 1-9.
20. Layder, D. (2023b) 'The Relation Between Art and Science as a Potential Creative Matrix', *Global Journal of Art and Social Sciences,* 5 (3) 191.
21. Magee, B. (1997) *Confessions of a Philosopher.* London: Pheonix.

22. Mead, G. (1967) *Mind, Self and Society.* Chicago: Chicago University Press.
23. Habermas, J. (1986) *The Theory of Communicative Action Vol 1*. Cambridge: Polity Press.
24. Parsons, T. (1961) *The Social System*. London: Routledge.

Global Journal of human-social science: C
Sociology & Culture
Volume 24 Issue 1 Version 1.0 Year 2024
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

Neoinstitutional Analysis of Gender Policies: Spanish Cases

By Antonio Sánchez-Bayon
Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC)

Abstract- This is a critical review on gender issue and its policies, to understand and to evaluate the impact of the gender state interventionism, with its costs, failures, paradoxes and other unwanted effects. This review uses the theoretical and methodological frameworks from neoinstitutional approach (Law & Economics, Public Choice, Constitutional Economic, etc.), to build bridges between Economy, Law and Politics, without confusion among the social spheres and under the principle of reality, which rejects economic thaumaturgy, political romanticism and state paternalism. There is a historical-comparative review on the development of coercive implementation based on gender perspective and its agenda, from a macro-view to a micro level, focusing the attention on the Spanish case. There is a final statement of its results, to clarify what kind of incentives have been given the gender bills and policies, the level of efficiency and institutional quality to solve social problems, the risks of an endless agenda and other unwanted effects, but foreseeable according to the principle of reality.

Keywords: *economic/state interventionism; gender issue; gender paradox; neoinstitutional approach; women's rights; cis & trans feminism.*

GJHSS-C Classification: *JEL Code: A12, A13*

NAVIGATINGANINTERDISCIPLINARYHORIZONSHAPINGTHEFUTUREOFSOCIALSCIENCES

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

Neoinstitutional Analysis of Gender Policies: Spanish Cases

Antonio Sánchez-Bayon

Abstract- This is a critical review on gender issue and its policies, to understand and to evaluate the impact of the gender state interventionism, with its costs, failures, paradoxes and other unwanted effects. This review uses the theoretical and methodological frameworks from neoinstitutional approach (Law & Economics, Public Choice, Constitutional Economic, etc.), to build bridges between Economy, Law and Politics, without confusion among the social spheres and under the principle of reality, which rejects economic thaumaturgy, political romanticism and state paternalism. There is a historical-comparative review on the development of coercive implementation based on gender perspective and its agenda, from a macro-view to a micro level, focusing the attention on the Spanish case. There is a final statement of its results, to clarify what kind of incentives have been given the gender bills and policies, the level of efficiency and institutional quality to solve social problems, the risks of an endless agenda and other unwanted effects, but foreseeable according to the principle of reality.

Keywords: economic/state interventionism; gender issue; gender paradox; neoinstitutional approach; women's rights; cis & trans feminism.

"Comprehensive politicism, the absorption of all things and of all man for politics, it is one and the same thing with the phenomenon of mass rebellion described here" (Ortega y Gasset, *The rebellion of the masses*, 1929).

"[according to Engels] the sexual domain is the key to every structure of human injustice" (Millet, *Sexual Politics,* 1970).

"You are not born a woman, you become one" (Beauvoir, *The Second Sex,* 1949).

"Marxism and feminism are one thing: Marxism" (MacKinnon, *Towards a Feminist Theory of the State,* 1989).

"If we can't make them so good, let's make ourselves so bad:
not demand chastity, but let us lose it;
not impose sweetness, let's become brutal."
(Valcárcel, *The right to evil,* 1991).

"The heterosexuality/homosexuality binary is a homophobic production,
just as the male/female binary is a sexist production;
For that reason they should disappear from the dictionary."
(Halperin, *Saint Foucault*, 1995).

Author: Prof. Applied Economics at Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC), researcher GESCE-URJC, GID-TICTAC CCEESS-URJC and CIELO ESIC Business & Marketing School.
e-mail: antonio.sbayon@urjc.es

*Acknowledgments: GESCE-Universidad Rey Juan Carlos (URJC), GID-TICTAC CCEESS-URJC & CIELO ESIC Business & Marketing School.

I. Introduction

Is it possible to rationally analyze legislation and public policies that are increasingly more emotional and perceptual? Is it possible to criticize certain issues of imposed consensus? Are there unquestionable *taboo concepts* or *bullet concepts* capable of killing any discussion? *Sapere aude* (dare to think) was one of the great university mottos (Sánchez-Bayón, 2010a), which the Enlightenment appropriated, to bequeath us the *logos* (or modern individual technical rationality). However, it seems that Economy, Politics and Law today revolve around the same private issues of groups, converted into public ones and supported by *pathos* (or postmodern shared sentiment). Hence, one of the great challenges today is to know the *logos* and the *pathos* , facilitating communication between each other, without fear of external censorship (*cancellation*) or internal censorship (the *spiral of silence*).

One of the taboo concepts mentioned could well be the gender issue, referring to a great social problem with multiple aspects: it goes beyond the prevention and repression of machismo (also a lax concept: from abuse and feminicide to compliments). or quotas and specific aid), since a good part of the doctrine understands that it is the agenda to subvert the order given in the West, because it is based on discriminatory and oppressive hetero-patriarchal capitalist approaches (Johnson and Zubiaurre, 2012; Laje, 2022). Currently, it is even more confusing, when combined with another subversive agenda of the established order, such as climate change and degrowth (Mellor, 1992 and 1997; Koch, 2019; Fullbrook and Morgan, 2021; Keen, 2021), in addition to suffering a hermeneutical turn of 180º, going from cis-gender feminist postulates (cis) to trans-gender feminists (trans). Therefore, to better understand such a diffuse and controversial issue, defended from *pathos* (or shared sentiment), this study offers an opinion on the legal-economic effects of the gender issue, from neo-institutionalist approaches, to address via *logos* (or individual rationality), plus methodological individualism (which forces us to go deeper and reach the foundations and concrete agents involved). To facilitate the communication and transition from *pathos* to *logos*, two metaphors are used that allow us to understand the meaning and scope of the gender agenda, regulation and public policies, given public interventionism: a) cobra effect; b) boiled frog syndrome.

and public policies, given public interventionism: a) cobra effect; b) boiled frog syndrome.

a) *Cobra effect* (Siebert, 2001)[1]: Refers to the perverse incentives of that regulation and public policies that cause a greater evil. Perhaps they started from a good will, but given their normativism (confusing what should be with what is), along with their poor design and implementation, they can end up causing contrary and unwanted effects. This review alludes to the case of the undesired effects of the gender agenda (e.g. why gender regulation, justified for greater protection of women, can end up reducing sentences and releasing rapists, causing re-victimization, vid. epig. 4). This is not something anecdotal, but is related to: a) Campbell's law (1976), regarding the use and abuse of indicators of gender violence; b) the criticism of Lucas (1976), on the naivety of trying to predict the effects of a change via public policies based on relationships observed in historical data (maximum if they are aggregates, which in turn connects with Arrow's impossibility theorem, and the Austrian School with its human action, plus the Virginia School or Public Choice and its endless agenda, see next point); c) the theorems of Mises (1949) and Buchanan-Tullock (1962), according to which, the greater the state intervention to solve a specific problem, the greater the risk that said problem will become expansive and chronic (see section. 2).

b) *Boiled frog syndrome* (Quinn, 1996): If you put a frog in a boiling pot, it will jump with all its strength to get out immediately, but if you put it at a warm temperature and it progressively heats up, when you want to give it When she realizes the danger, she will not have the strength to escape and will be boiled. Applying the metaphor to society, if it has an interventionist government (from the neo-institutional perspective of the New Political Economy, see section 2), then this is how the induced progressive and programmatic changes occur[2], ranging from the *gender issue* (socio-cultural construction) to *cis-gender feminism* (promotion of biologically heterosexual women) and *trans-gender* feminism (ditto, but transsexual women: anyone who feels and perceives themselves as a woman), the paradox studied here is consequently provoked: a greater state gender intervention, less freedom for (heterosexual) women and greater lack of protection and dependency. Such a strategy of domination and loss of rights and freedoms is carried out in accordance with the strategy of the *endless agenda* (Anderson, 1986), the *slippery slope* (Volokh, 2003) and the *Overton window* (Russell, 2006; Benon, 2013): to include in the *institutional agenda* (which gives way to new regulation and public policies for its implementation), those issues that only interest interest and pressure groups, but not to society as a whole (because they are statistically negligible or without tradition or support any real institutional, counting only on constructed majorities, Buchanan and Tullock, 1962); then, progress is made programmatically, introducing gradual and conditioning changes in public opinion, until society accepts the proposed social engineering transformation (thus going from something private and publicly inconceivable to acceptable and institutionalized: like sex, turning it into a gender and counting with an official promotion body, eg Ministry and Secretariat of State for Equality and Institute of Women/Women in Spain, *Ministre déléguée chargée de l'Égalité entre les femmes et les hommes* in France, and similar in Luxembourg and Denmark – not so in Hungary, Poland and Romania). To achieve such a 180º socio-political turn, according to cultural economics (and behavioral economics is especially so, between heterodox approaches and paradigmatic renewal, Sánchez-Bayón, 2020a, 2021a-by 2022a-c), it usually takes advantage of cognitive biases (Kahneman, 2011; Kahneman et al, 1982) and nudges (Thaler, 2015; Thaler et al, 2009). And according to Austrian Economics, the tedium of boom periods and their subsequent crises (due to bubbles caused) are also often used as an opportunity to accelerate social transformation (Huerta de Soto et al, 2021; Alonso et al, 2023).

Therefore, we insist on clarifying that this is not a study of taking a position, but rather a mere application of the resources offered by neo-institutional analysis. *Ergo,* a critical review is offered from the combination of *Comparative Political Economy, Comparative Law and Human Rights*, as they are connected disciplines, in which the development of social exchanges and their institutionalization are studied, establishing the advancement of culture as a common minimum. human rights and personal and social well-being, from multidisciplinary approaches (Sánchez-Bayón, 2010a, 2012 and 2014; Sánchez-Bayón and Pazos, 2013). The novelty of this review is that it is carried out from the neo-institutional approach, since it is the one that put an end to the romanticism of Politics (distrusting politicians and their own agendas,

[1] In colonial India, to end the danger of cobras, the British offered a reward for each specimen captured, which led to the lucrative business of breeding these venomous snakes. Upon realizing the unwanted effects, the British withdrew public aid and cobra breeders got rid of them by releasing them, which caused an even greater plague of cobras (Siebert, 2001; González and Sánchez-Bayón, 2021). A similar story is told about Indochina with the rats and French colonial mismanagement (Vann, 2003).

[2] Changes induced from an artificially expansive institutional agenda, via pressure group interests or political programs based on unsolvable but threatening problems (Anderson, 1986).

as well as state paternalism and the dependency trap), in addition of paying attention to the analysis of incentives, efficiency, institutional quality, Buchanan-Tullock theorems on the endless agenda and the politician's lack of incentives to solve problems, while at the same time intensifying them emotionally (thereby allowing the provision of more budget, positions, clientelist networks, etc., see section 2).

II. Theoretical and Methodological Frameworks: Neo-institutional Review

Comparative Law and Comparative Political Economy share roots (Sánchez-Bayón, 2022a-d). Then, they share theoretical and methodological frameworks, such as analytical techniques of methodological individualism, such as the analysis of legality (legitimacy, validity and effectiveness) and legal qualification (exegesis, hermeneutics and heuristics), as well as techniques of institutional evolutionary analysis, such as a study. of cases or profiles (Peláez and Sánchez-Bayón, 2012; Sánchez-Bayón, 2015). These techniques have been received by the rest of the legal sciences and transferred to the economic sciences, as clarified in the first manuals of Principles of Political Economy (Sánchez-Bayón, 2020a-by 2021a), remaining in Comparative Political Economy and as You will see with the neoinstitutionalists (many of them being jurists, such as Coase –Nobel Prize winner in Economics-, Tullock, et al.). With respect to the collection of research techniques received from the Legal Sciences, and in defense of the same and its methodological differentiation with respect to the Natural Sciences and Engineering, it is worth highlighting the work of another heterodox approach (closely related to the neo-institutionalists), such as the Austrian School (Huerta de Soto, 2000), also with doctors in Law (from Menger, through Mises and Hayek –Nobel Prize in Economics-, to current exponents, such as Huerta de Soto) and cultivators of the economy based on action human (Menger, 1883; Mises, 1949; Huerta de Soto, 2009).

With respect to Human Rights, although its origin of positive Law is found in the natural rights of the Law of the Indies, promoted by the School of Salamanca (Clavero, 1992 and 2002; Sánchez-Bayón, 2010a and 2022d), however, the The current model is framed in the contemporary proposal of the United Nations (Sánchez-Bayón and Pazos, 2012). Regarding this last proposal, it has been supported by the main monotheistic religions (eg Jews, Christians and Muslims, Sánchez-Bayón, 2010b).

The aforementioned disciplines are reinterpreted here, to analyze the issue of the gender paradox, via the neo-institutionalist approach (remember that it is considered a heterodox approach - despite being *mainline* or fundamental, Boettke et al, 2016; Sánchez-Bayón, 2022a-b-, since unlike the *mainstream* or orthodoxy, it is one of the few lines of thought, together with the Austrian School, that is capable of putting an end to the romanticism of Politics and state paternalism – by revealing the hidden interests of its component actors)[3]. It includes the following currents and approaches: a) *Law & Economics* -L&E or (Coase, 1937 and 1960; Posner, 1973 and 1979), which allows us to question the incentives, efficiency and institutional quality of regulation and public policies, as well as the costs on public goods and how to improve with reallocations of property rights; b) *Public Choice* -PCh or Public Choice (Anderson, 1986; Buchanan and Tullock, 1962), serving to review how collective decisions are made (according to the maximization of interests of the economic agents that operate behind the State: bureaucrats, politicians and pressure and interest groups, above all), with their beneficiaries and those harmed (given the costs of consensus), taking into account hypotheses such as the endless agenda, clientelist networks, omnibus laws, the system of spoliation or distribution of the loot, nepotism, etc.; c) *Constitutional Economics* -CE or Constitutional Economics (Brennan and Buchanan, 1985; Buchanan, 1987 and 1990), favors the reduction of excess regulation, advocating for shorter and clearer laws, that establish basic and acceptable rules, thus allowing more exchanges and fewer costs of consensus, information and opportunity (in addition to avoiding perverse second-round effects, such as increased informality, corruption, etc.).

III. Historical-Comparative and Narrative Results: Fallacies of Gender

The *gender paradox* took place in Anglo-Saxon countries during the cultural wars (in the hard years of the Cold War, 1960-80, Sánchez-Bayón, 2017 and 2019a-b), leading to their crisis of their welfare economics model. interventionist state (given its hyper-regulation, plus its deficit and expansive debt), its reformulation being necessary since the 1980s (to avoid non-payment and state bankruptcy, Sánchez-Bayón, 2020c). The problem is that, with the boom of the 2000s

[3] The great modeler of the state welfare economy and Nobel Prize winner in Economics, Hicks, refused to enter the "black box" that is the State, while the neoinstitutionalists, starting from reasonable doubt (why the same subject participating in the public sector is angelic and good-natured, but when it does so in the private sector it is evil and selfish), and via methodological individualism, it was discovered that within the State the following actors/agents acted with their own agendas: a) bureaucrats (their profit maximization involves increasing the budget and more subordinates); b) politicians (its maximization involves increasing the vote, creating clientelist networks for this); c) lobbies or pressure groups (their maximization involves seeking public rents or making their goods or services public, charged to budgets).

and the return to interventionism (along with *integral politicism* and the *syndrome of the satisfied gentleman*, Ortega y Gasset, 1929), there has been a *revival* of the cultural wars (Laje, 2022) with Adm. Obama and the reinvigoration of destructive *identity policies* (Fukuyama, 2018; Lilla, 2017; Sánchez-Bayón, 2019b)[4], in addition to taking advantage of the subsequent crisis, to accelerate the implementation of the gender agenda (Trillo-Figueroa, 2009). In the Nordic countries, the paradox studied peaks with globalization (1990s – since before the Cold War they were quite poor in relation to Western Europe), leading their interventionist model to the same crisis of unsustainability (due to hyper-regulation and hyper-indebtedness), requiring its review and reformulation in the 2000s, then following the Anglo-Saxon path, with a certain revitalization of the problem (but this time, adding green tints to the gender issue, eg ecofeminism: it opposes capitalist development, for its replacement by a reproductive socialist model, Mermelstein, 1970; Lindbeck, 1971; Mellor, 1992 and 1997; Sánchez-Bayón, 2022a-b). The big problem is that the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic experiences, decontextualized, have been transplanted since the 2000s (and intensifying with the Great Recession of 2008 and UN-Women, see below), both in the Mediterranean and Latin American worlds (without antibodies and with greater risk of systemic socio-political failure).

Transvaluation (Nietzsche, 1888) and *integral politicism* (Ortega y Gasset, 1929)[5] are studied next, focusing on what the fallacies of the genre have been (in the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic world), and how it has occurred in each context the paradox of gender. Finally, it is exposed and explained how the whitening of feminism and its development from the *cis* to *trans* modality has occurred, exacerbating the gender paradox today.

Regarding the fallacies of the genre, please start with the name itself, taking as one of the main starting points the case of the Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States *of America* (USA), Joan Ruth Bader Ginsburg. She studied law at Harvard, although she graduated from Columbia (where she also taught), and soon began collaborating with the *American Civil Liberties Union*- ACLU, leading the women's *rights section* (and gender equality – more later renamed as gender equality). While working as a professor at Rutgers, she founded the magazine *Women's Rights Law Reporter* in 1970, in addition to taking six cases of sexual discrimination before the Supreme Court (1973-76). In 1980 she was appointed by President Carter to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and in 1993, President Clinton nominated her for the Supreme Court. The first case that brought Ginsburg notoriety and that marked the milestone of renaming equality of the sexes as gender equality was *Moritz v. Commissioner* in 1972: he was the defense of a single man who was denied a caregiver deduction for his elderly mother by the Treasury because of his sex. Out of modesty at the time and in order not to diminish the seriousness of the argument, Ginsburg preferred to replace the biological term "sex" with the grammatical "gender[6]." Given his victory, this is how he was later used in the ACLU and in his classes, already in Columbia.

Thus, we went from talking about *sexual equality* or *equal rights between the sexes* (as movements such as the suffragette, the egalitarian, the women's movement, etc. had been doing), to considering *gender equality (leaving the issue of sex to the* homosexual cause)., although it will be reconnected via cultural deconstruction and lesbo-feminism and the *queer cause* or self-perception of sexual identity: LGTB+ and destruction of the heteronormative order, De Lauretis, 1994 and 1996; Halperin, 1995; López, 2008; Soh, 2020, see below). In the end, we have ended up talking about *gender inequality*, which is the alternative use of Law according to author and activism (Millet, 1970; Valcárcel, 1991 and 2009; Johnson and Zubiaurre, 2012; MacKinnon, 2017): there is room for discrimination positive and quotas in favor of women, but not men (going back to 1972, when Ginsburg won her case), no longer being an issue to be resolved by judges (violating the legal principles of separation of powers, legal certainty, etc.), but is assumed by the

[4] The progressive liberticidal plan has had the following milestones in the US (to move from citizen normalization, based on freedom and legal equality - as typified by the 14th Amendment of the US Constitution -, to move to exaltation of the community differential fact, demanding compensation for alleged violation, with identity privileges): a) *affirmative action* or positive discrimination, via protests in favor of minorities in the 60s, which ended the traditional American way of life (it is the age of loss of innocence); b) *reserve action* or quota policies, to promote minorities during the culture wars and until the 2000s, when it was stopped by Justice O'Connor; c) *reverse action* or investment policies, to rebalance power relations, preventing the promotion of white heterosexual men (for having benefited from enlightened rationality and its social construction), in addition to promoting political correctness and inclusive language (intensifying since the 1990s, due to federal aid from Adm. Clinton); d) *identy politics* or identity policies, based on the alternative use of the Law, where it is no longer about freedom and equality, but about equity à la carte (leading to the design of author crimes, hate crimes, memory crimes, etc.). Among the latest liberticidal manifestations of identity politics (exported to the rest of the world), it is worth mentioning movements such as *me too, black lives matter, green new deal*, etc. (Sánchez-Bayón, 2019b).

[5] Which means turning the private into public (such as sex, family relationships, etc.) and increasing state intervention in all social spheres.

[6] Traditionally, grammatical gender comprised 6 categories: masculine, feminine, neuter, common, epicene and ambiguous. However, due to the influence of the LGTBQ+ movement and trans feminism, the UN has gone from recognizing 5 categories (male, female, homosexual, transsexual and queer) to more than 100 (examples of non-binary: 3rd gender, trigender, pangender, fluid, agender, etc.); Big-Tech, like Meta (Facebook), offer more than 50 options.

Administration (also transgressing the legal principle of prohibition of the arbitrariness of public powers, eg art. 9 Spanish Constitution of 1978-CE). And how was all this achieved? With the whitewashing of feminism and its fickle causes, with a moldable agenda (Figueroa-Trillo, 2009).

These approaches have been disseminated in the Anglo-Saxon world by Cultural Studies (eg *Feminist & Gender Studies, Gay & Lesbian Studies, Queer Studies* – there are even *Men's Studies*, Lauri and Hickey-Moody, 2015), and in the Nordic world, the public body called *Nordisk Instituit for Kunnskap om Kjonn*-NIKK or Nordic Research Institute on Gender Issues (and its periodical *NIKK magasin*) was key. This organization began in 1995, based at the University of Oslo and financed by the Nordic Council, as the Nordic Institute for Research on Women and Gender, soon suffering from the feminist and gender hermeneutical turn (focused on inequality, abortion, pornography and prostitution), to the point – highly ideological and constructivist –[7] in which it stopped being funded and was dissolved in 2011, to transfer its funds to finance other research programs in public policies more representative of reality. The University of Gothenburg and the Swedish Gender Research Secretariat won the tender, lasting from 2012 to 2015 and with a less conflictive tone. Finally, given that the real problem was not gender, but rather the drop in the birth rate and the lack of conciliation, public policies were focused on these issues.

Regarding feminism and its whitening[8], it is worth remembering that: a) feminism has historically been socialist - at least in its *mainstream* or dominant current - (transferring the conflictive dialectic of employer-worker to man-woman, being one of its pioneers). Beauvoir, 1949)[9]; b) feminism has had various expressions along its journey (from the sexual liberation movement, in which Beavoir participated in the 60s, to the gender movement, lesbofeminism and *trans feminism* of Butler and De Lauretis -Univ. California-, Lorde -City Univ. New York-, Wittig -Univ. Arizona-, Sedgwick -Univ. Duke and Boston- , *et al.,* around the 90s; Lopez, 2008; Valcárcel, 2009; Johnson et al, 2012); c) feminism has been used to criticize the West[10] (accusing this civilization of *being sexually repressed* and even *hetero-patriarchal oppressive through rape, pornography and prostitution*, Millet, 1970; MacKinnon, 1989 and 1993 – in reality, it seeks control of power sexual). It is paradoxical, since the West has been the only civilization that has favored equal rights, something that does not happen in others (Huntington, 1993 and 1996); d) the reformulation of feminism has mutated according to the critical needs of each moment programmed to establish the new revolutionary subject – increasingly hybrid–[11] and advance on the slippery slope, with results such as the gender paradox.

At the end of the Cold War, socialism did not carry out its self-criticism (as its principles of historical-materialism and dialectical-materialism were refuted, Sánchez-Bayón et al., 2017), so it turned to relativism and with it multiculturalism (Boghossian, 2006; Kymlicka and Donaldson, 2014; Joppke, 2020; Butler et al, 2020) and intersectionality (Laclau and Mouffe, 1987; Butler, 2009; vine. below), looking for new dissatisfied and/or marginal groups, to nurture the new hybrid and directed

[7] The controversy reached its peak with the broadcast on Norwegian public television of the seven-episode docu-drama called *Hjernevask* (brainwashing). It was the subject of debate in parliament and shortly afterwards it was decided to dissolve the body.

[8] Via type resources: a) *weasel concepts* (Hayek, 1952a-b): like the vermin, which slurps the egg and leaves the shell, since socialism the name of concepts and institutions is maintained, but they have previously been emptied, to let them mean what they want at any given moment; b) *polylogisms* (Mises, 1957): socialism tries to make people believe that each group has its own logic and only by belonging to it can it be understood from its perspective – something curious, because the majority of socialist leaders have never come from the proletariat. , and if someone criticizes, then the *ad hominem* attack will be carried out until their social discredit; c) *veils of confusion* (Sánchez-Bayón, 2015 and 2017): a concept of counter-intelligence from the Cold War is alluded to, to refer to the concealment of the truth through discursive distortions (which requires an exercise of revelations or removal of veils of confusion; among the veils it is worth highlighting: memory and post-truth, Newspeak and double-think, etc.); d) *transvaluation* (Nietzsche, 1888): investing bad into good and vice versa (as well as private into public – as neo- and post-Keynesians claim); e) *integral politicism* (Ortega y Gasset, 1929): expanding politics to all social spheres.

[9] Just as Sartre, his partner, compulsively wrote his *Being and Nothingness* (1943) and *Existentialism is a Humanism* (1946), Beauvoir (1963) recognizes the influence (with details of conversations - although both in reality badly copy Erasmus, who in turn based himself on Tertullian's Apologetics: *fiunt, non nascuntur christiani*), also imitating the free and careless essay style (regarding incorrect citations, the order of the text, the relationship between arguments and their verisimilitude and coherence): the dialectical relationship of employer-worker oppression (that is, the Hegelian master-slave relationship that Marx and Engels appropriated), Beauvoir extended it to man-woman relationships (one-the-other), comparing them with the relationship between Nazi and white slaveholder (the man) vs. Jew and black slave (woman). In his argument he confuses times and contexts, abounding in anachronisms and transvaluations. There is a key contradiction in defining women from the biological component of being with a uterus, while at the same time affirming that a *woman is not born, but rather made* (due to the cultural construction of assignment of given roles: daughter, wife, mother, etc. -all of them rejected, due to their own lesbian, pedophile, etc. agenda, see below).

[10] Criticism or *deconstruction* (Derrida, 1967; Rorty, 2003); even *resignification* (Halperin, 1995).

[11] Remember that, in the secular Western (Greco-Roman) tradition, *hubris* was the punishment of confusion and madness that the Olympian divinities applied to humans who claimed to be like them. It also occurred in the sacred or Judeo-Christian tradition (eg Tower of Babel). Currently, hybridization consists of remnants of socialism (from any of its Internationals), puritanism and *queer vision,* plus climate alarm and racial issues, which defines the current *Woke* or awake ideology - due to supposed awareness - (they classify themselves as *social justice* warriors - although given their vital attitude, they are described as the *offended ones* of the *crystal generation*, seeming to coincide more with the *satisfied young man* of Ortega y Gasset, 1929).

revolutionary subject, which would replace the liberated worker, converted into a petty bourgeois capitalist or middle class. Then, unlike previous pro-women's rights movements (such as suffragism)[12], socialism went from instrumentalizing women as part of the new revolutionary subject to constituting (under feminist approaches or perspectives), to reconnect them with other "oppressed minorities", especially (homo)sexual ones (again undoing the advances of the 70s). Such a strategy was the aforementioned *intersectionality*: it is a subversive plan for the integration of marginalized groups, to constitute a renewed major revolutionary subject, capable of assembling majorities, and thus accessing institutions, in addition to imposing its own agenda, via regulatory changes and public politics. To understand all this, the transition from traditional *cis feminism* to the emerging *trans feminism* is explained below (later attacking the *trans* to the *cis*, reclassifying him as a *terf* or hater, while the *cis* has renamed himself as radical: it is about the tension natural vs. cultural, see below).

Trans feminism, like all the assumptions coming from cultural socialism or the *Fourth Socialist International* (also called *situationism*, after the homonymous writings of Sartre, 1947-76), comes from the cultural wars, and is based on a criticism that would respond to the West. via *pathos* (shared feeling that mobilizes). It starts from the recognition of a group supposedly marginalized and violated at some non-specific past moment, which must now be repaired through compensation in the form of privileges (eg quotas, preferences, remuneration). These are no longer rights common to all human beings due to their dignity (as human rights are), but rather we are facing a medieval legal regression, in which various regimes or statutes (*iura propria*) are given according to "belongs"[13] to an estate, a guild or any other differentiating community (Sánchez-Bayón, 2019a-b). In this case, a minority assumption is addressed (the *trans collective*), which has become a majority thanks to the intersectionality strategy (Laclau and Mouffe, 1987; Butler et al, 2000 and 2016), initially managing to unite feminisms and LGTBQ+ expressions, to end up imposing *queer* radicalism -radical, because it is more transgressive and goes to the root of cultural criticism of the West-. This plot leap (from women's studies to gender - and reconnection with *queer narrative-)* is usually attributed to Butler (1990, 2004 and 2009)[14], but it was already in Beauvoir and her hidden agenda [15].

The imposition of *trans feminism* on *cis feminism has meant: a) cis* feminism has been renamed by *trans people* as *terf* (hater or transphobe), although cis *feminism* has sought to label itself as *radical* ; b) the spaces, quotas and benefits reserved for *cis* women have been lost in favor of those who say they feel like a woman (eg entry into locker rooms, sports and women's competitions; entrance tests adapted for State security forces and bodies, firefighters, etc..); c) Women's Studies (within Philosophy and Letters and/or Cultural Studies-in the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic world-) were surpassed by Feminist and Gender Studies (becoming academically independent) and whose current *mainstream is trans* feminism (which is the most critical of the West – because hetero-patriarchal cis); etc It is worth finishing this point with a reflection from an academic who was canceled (see figure 1): "universities should not be closed, but rather useless studies such as gender studies" (Prof. M. Adams, Univ. North Carolina, was accused of hate speech, suffering *scratching* or harassment, until he was fired and finally shot dead in his home). The problem, in cases like the Spanish one and according to the neo-institutionalists (see section 5), is that Feminist and Gender Studies are not limited to the university, but through pressure (such as a *lobby* or interest group), They have become a

[12] In Spain, it was the representative Campoamor who achieved the recognition of full women's suffrage (since since the Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera women could vote in municipal elections and be elected deputies for Cortes, eg Teresa Aspiazu, councilor of Málaga since 1924). Of course, with the very hostile opposition from the left (the PSOE commissioned Victoria Kent and Margarita Nelken to attack Campoamor and its proposal for full female suffrage, believing that it would benefit the right, given the influence of the Church on women); On the other hand, it was with the support of the right that the change was made (Campoamor published in *La Tribuna*, where she met her mentor, the versatile Carmen de Burgos Seguí, from the Generation of '98, who in turn drank from the literary and intellectuals Emilia Pardo Bazán and Concepción Arenal, who already had university training in the 19th century). Another pro-women's rights movement in Spain was that of the teachers (organized from the Society of San Vicente de Paul or via Father Poveda), who found the Free Institution of Education as a brake on their job promotion (as happened to them to Concepción Arenal, who did not go beyond mere collaborator).

[13] Literally: the community imposes itself on the individual, losing the separation achieved with Modernity (Sánchez-Bayón, 2008-13 and 2012).

[14] This literature professor at the University of California and Columbia, has been very media and influential, not only for the hermeneutical turn from cis to trans, but for turning cis feminism into terf (hater or transphobe). As happened to Beauvoir (with her bisexuality and corruption of minors, see next note), Butler has also had her own *queer agenda* (as an androgynous lesbian reinterpreting herself as "fluid").

[15] S. Beauvoir was a partner of Sartre, but also of other feminists (while she was writing *The Second Sex* – and Sartre was with Lena Zonina, a KGB agent), when she had to move, after the final conviction for the Sorokine case in 1943 (student hers, seduced to sleep with her and with Sartre, although there were dozens of cases, called "fresh meat" by Beauvoir herself in her memoirs – and some ended up with mental disorders due to the experiences they lived: Natalie Sorokin, Bianca Lamblin - born Bienenfeld - , Deirdre Beir, Olga Kosakiewicz, etc.; Lamblin, 1993, 1996 and 2004; Seymour-Jones, 2009; Bonnet, 2015), becoming disqualified from teaching (although some time later they would try to rehabilitate her – even make her a martyr of feminism). He reoffended and supported the pedophiles of the Marseille cases of 1969 (the literature professor, G. Russier corrupted, kidnapped and embezzled funds from minors) and the Versailles case of 1977 (of abuse of minors, achieving Beauvoir, Sartre, Foucault, Barthes, Derrida, etc.). Also, on his agenda was pro-abortion activism, eugenics, etc.

public service (charged from public sector budgets and with regulation and public policies that ensure their employability), to be required in: a) complementary training in schools and institutes; b) architectural studies; c) tenders with the Administration; d) labor inspection in companies, etc. Thus, the gender perspective is part of current bureaucracy.

IV. Discussion of Results

a) Macro or global level: UN-Women and fifth generation of human rights

Traditionally, in the *United Nations* (UN) there were already specialized actions and organizations for the promotion of women (eg Division for the Advancement of Women in 1946, United Nations Development Fund for Women-UNIFEM in 1976, Institute international research and training for the advancement of women-INSTRAW in 1976, Office of the Special Adviser on Gender Issues and Advancement of Women-SOGI in 1997, etc.), in addition to the specialized system of women's rights (Declaration on the elimination of violence against women 1967, Convention and Committee on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women-CEDAW 1979 -in force 1981-, Commission on the Legal and Social Status of Women-ECOSOC, etc.), since the desire was to guarantee equal rights and ensure their enforceability (it was not about generating new rights or privileges, but rather effectively realizing the existing ones for women)[16]. However, in 2010 it was decided to bring together all actions under the umbrella of UN-Women, calling itself the "UN entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women"[17]. There is thus an already underlying hermeneutical turn (eg in the World Health Organization and its campaigns for family planning and reproductive rights – a euphemism for abortion and population reduction in poor countries), imposing the vision of *cis feminism* (eg pro -abortion, anti-prostitution and pornography), and especially trans feminism (eg pro-sexual identity autonomy, anti-Western hetero-patriarchy – capitalist and Christian). At the time, it served as a springboard for the Chilean socialist Michelle Bachelet, who accepted the first appointment as Executive Director of UN-Women in 2010, to resign in 2013, when she ran for the presidential elections in her country (and won them thanks to such platform).

This distortion is not new, but it has intensified with UN-Women. The evolutionary example of *International Women's Day* (finally instituted on March 8 of each year) serves as an example. This celebration has two civil suffrage origins (not state, as the USSR and China attempted to hybridize in the 60s, by requiring manpower): a) Anglo-Saxon world: 3/8/1857 is remembered, for the fire in a textile factory in New York (123 women and 23 men died), as well as on 3/8/1908, with the great seamstresses' strike and its commemorative march (under the motto "Bread and roses"); b) Nordic world: 3/8/1915 is remembered, when women's protests took place, so that World War I would end and their husbands and children would return (under the motto "Bread and Peace"). These origins were taken into account by the UN to establish the official Day of Women's Rights and World Peace in 1975, and it has been celebrated every year since 1977. However, the issue changed with UN-Women and the marches. since 2011, reinterpreted in a socialist key (or rather *Woke*)[18], with slogans of working women (hence the talk of a strike and not a citizen demonstration), pro-abortion (eliminating the genuine biological component of women), anti- prostitution (due to puritanism and control of sex), etc.

The previous example serves as a preliminary consideration, preparatory to the reflection regarding the cause promoted on the recognition of a fifth generation of human rights[19]: ethno-cultural and gender rights. Remember that human rights (from the subjective dimension of law and its theories of the person and legal relationships), turn out to be legal guarantees in the synallagmatic relationship between the State and citizens (the right of one party is the obligation of the another), supported by human dignity and being individualizable in each case (in its exercise and its enforceability), enjoying characteristics such as its innate, inalienable, inalienable condition, etc. Therefore, they are not concessions granted by the State, but rather faculties that correspond to each human being from their conception (reaching the *unborn* or conceived unborn), protecting them in their relationship with public powers, against possible unjust and/or arbitrary actions,

[16] The special humanist regime for women is part of a specific adapted treatment, beyond the common rules of the general framework, justified because there are certain people who can be grouped together, who have a greater disposition to vulnerability (due to non-compliance with *interpositio legislationis* and *ultra vires activism.* in the form of letters granted): historically they have been discriminated against or have not been able to directly claim their rights (eg women, children, indigenous peoples, the elderly, people with disabilities). The main problem that this special regime presents is the risk of judicial activism, alternative use of the Law, legal uncertainty, administrative interdiction, positive discrimination, etc.

[17] UNWomen: http://www.unwomen.org/

[18] Remember the *Woke hybridization* and its hyper-morality of socialist remnants, puritanism and *queer pride.*

[19] Traditionally, the doctrine has recognized up to four generations of human rights: a) 1st gen. civil and political rights, developed since the liberal bourgeois revolutions of the late 20th century. XVIII; b) 2nd gen. economic and social rights, promoted since the end of the 20th century. XIX, as a result of the demographic transition and the consolidation of the nation-state; c) 3rd gen. cultural and environmental rights, postulated since the 60s; d) 4th gen. technological and bioethical rights, extended since the 70s (in reality, revisiting previous generations from the technological impact); e) 5th gen. ethno-cultural and gender rights, emerged in the 2000s (and intensified since 2010, with UN-Women) and whose legal foundations do not fit with traditional theories of human rights: they are not articulated from the logos, equality juridical and universality, but from *pathos*, equity and community particularity.

allowing thus the cessation of its violation, in addition to favoring its reparation and its better protection and promotion. Now, from state formalist positivism (Sánchez-Bayón, 2010c), a series of limitations to the exercise of human rights has been admitted, such as those related to the *theory of Ordering* (Romano, 1918). In principle, the limits established on the exercise of human rights are: public order, public security, public health and public morality, plus exceptional situations such as the state of emergency, etc. Another limit set is the peaceful exercise of rights or a withdrawal in this regard will be understood. Returning to the question of a fifth generation of human rights, it turns out that it does not fit into the traditional type related to human rights: they are not universal rights of every human being individualizable by reason of their human dignity, but rather they seem like privileges of communities. (which require a legal representative for their exercise), based on the quality of life, in addition to being negotiable with each Government (and their regime may vary in space and time); They are not exclusive either (since their budget is not freedom or property, but rather state provision paid for by third parties). This supposed fifth generation comes into conflict with previous generations, especially with the first generation, since it limits freedom of expression, academic and scientific-academic freedom, etc., since it promotes (self-) censorship and the spiral from silence, for fear of reprisals, from *scratches* (or harassment) or cyber-bullying to cancellation (erasing from public life, see figure below).

Figure 1: Cancellation effect (idiot generation and generalized fear due to *Woke movement*)

Teachers harassed and canceled in the US after COVID-19:
1.- Mike Adams (Prof. Criminology, Univ. North Carolina): accused of “hate speech” (for statements on social networks: “universities should not be closed, but useless studies such as gender studies”; “there is no change of sex, it is genital mutilation"). He was retired early, following harassment, and died from a gunshot wound.
2.- Peter Boghossian (Prof. CCSS, Portland State Univ.): ridiculed Cultural Studies magazines and introduced *Woke criticism* in class. He had to resign and move.
3.- Bruce Gilley (Prof. Hia., Portland State Univ.). He wrote about benefits of colonialism (reproducing A. Smith) and was accused of being a colonialist and white supremacist; His publications were withdrawn and his teaching was reduced to a minimum.
4.- Gregory Manco (Professor of Mathematics, St. Joseph University of Philadelphia): on Twitter, with an anonymous account, he criticized slavery reparations and racial sensitivity training. He was fired.
5.- John Staddon (P rof. Psychology and Neuroscience, Duke Univ. & APA): questioned trans feminism (with statements such as: "Hmm... Is the binary view of sex false? What is the evidence? Is there a Z chromosome?“) He was removed from committees and from dealing with the public (including much of his teaching).
6.- Charles Negy (Professor of Psychology, Univ. Central Florida): criticized the idea of systemic racism and white privilege. He was fired despite being a professor.
7.- Leslie Neal-Boylan (Dean of Nursing, Univ. Massachusetts): sent an email after the Black lives matter riots during lockdowns (said: “all lives matter”). She was fired.
8.- Maitland Jones (Professor of Chemistry, Princeton & NYU): there was a complaint from students about his difficult classes and low grades (students “felt humiliated and without the right to a good grade”, criticizing him as “repressive hetero-patriarchal "). He was fired.
9.- Et al.
Teachers harassed and canceled in Spain:
1.- University Education: books such as *Nobody is born in a wrong body* by J. Errasti and M. Pérez, *The Labyrinth of Sex* by P. de Lora, have been labeled as transphobic, removed from libraries and vandalized (eg Biblioteca de la Ftad CC. Policies of the UCM). These professors saw their respective conferences and book presentations cancelled, under threats from the Trans-MariBiBollo-RQTR student association.
2.- Basic Education and Baccalaureate: JL Barrón (Prof. Biology, Complutense Public Institute of Alcalá): suspended from employment and salary for stating that there are only two sexes.
3.- Et al.

Source: self made.

b) Micro or local level: evaluation of the recent Spanish regulation and its effects

Given the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic origins (both of socialism and feminism and of the gender issue and the *queer vision*), attention is now focused on the Spanish case, as an illustration of the effects of its cultural transplant like this. First, some notes are offered on the reception and development of the subject. The presentation of the main milestones of the legal and institutional framework continues. Finally, we proceed with the analysis of legality (legitimacy, validity and effectiveness) and the economic analysis of the law (incentives, efficiency and institutional quality), as well as the opinion of public choice (review of the Buchanan-

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (C) Volume XXIV Issue I Version I Year 2024

Tullock theorems, evaluation of the costs of consensus for the public service, with its winners and losers, and what the alternatives are).

Regarding the reception of the matter, the first transplants began with Adm. González (1982-96, PSOE), introducing regulations favoring positive discrimination (eg Equality Plans since 1983, Women's Institute via Law 16/1983, of October 24, creation of the autonomous body of the Women's Institute). Organic Law 9/1985, of July 5, reforming art. 417 bis of the Penal Code (for the decriminalization of abortion)[20]. With Adm. Rodríguez Zapatero (2004-11, PSOE), inclusive language is incorporated (due to the influence of *Lendakari* or President of the Basque Government Ibarretxe, PNV) and cis feminism is promoted, with its pro-abortion, anti-prostitution agenda., etc. The Ministry of Equality was created in 2008 (subordinating the Women's Institute, the Secretary of State for Equality in 2010, etc.). Organic Law 1/2004, of December 28, on comprehensive protection measures against gender violence is also approved (thus implementing gender violence courts), together with Organic Law 3/2007, of March 22, for the effective equality of women and men[21], and Organic Law 2/2010, of March 3, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary interruption of pregnancy[22]. With the current Adm. Sánchez (2018-2023), the Ministry of Equality is recovered in 2020, together with the General Directorate of Sexual Diversity and LGTBI Rights (giving the *Rainbow Recognitions,* with their corresponding gratification). The following regulatory package is approved[23]: a) *Yes is Yes* Law (Organic Law 10/2022, of September 6, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom-with correction of errors on 10/5/22 and modified in April 2023)[24], eliminated the need for medical proof and the crime of sexual abuse, becoming all sexual assault, with an administrative declaration being sufficient to have said condition and access aid and benefits; b) New abortion law (Organic Law 1/2023, of February 28, which modifies Organic Law 2/2010)[25], reinforced the performance of abortions in public health, eliminated the requirement for parental authorization for minors from 16 years, restricted the conscientious objection of health personnel, in addition to introducing sick leave due to disabling menstruation and free contraceptive pills; c) Trans Law (Law 4/2023, of February 28, for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGTBI people)[26], typified the so-called fifth generation rights – but without complying with the reserve of organic law to develop rights -, eliminating any requirement to request a change of sex in the Civil Registry (minors can do so freely from the age of 16 and with judicial authorization from the age of 12), in addition to giving access to assisted reproduction and promote awareness in educational and health fields, etc.

[20] Official State Gazette-BOE: BOE-A-1985-14138 Organic Law 9/1985, of July 5, reforming article 417 bis of the Penal Code.

[21] BOE: BOE-A-2007-6115 Organic Law 3/2007, of March 22, for the effective equality of women and men.

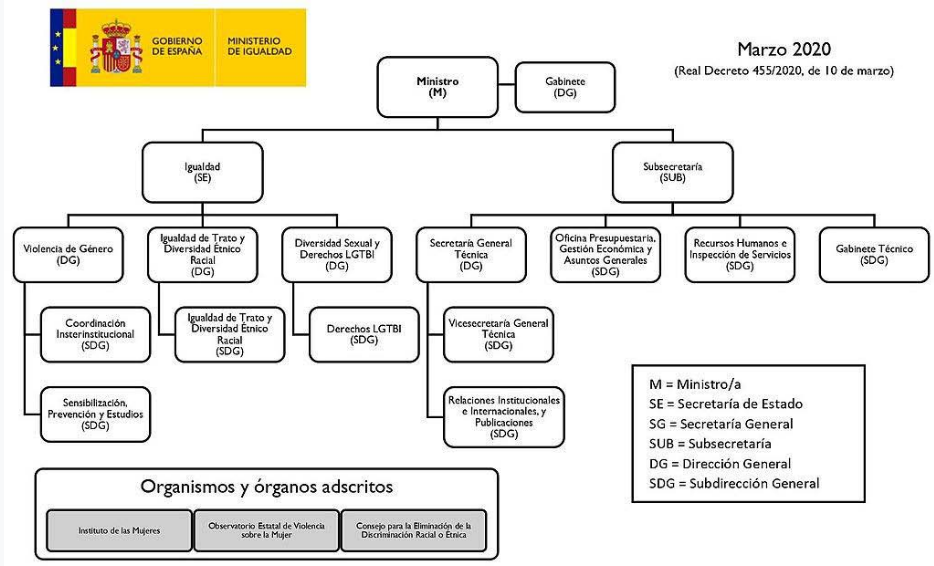
[22] BOE: BOE-A-2023-5364 Organic Law 1/2023, of February 28, which modifies Organic Law 2/2010, of March 3, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

[23] Ángela Rodríguez (Martínez) "Pam", Secretary of Equality, declared on the Cadena Ser program *Buenismo Bien (3/8/2022):* "We have legislative diarrhea. We don't know how long we are going to be in the Government" (…) "people like me are not in the Government" (…) "being in the Government is an anomaly" (…) " Precisely, because we know that we are not going to be For a long time, we have the legislative diarrhea that we have. We are trying to do many things all the time, lest it end tomorrow" (URL: Cadena SER: Listen to Buenismo bien; Inés Arrimadas on Twitter: "-"We know that being in the government is an anomaly" - "The people since I am not in the government" - "And that is why we have the legislative diarrhea that we have, lest it end tomorrow" Ángela Rodríguez, Secretary of State for 'Equality'. There is no need to add anything else □□♀□ https://t.co/avM9dKq3xc" /Twitter).

[24] BOE: BOE-A-2022-14630 Organic Law 10/2022, of September 6, on the comprehensive guarantee of sexual freedom.

[25] BOE: BOE-A-2023-5364 Organic Law 1/2023, of February 28, which modifies Organic Law 2/2010, of March 3, on sexual and reproductive health and voluntary interruption of pregnancy.

[26] BOE: BOE-A-2023-5366 Law 4/2023, of February 28, for the real and effective equality of trans people and for the guarantee of the rights of LGTBI people.



Source: Ministry of Equality (2020)[27].

Figure 2: Organization chart of the Spanish Ministry of Equality (March 2020).

The legal analysis, the economic analysis of the law and the public choice opinion are then carried out:

a) *Legality analysis*

- *Legitimacy:* Does not correspond, keeping only appearance. There is no generalized conviction that one is dealing with the law, only mere legality. There is a legal appearance, but in collision with fundamental rights, general principles of law, Natural Law and conscientious objection (Hayek, 1973-79).
- *Validity:* Does not correspond, neither by competent power, nor by instrument handled, nor by respect for the procedure (Sánchez-Bayón, 2019a; Sánchez-Bayón and Peña-Ramos, 2021). If it is the Government that promotes the initiative, it is a bill, which requires prior institutional reports for its registration in the Congress Board (having been omitted, due to unfavorability, eg Council of State, CGPJ), thus passing to the Commissions (submitting to votes and amendments) and from there to the Senate (with similar procedures and the possibility of veto, reverting to Congress). Finally, to avoid the initial requirements, it was processed as a legislative initiative of the Government's parliamentary group and through urgency to avoid amendments; However, within a month errors had to be corrected and within half a year the substance and procedure had to be modified.
- *Efficiency:* Not observed, given its temporality (with the need to correct errors within a month, and modify the substance and procedure within half a year, in addition to requiring constant review of sentences and on a case-by-case basis by the judiciary –vid .figure 3). Its so-called perverse effects could not have been avoided with a mere transitional provision, since art would have been violated. 2 of the Penal Code of Spain of 1995-CP and art . 9, 17 and 25 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978-CE. Added to the above is the risk of rectification via unconstitutionality and amparo appeals or unconstitutionality issues before the Constitutional Court, due to possible violation of arts. 14, 17, 24 and 25 CE (regarding legal equality, legal certainty, presumption of innocence, police and judicial guarantees, etc.). To complete the question, we refer to the economic analysis of law (especially with regard to perverse incentives and institutional quality, such as the relativistic incentive), and to the opinion of public choice (with regard to the costs of consensus, especially to hidden costs and winner-loser ratio).

[27] Fulfilling the Buchanan-Tullock theorems (on maximizing the profits of bureaucrats, politicians and pressure groups), since 2020 the number of positions and dependent organizations, as well as advisors, has been expanded (URL: Ministry of Equality Organization Chart (transparencia. gob. es)), in addition to increasing larger budget items each year (in 2023 it has a minimum item of 592.1 million euros, also taking into account freely available funds, URL: https://www.sepg.pap.hacienda.gob.es/Presup/PGE2023Ley/MaestroDocumentos/PGE-ROM/doc/1/3/29/2/2/N_23_E_R_31_130_1_1_2_3.PDF). For comparison, vid. figures in this section.

Órgano	Reducciones condena*	Excarcelaciones*
Tribunal Supremo	20	No aplica
Audiencia Nacional	1	0
T.S.J.	118	5
Audiencia Provincial	940	103
TOTAL	1.079	108

*Resoluciones confirmadas a 01-V-2023

Órgano	Porcentaje de revisiones que implican reducción de condena*
Tribunal Supremo	42,6%
Audiencia Nacional	14,3%
T.S.J.	27,7%
Audiencia Provincial	30,8%
TOTAL	30,9%

*Solo computados aquellos órganos que han informado del total de revisiones efectuadas

Source: CGPJ (2023)[28].

Figure 3: Perverse effects of the *Law of Yes Means Yes* (sentence reductions and releases until May 2023)

b) *Economic analysis of the law*

– *Incentives:* Toughening a penalty does not always imply its deterrence or prevention, but rather when faced with the risk-benefit equation, one ends up opting for a transgression that compensates for the risk assumed. Then, if the crime of sexual abuse is suppressed (relative to those behaviors without violence or threat to sexual autonomy) and everything becomes sexual assault, then any behavior could be, so that a perverse incentive of relativism is produced, according to which, if any sexual relationship that violates personal autonomy can be condemned as aggression, then violence or threats could be acted upon, given the risk of condemnation in this regard (eg "packs" are not discouraged - in relation to the case that gave rise to the law of yes is yes-, but rather they stimulate the same or more perverse behaviors, according to the risk-benefit equation, García-Pablos, 1991 and 2011). The relativistic incentive is intensified with related regulation, such as the trans law, since according to Secretary of State Rodríguez "Pam", if the rape occurs between a cis woman and another trans woman, then there is no rape (because it is intra-gender and missing the male subject – in accordance with the socialist approaches of authorial crime and alternative use of the law). The perverse effects of such a relativistic incentive are aggravated by inmates' requests to change prisons[29].

– *Efficiency:* Legal efficiency (relative to the improvement of legislative technique and guarantees), requires that, due to the principle of proportionality (among others), if a current crime happens to be subsumed into another, the criminal range must adjust, hence the reduction of sentences and releases. Then, of the 3,900 prisoners for crimes against sexual freedom, as of May 1, 2023 (in six months since the rule came into force), there have already been 1,079 sentence reductions and 108 releases (see previous figure). This represents an impact of 1/3 of prisoners (1 in 3 rapists) have benefited from the approved regulation (the number of which will increase, until 100% is reviewed, in addition to beginning other types of benefits - and hidden costs of the regulation for society- in relation to the *trans law*, see previous and next section). Then, legal efficiency is failing, not only because revisions are required (shortly after processing) for typographical errors, grammatical errors, etc., but also because of conceptual and legal theory failures (violating basic legal principles),[28] which has caused greater insecurity (for the reasons given, eg reduction of sentences and releases). Even in forensic practice, distortions of the procedure and its interpretation are occurring (e.g. with the application of the yes law, not only are sentence reductions given, but the interpretation of a continuing crime is also favored, the impossibility of alleging aggravating circumstances , etc.).

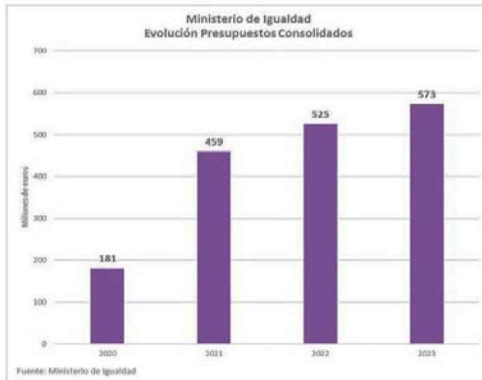
Regarding economic efficiency (doing more with less), keep in mind that in 2008, the budget of the Ministry of Equality was 43 million euros, with hardly any registration of cases; in 2009, it almost doubled to 78 million, also increasing cases (to justify said

[29] Cases that are already beginning to occur in Spanish prisons and are denounced by the Association of Penitentiary Administration Technicians: a) self-declared rapists of *trans women* demand to be transferred to women's prisons, increasing the risk of rape (as has already happened in Scotland with this type of regulation); b) *cis women* request to be *trans*, to enter male modules, where they exchange sex for compensation (then prostitution is favored).

[28] CGPJ: https://www.poderjudicial.es/cgpj/es/Poder-Judicial/Consejo-General-del-Poder-Judicial/En-Portada/Los-tribunales-han-acordado-1-0 79-reducciones-de-penalty-in-application-of-the-Organic-Law-10-2022; https://www.europapress.es/nacional/noticia-cgpj-cifra-ya-1079-rebajas-pena-108-excarcelaciones-ley-solo-si-si-20230511142726.html

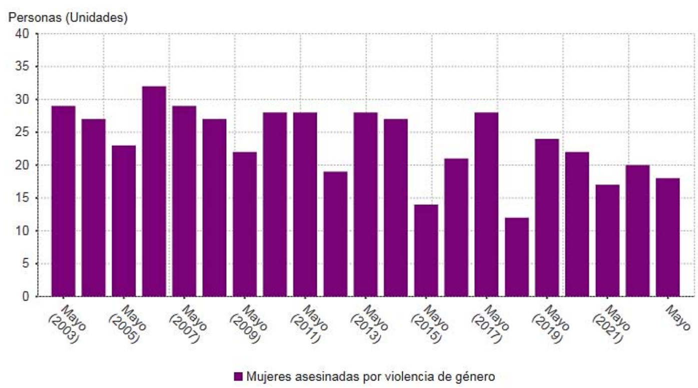
[30] Given the tendency towards an alternative use of the law and the promotion of author crimes (eg if you are a man, you are predisposed to sexual assault), with the aforementioned regulation (eg gender violence law, yes means yes law, trans law), increases the risk of violation of equality and legal security, the presumption of innocence, objectivity and burden of proof, etc. Other universal principles violated are *agere licere et ultra vires, horror vacui,* etc.

increase); In 2019, when the independence of the Ministry of Equality was restored, its budget became 181 million, counting both direct and indirect victims, while the number of female victims of gender violence decreased (see figures below); and in 2023, the budget was increased by 500%, with an amount of 592.1 million euros. Then, with the current institutional architecture and its regulation and public policies, not only real costs increase, but also processing costs, information costs, opportunity costs, etc. (see public election opinion), when paradoxically the number of advisors and members of the Ministry of Equality has increased, along with its budget items.



Source: La Moncloa-Government of Spain (2023)[31]

Figure 4: Evolution of the budget of the Ministry of Equality (2020-23)



Source: Ministry of Equality and Epdata (2023)[32].

Figure 5: Trend of death of women due to gender violence (2003-21).

[31] La Moncloa-Government of Spain: La Moncloa. 10/07/2022. The Equality budget for 2023 increases by 9%, reaching the historic figure of 573 million [Press/News/Equality] This is a downward revision of the true budgets, since freely available funds are not computed (see. note 27) – which negatively affects transparency and accountability, institutional trust, etc.

[32] Epdata: Gender violence - data and statistics (epdata.es)

Víctimas y personas denunciadas en violencia de género y violencia doméstica según sexo. Serie 2015-2019
Valores absolutos y tasas de variación (%)

Violencia de género	Año 2015	Año 2016	Año 2017	Año 2018	Año 2019	Tasa de variación 2019/2018
Víctimas (mujeres)	27.624	28.281	29.008	31.286	31.911	2,0
Personas denunciadas (hombres)	27.562	28.201	28.987	31.250	31.805	1,8
Violencia doméstica						
Víctimas	7.229	6.863	6.909	7.388	7.654	3,6
Hombres	2.677	2.574	2.596	2.792	2.906	4,1
Mujeres	4.552	4.289	4.313	4.596	4.748	3,3
Personas denunciadas	4.981	4.643	4.908	5.093	5.395	5,9
Hombres	3.736	3.342	3.590	3.696	3.885	5,1
Mujeres	1.245	1.301	1.318	1.397	1.510	8,1
Personas denunciadas y víctimas a la vez	259	187	217	221	192	-13,1
Hombres	151	119	146	134	106	-20,9
Mujeres	108	68	71	87	86	-1,1

Source: Ministry of Justice of Spain and National Institute of Statistics-INE (2019)[33]

Figure 6: Statistical data on gender and domestic violence

The previous graphs show that more is not being done with less (there is economic inefficiency – there is even a risk of corruption and waste). It turns out that, at the same time as budgets increase, new beneficiaries are sought (clientele networks, according to neo-institutionalists), allowing the justification of said increase, although the problem remains unresolved (rather it may seem that it increases as social problem, so that the budget is increased for more positions and subsidies – again, according to the suspicion of the neo-institutionalists and their theorem about the never-ending agenda, Anderson, 1986). In this sense, Campbell's law and Luke's criticism seem to be fulfilled in the same way (see section 1).

– *Institutional quality:* It cannot be argued that this is the first regulation that addresses the autonomy of the will – as has been done in the yes means *yes law itself* and in its interpretation by the Secretary of State for Equality and the Delegate of the Government for Equality -, since that is the cornerstone of the codification of private law (it is enough to consult traditional manuals - from the Faculties of Jurisprudence, Sánchez-Bayón, 2010a - and their updaters - in the Faculties of Law - such as Prof. Albaladejo, Lasarte, Lacruz, Díez-Picazo). Regarding its application to sexual relations in Spanish Law, the requirement of consent has its roots in Roman Law and Canon Law (as a cause of marital annulment and sexual crime), with an idiosyncratic manifestation, which arises with the *ius commune* of Castile on the *breach of a marriage promise* (the reason why a maiden agreed to maintain relations under said promise and if it was breached, a prison sentence was possible; currently, in a good part of the civil law family the matter is maintained matrimonial). Therefore, there is nothing original about the new regulation, except for the effects of weakening, disaffection and deinstitutionalization (due to veils of confusion such as double-think and neo-speak, or weasel concepts and polylogisms, see note 8)., promoting exactly the opposite of what was announced, generating greater legal insecurity and blurring of institutions and their relationships (eg risk of false complaints, as retaliation for breakups, or undue advantage in divorce proceedings, etc.).

c) *Public choice opinion:* Given the premise of suspicion of politics and politicians (by approaching the matter realistically, without any romanticism), Buchanan's theorems are fulfilled in the case of the gender issue and its agenda. Tullock on the cost of consensus and its effects in the form of a loot-sharing system, dependency and clientelist networks, omnibus or take-all laws, etc. Thus it has been shown that with the yes means yes law (in combination with the trans law), the CP, the Criminal Procedure Law, the Gender Violence Law, etc., have also been expressly modified, and tacitly (and invalid, for not following due procedure), the Civil Procedure Law, CE, etc. Regarding the evaluation of the costs of the consensus for the public service[34], keep in mind that this is a

[33] INE: Domestic Violence and Gender Violence Statistics (EVDVG). (ine.es); The aforementioned Campbell's law and Lucas's criticism seem to be fulfilled here, as well as the suspicion of the endless agenda, etc.

[34] The more consensus is required (especially with the yes means yes law and the trans law, since they affect fundamental rights and therefore have a reserve of organic law, art. 81 CE), the greater the costs (the more will have to be given and the less will satisfy the result). Among the costs to consider: a) opportunity cost (funds are dedicated to what is prioritized on the agenda, for ideological or fashionable reasons, taking them away from what is urgent and essential); b) hidden costs (undesired effects, such as perverse incentives that affect institutional quality and trust in the system); c) cost of information (as more requirements are demanded and

regulation by minorities for minorities[35]: in 2019, 47 million inhabitants lived in Spain and yet regulations were prepared for less than 50 cases. of deaths of women due to gender violence (judicially declared, only 24), and less than 400 cases of medically diagnosed gender dysphoria. This means regulating for less than 0.00005% of the population (in cases of death of women due to gender violence declared judicially) and 0.0008% (in cases of gender dysphoria diagnosed medically. In statistical terms, it would be considered an "irrelevant and negligible" figure (not for reasons of human dignity, since each life is an incalculable treasure). Perhaps it would have been more convenient (at least in statistical terms), to regulate mortality due to work accidents (721 cases in 2019), in traffic accidents (1,755 cases in 2019), or suicides (3,539 cases in 2019), where the majority of cases are men, so they may be in greater danger than women (but these data would dismantle the social alarm established by the gender discourse.) In any case, all the assumptions raised continue to be minority, since the legislation must be general and for all citizens, not ad *hoc* or *ad hominem* (except that it is an alternative use of the right and according to author crimes).

Those most harmed by the proposed gender regulatory package are: a) directly, *cis women* and children (given the reduction in sentences and release of sexual offenders – which makes sense with the hidden agenda, as noted with Beauvoir); b) indirectly, the citizens, who have endured the growing waste of public funds in a minority cause and managed to exalt the problem and not to resolve it (if the problem ended, so would the positions, the budget allocations, with their subsidies and subsidies, etc.)[36]; c) society as a whole (including humanity), since its well-being is reduced, by not dedicating efforts to specific problems that can be solved (eg in the UN *Sustainable Development Goals, zero hunger comes first,* more health and education, and then there is the gender issue). Furthermore, in the case of the gender issue, the displacement effect of the Peacok and Wiseman hypothesis (1961 and 1979) is observed: the researchers observed that public spending does not grow linearly, but rather exponentially, taking advantage of periods of crisis or alarm situations; In this sense, it has been confirmed in periods of war or threats such as COVID-19 (Bagus et al, 2021 and 2022), but also with alerts such as climate alerts or femicides due to sexist violence.

V. Conclusions

As presented at the beginning, the bullet concepts, the Anglo-Australian economist Colin Clark, despite being one of the fathers of current econometrics, stated that *some words have the emotional impact of a bullet, with the power of kill any rational discussion* : the question of gender and *queer* (today hybridized), could well be high-caliber projectiles. Because? Without entering into its ontology and epistemology (based on anti-thesis or contestation against another – *ergo* inauthentic), it is enough to attend to its opposition to any objective element (by rejecting biological and genetic foundations, among others), and its defense of a constructivist basis and subjective perception (according to the appreciation and feeling of each person at any given moment), this leads to a relativism and indeterminacy that is difficult to manage – of course, fertile ground for ideologization and polarization. Then, in the face of *emotional bullets, a bulletproof vest* is offered , with a rational construction, such as that coming from neo-institutional approaches and their methodological individualism, plus their reality principle, thus allowing us to detect foundations and intervening agents (without romanticism or constructions). illusory or *wishful-thinking*), breaking down costs, failures, paradoxes and other unwanted effects (and, however, implicit and expected, given interventionism or inspiring social engineering).

Among the fallacies of gender, increased by state interventionism in this regard and its management failures, the gender paradox stands out. As we have seen, it consists of the fact that the more state intervention in gender matters (now led by *trans feminism*) advances, then the greater the loss of sexual autonomy of *cis women* (those who are genetically and biologically coincident). with their gender), as well as the

attention has to be paid to them, attention is not being devoted – again – to what is urgent and essential, so it is increasingly worth it and risks appear such as informality, corruption, etc.); d) satisfaction and overexploitation of resources (by having to reach consensus and finance together, you end up consuming what you don't want, but that's how you do it, because others consume and you don't want to lose, eg you don't consume the same in a restaurant where everyone pays their own, which is paid at a low price); e) political inanity (politicians usually lack their own discourse, imposing what they consider to be the majority in political opinion, thus normally adopting the loudest, that is, the most extreme; hence they are not willing to assume the cost of dismantling established discourses and agendas); f) etc.

[35] 2019 from the Ministry of Labor, Social Security and INE are used (URL : Spain in figures 2019 (ine.es) ; INSST: Analysis of mortality due to work accidents in Spain. 2017-2019 (insst.es) ; DGT: In 2019, 1,755 people died in traffic accidents (dgt.es); National Statistics Institute (ine.es) , etc.).

[36] Within the Co-Responsible Plan, million-dollar campaigns have been carried out such as "the soft man" (URL: Igualdad. 09/08/2022. 'The soft man' campaign [Communication/Campaigns]); Awareness Campaigns (URL: Awareness campaigns and materials - Government Delegation against Gender Violence (igualdad.gob.es)): "#ThenWho" (URL: #ThenWho - Government Delegation against Gender Violence (equality. gob.es)); "Now that you see us" (URL: Igualdad. 03/08/2023. Campaign 'Now that you see us, let's talk' [Communication/Campaigns]); "Summer is also ours" (diversity of bodies), App to record the distribution of household chores (with a design cost of more than 211,000 euros, plus the advertising campaign for a similar cost), etc.

greater their political-legal lack of protection and their dependence on state protection. This paradox is being confirmed in the Anglo-Saxon and Nordic world, where it began, but it has also been transplanted to the Mediterranean and Latin American world, with serious damage and high costs, as has been confirmed with the study of the Spanish case (confirming the cobra effect, Campbell's Law or Lucas's Criticism). As a result of the increase in positions and advisors of the Ministry of Equality and its associated budget (going from 43 million euros in 2008 to 5,92.1 million in 2023), to implement its regulatory package (such as the *yes is yes law* , the *trans law* , etc.) and their corresponding public policies (eg "the soft man", "the diverse bodies", "#SoWho", "App for registering the distribution of household chores"). As has been seen with the neo-institutional analysis (which starts from the premise of distrust of power, rejecting romanticism in politics and state paternalism, in addition to assuming the realistic vision of the hidden and endless agenda of the agents that make up the State).), it is evident that the gender issue is more a stimulus to the social problem, with perverse incentives such as the exacerbation of rapists, instead of seeking an effective resolution of the problem. According to the *Public Election* , the politician, together with the pressure group and the established clientele network, lack incentives to solve the reported problem, because then the budget in this regard would not be increased, but rather the continuity of the number of positions and advisors, grants and subsidies, etc. In short, there should be a higher level of public intervention, based on the intensification of alarm due to the rise of the problem (given the increase in indicators, such as that of victims of gender violence – being corrupted according to Campbell's law), this It ends up putting women in a position of greater dependence, at the expense of state action – as has been confirmed.

According to Harvard Psychology Professor S. Pinker (as he has reiterated in his interpretations on the matter), the gender issue has proclaimed itself "the only way to promote equality, that is by fighting against biology, language and common sense, and intimidating anyone who disagrees." Historically there have been other movements in favor of equal rights for women (eg suffragism, egalitarianism), but when the cause was monopolized by socialism, with its feminism, the class struggle was transferred to the relationships between men and women, to end up being a subversion of the established order because it is oppressively hetero-patriarchal. It is somewhat contradictory, since it is in the West where greater equality of rights has been achieved between men and women. It is possible that, as in other manifestations of real socialism, what is behind it is an experiment in Hymenoptera strategy (referring to insects with wings, conditioned for their collectivization and submission to the hierarchical superior): we speak of a new revolutionary subject by the one that is fought (in this case, via intersectionality, the cis woman has gone from trans to trans), when in reality, the hybridization of subjects is used to achieve power, and once the socialist leadership is established, all the others must to form a collective submissive to the coercive centralized planning agenda (as Mises denounced, above all). In this sense, thanks to its heterodox condition, the theoretical and methodological frameworks not only of the neo-institutionalists, but also of the Austrian school of economics, the anarcho-capitalists, the culturalists, etc. are interesting and useful.

As future lines of research, the empirical part will be delved into, studying more comparative cases of implementation of the gender issue in the Mediterranean and Latin American world, so that it can be confirmed or not, whether the paradox can be elevated to a general principle or is only a mere empirical observation.

It ends with a corollary, such as the *Nordic paradox*. Remember NIKK (*Nordic Institute for Research on Gender Issues*), and that one of the reasons for its dissolution was its denial of the biological component (exacerbating the gender issue), evident in its reports and, above all, in the document. *Brainwashing* drama. The public debate that followed was about the aforementioned Nordic paradox: in developed and egalitarian societies (such as the Nordic ones), women tend to freely choose studies and professions related to dealing with others and multi-tasking (eg education, health, social work), while men do it on manipulative issues of things (eg natural sciences and engineering, transportation, construction). Only in developing countries do women tend to choose STEM careers, to secure a job later, but not because of personal preference. Therefore it is not a constructivist question of discrimination, but rather a biological one and freedom of choice. In accordance with this Nordic paradox, then, it made more sense to finance public policies aimed at promoting birth rates and conciliation – as has already been pointed out previously.

References Références Referencias

1. Anderson M (1986) *The Unfinished Agenda: Essays on the Political Economy of Government Policy in Honor of Arthur Seldon.* London: Institute of Economic Affairs.
2. Bagus P, Peña-Ramos JA, Sánchez-Bayón A (2021) COVID-19 and the Political Economy of Mass Hysteria. *Int. J. Environ. Public Health Res.*, *18*, 1376. https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18041376
3. Bagus P, Peña-Ramos JA, Sánchez-Bayón A (2022) Capitalism, COVID-19 and lockdowns. *Business Ethics, the Environment & Responsibility* -BEER, 31(SI), 1–11. https://doi.org/10.1111/beer.12431
4. Beauvoir S (1949) *Le deuxième sexe.* Paris: Gallimard.
5. Beauvoir S (1963) *La force des choses.* Paris: Gallimard.

6. Benon Z (2013) Some praxiological reflections on the so-called "overton window of political possibilities", "framing" and related problems. *Reality of Politics,* 4: 237-57.
7. Boettke P, Haeffele-Balch S, Storr (2016) *Mainline Economics*. Arlington: Mercatus Center-George Mason University
8. Boghossian P (2006) *Fear of Knowledge: Against Relativism and Constructivism.* New York: Oxford Univ. Press.
9. Bonnet MJ (2015) *Simone de Beauvoir et les femmes*. Paris: Albin Michel.
10. Brennan G, Buchanan J (1985) *The reason for rules. Constitutional Political Economy.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
11. Buchanan J (1987) *Constitutional Economics*. London: MacMillan.
12. Buchanan J (1990) The Domain of Constitutional Economics. *Constitutional Political Economy*, 1(1): 1-18.
13. Buchanan J, Tullock G (1962) *The Calculus of Consent: Logical Foundations of Constitutional Democracy.* Ann Arbor: The University of Michigan Press.
14. Butler J (1990) *Gender trouble: feminism and the subversion of identity.* New York: Routledge.
15. Butler J (2004) *Undoing gender.* New York: Routledge.
16. Butler J (2009) *Frames of War: When Is Life Grievable?* London New York: Verse.
17. Butler J, Laclau E, Zizek S (2000) *Contingency, hegemony, universality: contemporary dialogues on the Left.* London: Verse.
18. Butler J, Gambetti Z (2016) *Vulnerability in Resistance*. Durham: Duke University Press.
19. Campbell D (1976) Assessing the impact of planned social change. Hanover: Dartmouth College.
20. Clavero B (1992) *Historical institution of law.* Madrid: Marcial Pons.
21. Clavero B (2002) *Indigenous history and law*. Seville: University of Seville.
22. Coase R (1937) The nature of the firm. *Economica,* 4(16): 386-405.
23. Coase R (1960) The problem of social cost. *Journal of Law and Economics,* 3(1): 1-44.
24. De Lauretis T (1994) *The Practice of Love: Lesbian Sexuality and Perverse Desire*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
25. De Lauretis T (1996) *Sui generis: scritti di teoria femminista* (preface by Giovanna Grignaffini). Milan: Feltrinelli.
26. Derrida J (1967) *On grammatologie.* Paris: Les Éditions de Minuit.
27. Fukuyama F (2018) *Identity: Contemporary Identity Politics and the Struggle for Recognition*. New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
28. Fullbrook E, Morgan (2021) *Post-Neoliberal Economics*. Bristol: World Economics Association Books.
29. García-Pablos A (1991) Crime prevention in a social and democratic state of law. *Penal and Criminological Studies,* 15: 79-98.
30. García-Pablos A (2011) Crime prevention and the main centers of interest of modern criminology. *Contemporary Criminal Law: International Review,* 30: 123-130.
31. González E, Sánchez-Bayón A (2021) Rescue and transformation of the Spanish tourism sector via European funds Nex Gen EU. *Multidisciplinary Encounters* , 23(69): 1-15
32. Halperin M (1995) *Saint Foucault: Towards a Gay Hagiography* . New York: Oxford University Press.
33. Hayek F (1952a) *The sensory order*. Chicago: University of Chicago.
34. Hayek F (1952b) *The counter-revolution of science: Studies on the Abuse of Reason.* Free Press: Blencoe.
35. Hayek F (1973-79) *Law, Legislation, and Liberty* (3 vols.). Chicago: The University of Chicago Press
36. Huerta de Soto J (2000) *Austrian School.* Madrid: Ed. Synthesis.
37. Huerta de Soto J (2009) *The theory of dynamic efficiency* . London: Routledge.
38. Huerta de Soto J, Sánchez-Bayón A, Bagus P (2021) Principles of Monetary & Financial Sustainability and Wellbeing in a Post-COVID-19 World. *Sustainability*, 13(9): 4655. https://doi.org/10.3390/su13094655.
39. Huntington S (1993) The clash of civilizations? *Foreign Affairs*, 72(3): 22–49.
40. Huntington S (1996) *The Clash of Civilizations and the Remaking of World Order*. New York: Simon & Schuster
41. Johnson R, Zubiaurre M (2012) *Anthology of Spanish feminist thought.* Madrid: Chair.
42. Joppke C (2020) Multiculturalism, in VV.AA. *The Cambridge Handbook of Social Theory,* Cambridge: Cambridge Univ. Press.
43. Kahneman D (2011) *Thinking, fast and slow.* New York: Farrar, Straus and Giroux.
44. Kahneman D, Slovic P, Tversky A (1982) *Judgment Under Uncertainty: Heuristics and Biases*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
45. Keen S (2021). *The New Economics. A Manifesto*. Cambridge: Polity.
46. Koch M (2019). *Elements of a political economy of the postgrowth era*. Real-World Economics Review, 87: 90-105.
47. Kymlicka W, Donaldson S (2014) Animal rights, multiculturalism, and the Left, *Journal of Social Philosophy,* 45(1): 116-135. https://doi.org/10.1111/josp.12047

48. Laclau E, Mouffe C (1987) *Hegemony and socialist strategy. Towards a radicalization of democracy* (trans.). Madrid: 21st century.
49. Laje A (2022) *The cultural battle.* Córdoba: Sekotia.
50. Lamblin B (1993) *Mémoires d'une jeune fille dérangée*. Paris: Balland.
51. Lamblin B (1996) *A disgraceful affair: Simone de Beauvoir, Jean-Paul Sartre, and Bianca Lamblin.* Cambridge: Northeastern University Press
52. Lamblin B, Rodgers N, Thompson M (2004) *Philosophers behaving badly.* London: Peter Owen.
53. Laurie T, Hickey-Moody A (2015) Geophilosophies of Masculinity: remapping gender, aesthetics and knowledge.*Angelaki: Journal of the Theoretical Humanities*. 20 (1): 1–10. doi: 10.1080/0969725X. 2015.1017359
54. Lilla M (2017) *Once and Future Liberal: After Identity Politics*. New York: Harper Co.
55. Lindbeck A (1971). *The Political Economy of the New Left*. New York: Harper & Row.
56. López S (2008) *The queer labyrinth*. Madrid: Egales.
57. Lucas R (1976) Econometric policy evaluation: A critique. *Carnegie-Rochester Conference Series on Public Policy*, 1 (1): 19-46.
58. Mackinnon C (1989) *Towards a feminist theory of State.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press.
59. Mackinnon C (1993) *Only Words.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press.
60. MacKinnon C (2017) *Butterfly Politics.* Cambridge: Harvard Univ. Press.
61. Mellor M (1992) *Breaking the Boundaries: Towards a Feminist Green Socialism*. London: Virago Press.
62. Mellor M (1997) *Feminism and Ecology*. New York: New York University Press.
63. Menger C (1883) *Untersuchungen uber die Methode der Socialwissenschaften und der Politischen Oekonomie Insbesondere*. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot
64. Mermelstein D (1970) Economics: mainstream readings and radical critiques. New York: Random House.
65. Millet M (1970) *Sexual Politics*. Garden City: Doubleday
66. Mises L (1949) *Human Action: A Treatise on Economics*. New Haven: Yale University Press.
67. Nietzsche F (1888) *Ecce homo*. Leipzig: Henry van de Velde.
68. Ortega y Gasset J (1929) *The rebellion of the masses.* Madrid: Western Magazine.
69. Peacock A, Wiseman J (1961) *The growth of public expenditure in the United Kingdom.* Princeton: Princeton University Press.
70. Peacock A, Wiseman J (1979) Approaches to the Analysis of Government Expenditure Growth. *Public Finance Quarterly*, 7:3-23
71. Peláez M, Sánchez-Bayón A (2012) *Dictionary of European and American Canonists and Ecclesiasticalists.* Saarbrücken: Spanish Academic Publishing.
72. Posner R (1973) *Economic Analysis of Law*. Boston: Little Brown.
73. Posner R (1979) Utilitarianism, Economics and Legal Theory, *Journal of Legal Studies*, 8: 103–140.
74. Romano S (1918) *L'ordinamento giuridico.* Pisa: Universitá di Pisa.
75. Rorty R (2003) Feminism, ideology and deconstruction, in Zizek S (ed.) *Ideology: a map of the issue.* Mexico: Economic Culture Fund.
76. Russell N (2006) An Introduction to the Overton Window of Political Possibilities, *The Mackinac Center for Public Policy* (URL: An Introduction to the Overton Window of Political Possibilities – Mackinac Center).
77. Sánchez R (1995) *Study on freedoms.* Valencia: Tirant Lo Blanch (2nd ed).
78. Sánchez-Bayón A (2010a) *Studies of political-legal culture.* Madrid: Delta Publications.
79. Sánchez-Bayón A (2010b) Legal transplants of globalization: the relationships between human rights and confessional ordinances, *General Journal of Canon Law and Ecclesiastical Law of the State,* 23: 1-21.
80. Sánchez-Bayón A (2010c) Au revoir, loi de l'État: the end of state welfare law. *Under Word,* 5: 143-162.
81. Sánchez-Bayón A (2012) Comparative and Global Law System. Valencia: Tirant Lo Blanch.
82. Sánchez-Bayón A (2014) Fundamentals of Comparative and Global Law: is there a common order in globalization? *Mexican Bulletin of Comparative Law*, 141: 1021-51. DOI: 10.1016/S00 41-8633(14)71183-4
83. Sánchez-Bayón A (2015) *University, science and religion in the United States of America.* Porto: Synderesis,
84. Sánchez-Bayón A (2017) Conceptual and linguistic revelations of post-globalization, *Carthaginensia,* 33(64): 411-458.
85. Sánchez-Bayón A (2019a) Democratic culture on trial in post-globalization. *Manuel Giménez Abad Notebooks,* 17: 130-148.
86. Sánchez-Bayón A (2019b) *Sociology of American identity.* Porto: Ed. Sinderesis.
87. Sánchez-Bayón A (2020a) Renewal of economic-business thinking after globalization. *Under Word*, 24: 293-318. DOI: https://doi.org/10.15366/bp.2020 .24.015.
88. Sánchez-Bayón A (2020b) An epistemological history of studies in legal and economic sciences. *Law and Social Change,* 62: 468-498.
89. Sánchez-Bayón A (2020c) Study of economic policies that accelerate the extinction of the state welfare state. *Law and Social Change,* 60: 593-605.

90. Sánchez-Bayón A (2021a) Urgency of an economic philosophy for the digital transition: Rise and decline of dominant Anglo-Saxon thought and an alternative for personal well-being, *Miscelánea Comillas*, 79(155): 521-551. DOI: https://doi.org/10.14422/mis.v79.i155.y2021.004
91. Sánchez-Bayon A (2022a) Economic crisis or economy in crisis? Orthodoxy-heterodoxy relationships in the digital transition. *Economic Semester*, 11(1): 54–73 doi: http://dx.doi.org/10.26867/se.2022.1.128
92. Sánchez-Bayón A (2022b) From Neoclassical synthesis to Heterodox synthesis in the digital economy. *Market Processes, 19* (2): 277-306. https://doi.org/10.52195/pm.v19i2.818
93. Sánchez-Bayón A (2022c) The Spanish Economic School and its relationship with heterodox approaches. *Economic Semester*, 25(58): 1-28. https://doi.org/10.22395/seec.v25n58a2
94. Sánchez-Bayon A (2022d) The Spanish economic school. Contribution of the Salamanca school to Political Economy and Public Finance. *Economía UNAM,* 19(57): 164-191. https://doi.org/10.22201/fe.24488143e.2022.57.747
95. Sánchez-Bayón A, Pazos M (2013) *Theory and praxis of human rights. Guide for its enforceability.* Madrid: Global Economist & Jurist.
96. Sánchez-Bayón A, Campos G, Fuente C (2017) *Decline of the state and its institutional and protocol relations?* Porto: Synderesis.
97. Sánchez-Bayón A, Peña-Ramos JA (2021) *Public institutions under debate.* Madrid: Delta Publications.
98. Sartre JP (1947-76) *Situations* (v. IX), Paris: Gallimard.
99. Seymour-Jones C (2009) *A Dangerous Liaison: A Revelatory New Biography of Simon de Beauvoir and Jean-Paul Sartre* . New York: Abrams.
100. Siebert H (2001) *Der Kobra-Effekt. Wie man Irrwege der Wirtschaftspolitik vermeidet* . Munich: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt
101. Soh D (2020) *The end of gender: debunking the myths about sex and identity in our society.* New York: Threshold Ed.
102. Thaler R, Sunstein C (2009) Nudge: improving decisions about health, wealth and happiness. New York: Penguin.
103. Thaler R (2015) Misbehaving: the making of behavioral economics. New York: W. W. Norton & Co.
104. Quinn D (1996) “Boiling frog”, in *The Story of B*. New York: Bantam Dell Pub Group.
105. Valcárcel A ([1991] 2012) The right to evil. In Johnson R, Zubiaurre M (ed.) *Anthology of Spanish feminist thought.* Madrid: Cátedra, p. 567-576.
106. Valcárcel A (2009) *Feminism in a global world*. Madrid: Chair.
107. Vann M (2003) Of Rats, Rice, and Race: The Great Hanoi Rat Massacre, an Episode in French Colonial History. *French Colonial History* 4 : 191-203
108. Volokh E (2003) The mechanisms of the slippery slope. *Harvard Law Review*, 116(4): 1026-37.

Global Journal of human-social science: C
Sociology & Culture
Volume 24 Issue 1 Version 1.0 Year 2024
Type: Double Blind Peer Reviewed International Research Journal
Publisher: Global Journals
Online ISSN: 2249-460X & Print ISSN: 0975-587X

An Analysis into the Factors Affecting Online Customers' Satisfaction: A Developing Country Perspective

By Surajit Kumar Mondal
University of Barishal

Abstract- This article investigates the factors that affect online customers' satisfaction from the perspective of Bangladesh. The study is a descriptive type of research. Data have been collected from 201 respondents who make online purchasing, using a structured survey questionnaire. For analyzing data, frequency tables, factor analysis and multiple regressions have been used. The findings from factor analysis reveal that information availability, convenience, ease of use, attractive website design and customization of product or service affect online customers' satisfaction mostly. The study from multiple regression analysis reveals that there is a high degree of positive correlation between dependent variable and independent variables. The findings from multiple regression analysis reveal that product quality, delivery quality, after sales service and fair price are highly significant factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. The results of this research is suitable for the online product sellers or online service providers as they can take ideas about which factors they need to take into consideration with greater importance and caution for online customers' satisfaction in a developing country perspective like Bangladesh.

Keywords: *online customers' satisfaction, online product sellers, online service providers, Bangladesh.*

GJHSS-C Classification: *LCC: HF5415.335*

ANANALYSISINTOTHEFACTORSAFFECTINGONLINECUSTOMERSSATISFACTIONADEVELOPINGCOUNTRYPERSPECTIVE

Strictly as per the compliance and regulations of:

An Analysis into the Factors Affecting Online Customers' Satisfaction: A Developing Country Perspective

Surajit Kumar Mondal

Abstract- This article investigates the factors that affect online customers' satisfaction from the perspective of Bangladesh. The study is a descriptive type of research. Data have been collected from 201 respondents who make online purchasing, using a structured survey questionnaire. For analyzing data, frequency tables, factor analysis and multiple regressions have been used. The findings from factor analysis reveal that information availability, convenience, ease of use, attractive website design and customization of product or service affect online customers' satisfaction mostly. The study from multiple regression analysis reveals that there is a high degree of positive correlation between dependent variable and independent variables. The findings from multiple regression analysis reveal that product quality, delivery quality, after sales service and fair price are highly significant factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. The results of this research is suitable for the online product sellers or online service providers as they can take ideas about which factors they need to take into consideration with greater importance and caution for online customers' satisfaction in a developing country perspective like Bangladesh.

Keywords: online customers' satisfaction, online product sellers, online service providers, Bangladesh.

I. Introduction

Business organizations have been continuously changing their approaches to deal with customers. Consumers now try to avoid physical hassle to purchase products but at the same time they want to purchase the best product at a reasonable price. For doing so, a large number of people have been seeking for the help of internet and trying to continue transactions through online platform. Online purchasing can be defined as a process in which consumers purchase any product or take any service from an online vendor using the internet. As long as the World Wide Web emerged, business organizations started selling their products to the consumers who normally have the internet connection. Prospective consumers get the privilege to visit web sites as per their convenience from their residences and can make purchase sitting in front of a computer or mobile device. Consumers are provided with a variety of product or service items from online vendors. The total number of internet subscribers has reached 80.829 million at the end of January, 2018. Among them, mobile internet subscribers are 75.396 million, wimax subscriber 0.088 million (BTRC, 2018). Parment (2013) said that generational cohorts have different values, preferences and shopping behaviors. The world has been changing continuously and so are the systems. As a result, the world has been turned into a digital field keeping behind the traditional brick and mortar system. New generations try to show distinctive and modern ways to perform different functions. As a result, many people in this modern era have been pursuing the help of online sites to purchase various products, and for taking numerous services. The wide use of online purchasing has really revolutionized and influenced consumers' pattern of purchase. Lifestyle has been more convenient with the blessings of the usage of technology. Consumers all over the world have been significantly motivated to purchase products online due to varieties of product availability, prompt and instant service and logical price. On the contrary, the chance of fraud and privacy violation has been evolved with the development of online shopping. Sometimes a website or total system becomes hacked and personal information are taken away and misused later on. Online vendors should keep this issue in mind with greater importance.

According to BTRC, the number of internet subscribers, who have made access to the internet at least once in the last 90 days, has reached 90.501 million at the end of August, 2018.Though the number of internet subscriber is promising in Bangladesh but only 2% of the total population and 23% of the users of internet in Bangladesh do online shopping. It has also been stated that Bangladesh is in the 121th position out of 137 countries in the measures of the readiness of countries to connect in online commerce (B2C UNCTAD ecommerce Index, 2016).

The overall market size for online commerce is growing at a high speed in Bangladesh. There are some reputed organizations in the online shopping sector such as Daraz, Chaldal, Bagdoom, Priyo Shop, Rokomari, Ajkerdeal etc. Considering all the prospects of ICT and e-commerce in Bangladesh, it can be added that if e-marketers know well about the factors that affect consumers' satisfaction on online purchase decisions; they can develop their own marketing strategies to convert potential customers to real ones, and also can retain current customers. Online vendors should design their system in such a way that ensures smart appearance, updated prices and reliable reviews of the products, develop an easy system to pay the price of the product or service, and also make arrangements for

Corresponding Author: Assistant Professor, Department of Management Studies, University of Barishal, Barishal 8254, Barishal, Bangladesh. e-mail: skmondal@bu.ac.bd

providing after sales service. The research problem is to find out and analyze the factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in the context of Bangladesh. This study is expected to improve the understanding of the factors that affect customer satisfaction of online purchasing in the context of Bangladesh. In addition, some valuable insights on how to craft effective strategies to excel in the demanding electronic marketplace will be presented to marketers doing business online.

II. Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to find out and analyze the factors that affect the satisfaction of online customers in Bangladesh. The specific objectives are to prepare a profile of customers who purchase from online in Bangladesh, to find out the factors that affect satisfaction of online customers in Bangladesh and to find out the importance of each variable.

III. Review of Literature

There are several articles on online purchasing scenario and its future in Bangladesh. But few studies have addressed the issue of customer satisfaction and various factors affecting it regarding online purchase in Bangladesh. Several studies can be found regarding the factors that affect customer satisfaction in online purchasing in different foreign countries' perspectives but this study is aimed at finding out the factors that have effects on customers' satisfaction in case of online purchasing in Bangladesh.

Sinha (2010) stated the reasons and purposes for which consumers use internet. These are investigations into product features, prices or past reviews, choosing products and services via the internet, giving order for product or service, doing payments and other issues. Online vendors should design their system in such a way that ensures smart appearance, updated prices and reliable reviews of the products, develop an easy system to pay the price of the product or service, and also make arrangements for providing after sales service. Lee and Joshi (2006) have classified the influential factors of customer satisfaction with online shopping which have been divided into three groups. These are customer traits, channel traits and web-store traits. Zhang and von Dran (2002) recognized system quality, information quality and service quality as vital elements for achieving success of e-commerce and web stores.

Tsai and Huang (2007) opined that online customer retention has recently gained much attention as a way of gaining competitive advantage. Khalifa and Liu (2007) noted that a customer satisfied with a particular internet store is more likely to shop there again. So, concept of customer satisfaction has become increasingly important to online and off-line businesses. Devaraj *et al.* (2002) noted that understanding the factors that drive consumers' satisfaction and their choice of the online channels is very essential.

Customer satisfaction is a function of expectation and expectancy disconfirmation (Oliver, 1980). Alam and Yasin (2010) identified satisfaction of customer as one of the major issues in both traditional and online business environment in the study of consumer behavior. Assessing customer satisfaction and comprehending underlying dimensions of it is important from the perspective of practitioner, because it helps online sellers to standardize their performance and to find out areas that need development. On the other hand, the level of customer satisfaction with online businesses is helpful from customers' viewpoint, as it helps them to evaluate present and prospective online sellers' functions needed (Alam and Yasin2010). Oliver (1980) developed Expectation-Confirmation Theory (ECT) for studying customer satisfaction repurchases behavior. The theory says that consumers initially form an expectation before purchasing, and then construct perceptions about the execution of the used product or service after a period of initial consumption. After that, consumers make a decision on their satisfaction level depending on the extent to which their anticipation is assured by comparing the real performance of the product or service against primary expectation of the performance. Then repurchasing intentions will be created by satisfied customers. Similarly, confirmation of expectation regarding e-commerce website trustworthiness will motivate consumers to make purchase again from the previous e-commerce site. Different studies regarding the factors affecting online customers' satisfaction are presented below:

Product or service quality: Online purchasers want to get the actual quality and actual quantity of items that they order within the given time promised by the online vendors (Alam and Yasin, 2010). Santos (2003) defined e-service quality as the total customer assessments and judgments concerning the excellence and quality of e-service delivery in the virtual market place. Lee and Lin (2006) said that an equal or higher level of service quality is expected by online customers than traditional channels customers. Parasuraman *et al*., (1988) defined service quality as subjective evaluation of expectations of customers compared with the real service performance. When product performance fulfills a customer's expectation, then the customer normally shows the intention to buy the products again (Alam and Yasin, 2010).

Customized service: Ahn *et al*. (2004) found variety of products as an important factor that influence e-satisfaction. There is a tendency to try for new activities by innovative customers (Robinson *et al*. 2005).

Information availability: Li and Zhang (2002) said that potential consumers identify a need for some products or services, go to the internet and start searching for particular need-related information in the typical online shopping process. But, attractions of prospective customers are drawn by providing information about different products or services connected to the felt need in some cases instead of searching actively. Prospective customers then examine alternatives and select the option that fits their requirements the best for meeting the felt need. Lastly, a transaction happens and post-sales services are provided. Online shopping attitude implies consumers' psychological condition in terms of making purchases on the internet.

Convenience: Karayanni (2003) identified time efficiency, avoidance of crowds, and 24 hour shopping availability as the reasons for purchasing online. There are some consumers who give preference to traditional brick-and-mortar shopping over other retail channels and they do not think the online shopping as a convenience (Kaufman-Scarborough and Lindquist, 2002). Online consumers presently get more control and bargaining capacity compared to physical stores' consumers. This is because; the internet gives more interactivities between consumers and product or service providers as well as huge information availability of products and services (Alam and Yasin, 2010).

Ease of use: Consumers' trust is established by the comfort of navigation; design of interface and by guidance of user (Roy *et al*. 2001). Interactivity has been indicated as the main distinctive feature between marketing communication on the internet and old mass media (Hoffman and Novak, 1999). Chen (2009) said that perceived ease of use and trust are crucial factors in ascertaining online consumer behavior through behavioral attitude and perceived behavioral control. Customer satisfaction is directly affected by user interface quality because physical proof of the service provider's competence is provided and effortless use of the service is facilitated by it (Park and Kim, 2003).

Delivery quality: Yang (2001) said that the potential benefits of the internet can be realized for online customers, by high standard e-service quality. Delivery performance has major influence on the satisfaction of customer (Lee and Joshi, 2007). Ho and Wu (1999) said that internet users are the main target customers of products and services for the businesses who sell their products and services through online. Conversion of potential customers into real customers hugely depends on the services that businesses give and the level of satisfaction that consumers try to get.

Website design: Shergill and Chen (2005) found web site design characteristics as the vital element that has influences on consumer perceptions of online purchasing. Alam *et al.* (2008) said that the design of website is one of the distinctive characteristics that affect online shopping environment. Galletta *et al.* (2004) said that website interfaces are a critical factor of common satisfaction attitude and that physical aesthetic features of websites can be compared with atmospheric elements of traditional shopping stores. Home page presentation and reliability have been confirmed as the important factors and online shopping is mostly affected by it (Ho and Wu, 1999). Park and Kim (2003) found that quality of information, quality of user interface and security perceptions have effects on information satisfaction and relational benefit that are significantly related to each consumer's site commitment and real purchase behavior.

Online security: Kolsaker and Payne (2002) said that security means the perceptions about the credibility of the payment methods that are used and data transfer and stock mechanism. E-commerce consumers think the lack of security as a risk and a primary impediment to the development of e-commerce (Dong-Her 2004). Flavian and Guinalýu (2006) showed that internet trust is basically influenced by the security perceived by consumers about the stirring of their private data. Privacy is defined as consumers' capacity to control appearance of other people in the environment during a market transaction or consumption behavior and the dissemination of information connected to or supplied during such transactions or behaviors to those who were absent (Goodwin, 1991). Park and Kim (2003) identified privacy as a troublesome factor for achieving probable online customers and holding present customers. The lacking of face-to-face communication can generate less trust and elevated risk may be perceived highly (Alam and Yasin, 2010). There is more chance of being shifted to brick-and-mortar shop if the perceived risk is high. Conversely, the intention of online shopping is higher if the perceived risk is lower (Tan, 1999).

After Sales Service: Kurata and Nam (2010) opined that sustainable relationships with customers can be created by providing after-sales services and it contributes prominently to customer satisfaction. Saccani, et al., (2007) defined after sales service as the set of activities that take place after the purchase of the product, expected to aid customers in the consumption of goods. Goffin and New (2001) found that after-sales services increase the value extracted by customers. DeLone and McLone (2003) noted that a satisfactory purchase experience would appear to be one requirement for the type of continued interest in a product that might lead to repeat purchasing.

IV. Research Methodology

This is a descriptive study in which quantitative data have been gathered to analyze the factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. So, for this study, target populations are people who make online purchasing. The convenient sampling technique has been used in this research, because it involves the choice of subjects who are in the best position to provide the information required (Sekaran, 2000). The size of sample for the research was 201. Responses from all divisions have been used in this study.

Table 1: Research Snapshot

1.	Target Population	Elements	Adults (Male and Female) buying online.
		Area	All divisions of Bangladesh have been considered
		Time	The study was conducted during the period from August 2020 to September, 2021.
2.	Sampling Technique	Non-probability Convenience Sampling.	
3.	Scaling technique	5 point Likert Scale, which is a part of Non Comparative Scaling Technique	
4.	Data Used	Primary and secondary	
5.	Sample Size	201	

Research data have been collected from both the primary and secondary sources. In this study, a self-administered structured questionnaire has been used to gather primary data. Prior to final version of survey questionnaire, a pretest had been conducted and based on that, some minor changes were made in the wording of the questions. The questionnaire was divided into two parts. Part A included questions on demographics and part B included statements about factors affecting online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. Sincere care has been given in the data collection procedure to minimize biasness and ensure validity and reliability. Secondary data have been collected from the sources like: journals, newspaper, and magazine, internet. For the study and data analysis purposes, five point Likert Scale, which is a part of Non Comparative Scaling Technique, has been used (where 1 = Strongly Disgree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neither agree nor disagree, 4 = Agree, and 5 = Strongly Agree).

a) *Model Specification*

The regression model is specified as follows:

$$OCS= D+ \beta1AF + \beta2CU + \beta3DQ + \beta4EU + \beta5WD+ \beta6IA + \beta7PQ + \beta8CN + \beta9FP+ \beta10OS+ e$$

Where,

OCS= Online Customers' Satisfaction	IA=Information Availability
D = Multiple Regression Constant	PQ=Product Quality
AF=After Sales Service	CN=Convenience
CU=Customization	FP=Fair Price
DQ=Delivery Quality	OS=Online Security
EU=Ease of Use	ei = Error term
WD=Website Design	

V. Data Analysis and Findings

Research data have been analyzed by using frequency tables, factor analysis and multiple regression models. The following methods were used to analyze the collected data:

- Frequency tables
- Factor Analysis and
- Regression Analysis

a) *Frequency Tables*

The survey has been conducted with some demographic information of the respondents. Respondents were asked about their gender, age, family size, marital status, income level and educational level. Their information with percentages is found out from the frequency distribution, and these are shown below:

Table 2: Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Male	125	62.2	62.2	62.2
Female	76	37.8	37.8	100.0
Total	201	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

This table shows gender specific type of variable and indicates the percentage of each value. As the table indicates, 201 respondents took part in the survey. Among them, 125 persons or 62.5% of the respondents are male and 76 persons or 37.5% of the respondents are female.

Table 3: Age

Age	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
18-25	111	55.2	55.2	55.2
26-33	59	29.4	29.4	84.6
34-41	23	11.4	11.4	96.0
42-49	1	.5	.5	96.5
50 and above	7	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	201	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

This table contains age specific type of variable and indicates the percentage of each value. As the table shows, 201 respondents took part in the survey. Among them, 111 persons or 55.2% of the respondents are between 18-25, 59 persons or 29.4% are between 26-33, 23 persons or 11.4% are between 34-41, 1 person or 0.5% is between 42-49 and 7 persons or 3.5% of the respondents are 50 and above years old. So, it is evident that the people of young age have more tendencies to make purchasing using internet.

Table 4: Family Size

Family Size	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
3 or below	12	6.0	6.0	6.0
4 Members	42	20.9	20.9	26.9
5 Members	64	31.8	31.8	58.7
6 and above	83	41.3	41.3	100
Total	201	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

As the table indicates, 201 respondents took part in the survey. Here, the frequency of family size with 3 or below members is 12 and it is 6% of the total sample, the frequency of family size with 4 members is 42 and it is 20.9% of the total sample, the frequency of family size with 5 members is 64 and it is 31.8% of the total sample, the frequency of family size with 6 and above members is 83 and it is 41.3% of the total sample.

Table 5: Marital Status

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Married	102	50.2	50.2	50.2
Unmarried	99	49.8	49.8	100.0
Total	201	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

As the table indicates, 201 respondents took part in the survey. Among them, 102 respondents or 50.2% of the respondents are married and 99 respondents or 49.8% of the respondents are unmarried.

Table 6: Income Level (Taka)

Income Level (TK)	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Less than 20000	49	24.4	24.4	24.4
20000-30000	54	26.9	26.9	51.2
31000-40000	43	21.4	21.4	72.6
41000-50000	42	20.9	20.9	93.5
51000 and above	13	6.5	6.5	100.0
Total	201	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

The above table indicates, 201 respondents took part in the survey. Among them, 49 respondents or 24.4% of the respondents have an income of less than 20000, 54 respondents or 26.9% of the respondents have an income between 20000-30000, 43 respondents or 21.4% of the respondents have an income between 31000-40000, 42 respondents or 20.9% of the respondents have an income between 41000-50000 and 13 respondents or 6.5% of the respondents have an income of 51000 Taka and above.

Table 7: Education

Education	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Post-Graduation	86	42.8	42.8	42.8
Graduation	80	39.8	39.8	82.6
HSC	35	17.4	17.4	100.0
Total	201	100.0	100.0	

Source: Field Survey

The table indicates, 201 respondents took part in the survey. Among them, 86 respondents or 42.8% of the respondents have post-graduation educational background, 80 respondents or 39.8% of the respondents have graduation educational background and 35 respondents or 17.4% of the respondents have HSC educational background.

b) Tests for Reliability

Table 8: Cronbach's Alpha for Data Reliability

Cronbach's Alpha	No. of Items
.736	11

The Cronbach's Alpha is a measure of reliability of the statistics. An Alpha value of 0.70 or higher is often considered the criterion for internally consistent established factors. This study has an Alpha value of 0.736 with internally consistent 11 items which is higher than the acceptable level. From this result it can be stated that the factors or variables that have been taken into consideration here that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh are internally consistent enough and indicating good reliability of data.

Table 9: KMO and Bartlett's Test of Sphericity

KMO and Bartlett's Test		
Kaiser-Meyer –Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy		.697
Bartlett's Test of Sphericity	Approx. Chi-Square	568.515
	df	55
	Sig.	.000

The adequacy of the sample can be assessed by using the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) (Kaiser, 1970) measure. KMO measure ranges from 0 to 1. For this study, Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin Measure of Sampling Adequacy is 0.697. So, the number of samples to identify and narrate the factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh is adequate enough. This measure is adequate and well-accepted for conducting Factor Analysis. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Bartlett, 1950) is used to make the chi-square significant. Hair, et al (1995) noted that Bartlett's Test of Sphericity verifies that correlation matrix is not an identity matrix and is significant at $p<0.05$ in Factor Analysis.

This study has an approximate Chi-Square statistics of 568.515. This is significant at the 0.05 significance level. This infers that the null hypothesis, that the population correlation matrix ia an identity matrix, is rejected by Bartlett's Test of Sphericity (Malhotra & Dash, 2011). Therefore, this study finds that there is significant difference among the factors affecting online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh.

c) Factor Analysis

Table 10: Correlation Matrix

Correlation Matrix[a]

		V8	V9	V10	V11	V12	V13	V14	V15	V16	V17	V18
Correlation	V8	1.000	.208	.119	.119	.029	.334	.467	.457	-.053	.298	.634
	V9	.208	1.000	.396	.323	.146	.137	-.051	.074	.281	.113	.211
	V10	.119	.396	1.000	.270	.071	.202	-.067	-.003	.283	.005	.153
	V11	.119	.323	.270	1.000	.192	.009	.113	.247	.195	.122	.214
	V12	.029	.146	.071	.192	1.000	.149	.315	.109	.351	.119	.167
	V13	.334	.137	.202	.009	.149	1.000	.286	.276	.202	.059	.407
	V14	.467	-.051	-.067	.113	.315	.286	1.000	.322	-.121	.425	.473
	V15	.457	.074	-.003	.247	.109	.276	.322	1.000	.015	.390	.520
	V16	-.053	.281	.283	.195	.351	.202	-.121	.015	1.000	-.016	.021
	V17	.298	.113	.005	.122	.119	.059	.425	.390	-.016	1.000	.441
	V18	.634	.211	.153	.214	.167	.407	.473	.520	.021	.441	1.000

a. Determinant = .055

The above table shows the correlations among the variables. This is one of the notable conditions of Factor analysis that there should not have multicolliniarity among the variables of the data set. This can be found out from the determinant value of the correlation matrix. The determinant value of the correlation matrix is 0.055. So, it is evident that there is no multicolliniarity among the variables of the data set.

Table 11: Total Variance Explained

Total Variance Explained

Factor	Initial Eigen values			Extraction Sums of Squared Loadings			Rotation Sums of Squared Loadings[a]
	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total	% of Variance	Cumulative %	Total
1	3.235	29.411	29.411	2.781	25.280	25.280	2.521
2	1.885	17.140	46.551	1.317	11.972	37.252	1.447
3	1.152	10.468	57.020	.753	6.849	44.101	1.096
4	1.061	9.643	66.663	.592	5.383	49.484	.943
5	.747	6.792	73.455				
6	.719	6.532	79.987				
7	.611	5.551	85.538				
8	.496	4.510	90.048				
9	.463	4.211	94.259				
10	.365	3.320	97.579				
11	.266	2.421	100.000				

Extraction Method: Principal Axis Factoring.

a. When factors are correlated, sums of squared loadings cannot be added to obtain a total variance.

IBM (2018) found that, the total column shows the Eigen values or amount of variance in the original variables accounted for by each component. The % of Variance column shows the percentage ratio of the variance accounted for by each component to the total variance. The Cumulative % column shows the percentage of variance accounted for by the first *n* components.

The above table shows four (4) factors have Eigen values greater than 1. This indicates that these four factors hugely affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh.

The cumulative percentage for four factors is 66.663% where the first factor explained 29.411% of the total variance. The remaining three factors explained 17.140, 10.468 and 9.643% of the total variance respectively.

Here, we can use the communalities table to know the names of those four factors.

Table 12: Communalities

Communalities

	Initial	Extraction
V8	.504	.563
V9	.295	.443
V10	.251	.374
V11	.237	.300
V12	.290	.698
V13	.304	.681
V14	.485	.564
V15	.382	.386
V16	.293	.382
V17	.330	.352
V18	.564	.700

Extraction Method: Principal Axis Factoring.

Communalities table is used to identify the factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. For this, we have to look at the initial value column. From the initial column, we can find five factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. The factors are V9, V10, V11, V12 and V16. From the questionnaire we get the names of those five variables. They are information availability, convenience, ease of use, attractive website design and customization of product or service.

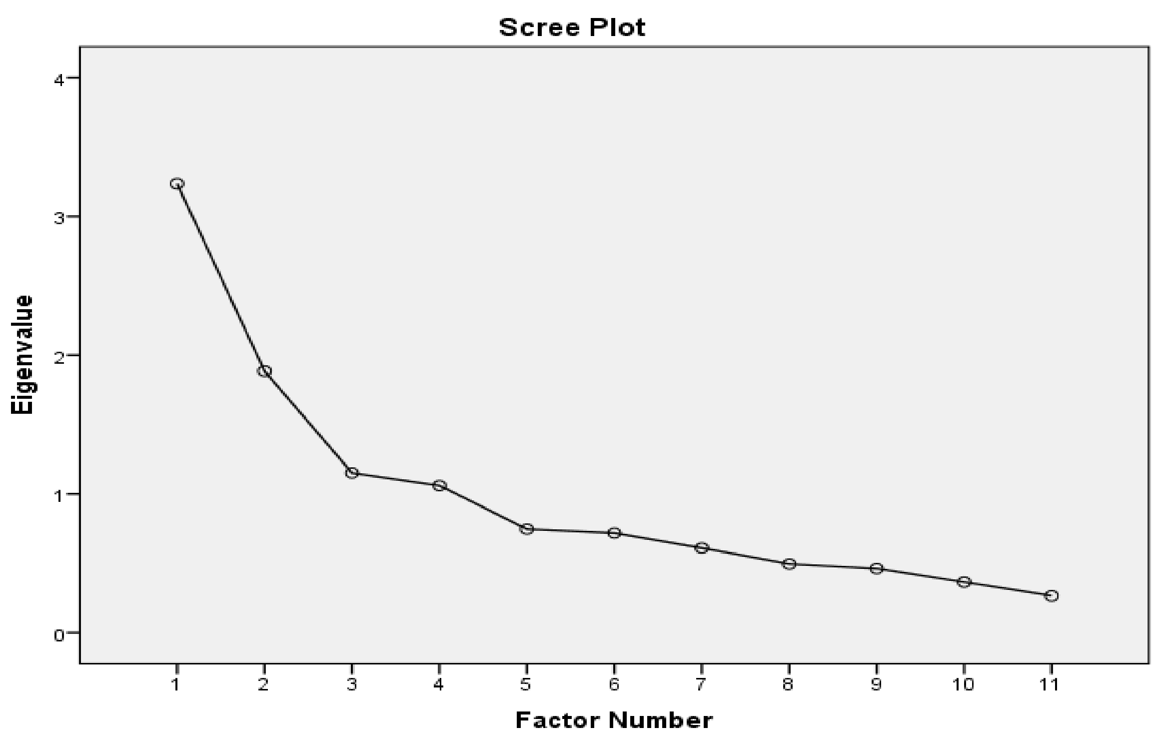


Figure 1: Screen Plot

According to Cattell (1966), to Plot the visual exploration of a graphical representation of the Eigen values, a screen plot is used. A screen plot shows steep curve pattern which is followed by a bend and then a flat or horizontal line. The above screen plot indicates that four factors (information availability, convenience, ease of use, attractive website design) explain most of the variability to identify and narrate factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh as a distinct break happens at factor 4. The remaining factors are less considerable as it contributes very small portion of the variability to identify and narrate factors that affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh.

d) Regression Analysis

Results of Regression Analysis: Given the prediction-oriented nature of the study and the relatively small sample size compared with the number of variables, the multiple regression model was used to validate the measures and test the research model. Multiple regression model has the special abilities to handle relatively small sample sizes. (Chin et al., 2003). The purpose of this analysis is to measure the relative influence of each independent variable on the dependent variable.

Hypothesis: H_0: (H_0: $R^2pop=0$) (There is no relationship between online customers' satisfaction and after sales service, customization, delivery quality, ease of use, website design, information availability, product quality, convenience, fair price, online security).

H_1: (H_1: $R^2pop\neq0$) (There is significant relationship between online customers' satisfaction and after sales service, customization, delivery quality, ease of use, website design, information availability, product quality, convenience, fair price, online security).

Variables:

- *Dependent Variable:* Online Customers' Satisfaction.
- *Independent Variables:* After Sales Service, Customization, Delivery Quality, Ease of Use, Website Design, Information Availability, Product Quality, Convenience, Fair Price, Online Security.

Goodness of fit:

Table 13: Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate	Durbin-Watson
1	.751[a]	.564	.541	.508	1.945

a. *Predictors: (Constant), After Sales Service, Customization, Delivery Quality, Ease of Use, Website Design, Information Availability, Product Quality, Convenience, Fair Price, Online Security*

b. *Dependent Variable: Satisfaction of Online Buyers*

Table 14: Model Summary

Explanation

Interpretation of R: Here, the Value of R = 0.751.There is a high degree of positive correlation among the independent & dependent variables.

Comment on model fitting: Here, the value of R^2 = 0.564% or 56.4%.

56.4% variation in the dependent variables can be explained by the regression model.

Interpretation of Adjusted R^2: Here, the value of adjusted R^2 = 0. 541 or 54.1%. Adjusted R^2 suggested that, addition of the other independent variables does not make a contribution in explaining the variation in the dependent variable.

The Value of R^2 is 56.4%. This indicates that a moderate correlation between dependent and independent variables. Thus, the null hypothesis *(H_0: $R^2pop=0$)*, that there is no relationship between online customers' satisfaction (dependent variable) and after sales service, customization, delivery quality, ease of use, website design, information availability, product quality, convenience, fair price, online security (independent variables) is rejected and alternative hypothesis *(H_1: $R^2pop\neq0$)*, that there is a significant relationship between online customers' satisfaction (dependent variable) and after sales service, customization, delivery quality, ease of use, website design, information availability, product quality, convenience, fair price, online security (independent variables) is accepted.

The Durbin-Watson statistics value is always between 0 and 4. A value of 2 means that there is no autocorrelation in the sample. Values approaching 0 indicates positive autocorrelation and values toward 4 indicate negative autocorrelation. In our analysis, the value is 1.945 which is close to 2. Hence, it can be said that autocorrelation does not exist among independent variables or multicollinearity is unlikely a problem.

Global Journal of Human-Social Science (C) Volume XXIV Issue I Version I Year 2024

Standardized Coefficients:

Table 15: Coefficients

Coefficients

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.558	.316		1.768	.079
	Product Quality	.268	.046	.368	5.886	.000
	Information Availability	.037	.050	.042	.746	.457
	Convenience	.055	.058	.052	.949	.344
	Ease of Use	.053	.047	.062	1.129	.260
	Website Design	.047	.051	.053	.932	.353
	Delivery Quality	.164	.050	.184	3.294	.001
	Online Security	.066	.051	.085	1.283	.201
	Fair Price	.124	.043	.174	2.917	.004
	Customization	-.038	.049	-.044	-.766	.445
	After Sales Service	.147	.042	.197	3.480	.001

a. *Dependent Variable: Satisfaction of Online Buyers*

Regression Equation: Using the values from the given coefficients table, the regression equation becomes as follows:

Online Customers' Satisfaction = 0.558+ .268(Product Quality) + .037 (Information Availability) + .055 (Convenience) + .053 (Ease of Use) + .047 (Website Design) + .164 (Delivery Quality) + .066(Online Security) + .124 (Fair Price) + (-.038) (Customization) +.147 (After Sales Service).

Comment on Significance: Standardized coefficients calculated for each predictor variables, showing the percentage of variation in the dependent variable caused by the independent variables. It can be said that product quality (.000), delivery quality (.001), after sales service (.001), and fair price (.004) are significant at 5% level. The standardized beta coefficient of product quality is 0.368 or 36.8% which means product quality is an important variable that affects online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. The next important variable is delivery quality. The standardized beta coefficient of delivery quality is 0.184 or 18.4% satisfaction of online customers' in Bangladesh. The next important variable is after sales service, which affects 0.197 or 19.7% satisfaction of online customers' in Bangladesh. And the last important variable is fair price, which affects 0.174 or 17.4% satisfaction of online customers' in Bangladesh.

Testing the overall significance:

Table 16: ANOVA

ANOVA

Model		Sum of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	63.483	10	6.348	24.589	.000[b]
	Residual	49.054	190	.258		
	Total	112.537	200			

a. *Dependent Variable: Online Customers'*

b. *Predictors: (Constant), After Sales Service, Customization, Delivery Quality, Ease of Use, Website Design, Information Availability, Product Quality, Convenience, Fair Price, Online Security.*

The statistical significance of the R^2 value is calculated through the value of F statistics. The value of F statistics, in this study, is calculated at 0.05 significance level and the F value has been found to be 24.589 which is highly significant at 0.000 level.

VI. Implications, Conclusion and Scope for Future Research

a) Implications of the study

Customers consider numerous things while they engage in online purchasing. In many cases, a limited number of things lead to online purchasing, but there may have some other weak factors that also affect online purchasing. The following issues can help to formulate policies for online vendors to increase online customers' satisfaction:

1. From the factor analysis part, information availability, convenience, ease of use and attractive website design have been found as very significant factors. Online product sellers or service providers should handle these issues with greater importance. They should ensure that adequate information about product or service is available in the website, the website needs to be convenient, they should ensure ease of use of system and they should ensure attractive website design.
2. Online product sellers should make sure that they are not asking higher price of a product compared to its physical stores' price as customers compare the prices of products with the prices at physical stores.
3. Online product sellers or service providers should increase connectivity with the customers and should contact with them in person and listen to them carefully whenever customers place any complaints. In most of the time, customers get after sales service when they purchase from physical stores. There is a perception among the customers that they will not be provided with after sales service if they purchase from online product sellers. So, online product sellers should provide after sales service to the customers if there arises any problem.
4. Any redundancy of information about the product or service in the website should be avoided.
5. Customers need to be ensured that confidentiality of their information is strictly maintained. They should be assured that their credit card and other personal information are safe and secured.

b) Conclusion

Today's era is an era of technology. A large number of people of all ages use online platforms to purchase products or to take service. Customers consider numerous factors while purchasing products online. Information availability, convenience, ease of use and attractive website design have been found as very significant factors for purchasing products online from factor analysis segment. Any problem related to these factors can create bad impacts on the minds of customers while purchasing products online. So, the online product sellers should try to monitor these factors and take corrective measures whenever something goes wrong. The research findings can provide a thorough understanding about the variables that affect the satisfaction of online buyers in Bangladesh.

c) Limitations and Scope for Future Research

This study worked with limited number of variables only. Addition of some new variables may generate few more factors that might affect online customers' satisfaction in Bangladesh. Thus the findings cannot be generalized. Therefore, future research should be conducted on a larger scale by considering more online products purchasers from all over Bangladesh to authenticate the findings of the study. It was not possible for the current researcher to adapt more advanced statistically accepted techniques, as it requires a lot of monetary and non-monetary resources. The author recommends that more studies may be viable in this field.

References Références Referencias

1. Ahn, T., Ryu, S. and Han, I. (2004). The Impact of the Online and Offline Features on the User Acceptance of Internet Shopping Mall, *Electronic Commerce Research and Applications*, *3 (4)*, 405-420.
2. Alam, S.S. and Yasin, N.M. (2010). An Investigation into the Antecedents of Customer Satisfaction of Online Shopping, *Journal of Marketing Development and Competitiveness*, 5 (1), 71-76.
3. Alam, S.S., Bakar, Z., Ismail, H. and Ahsan, N. (2008). Young Consumers Online Shopping: an Empirical Study, *Journal of Internet Business*, *5,* 81-98.
4. Bartlett, M. S. (1950). Tests of significance in factor analysis. *British Journal of Psychology*. 3(2), pp. 77-85.
5. Cattell, R. B. (1966). The scree test for the number of factors. *Multivariate Behavioral Research.* 1(2), pp. 245-276.
6. Chen, L. (2009). *Online consumer behavior: An empirical study based on theory of planned behavior*. The University of Nebraska-Lincoln.
7. Chin, W.W., Marcolin, B.L., and Newsted,P.R.(2003). A Partial Least Squares Latent Variable Modeling Approach for Measuring Interaction Effects: Results from A Monte Carlo Simulation Study and an Electronic Mail Adoption Study, *Information Systems Research*, *14(2),* 189-217.
8. DeLone, W.H. andMcLean, E.R. (2003). Model of Information Systems Success: A Ten-Year Update", *Journal of Management Information Systems*, *19 (4)*, 9-30.
9. Devaraj, S., Fan, M. and Kohli, R.(2002). Antecedents of B2C Channel Satisfaction and Preference: Validating E-commerce Metrics, *Information Systems Research*, 13(3), 316-333.
10. Dong-Her, S., Hsiu-Sen, S., Chun-Yuan C. and Lin, B. (2004). Internet Security: Malicious E-mails Detection and Protection, *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, 104 (7), 613-623.
11. Flavia´n, C. and M, Guinalý´u. (2006). Consumer Trust, Perceived Security and Privacy Policy: Three

Basic Elements of Loyalty to a Web site, *Industrial Management & Data Systems*, *106 (5)*, 601-620.

12. Galletta, D.F., Henry, R., McCoy, S. and Polak, P. (2004). Web Site delays: How Tolerant are Users?, *Journal of the Association for Information Systems*, *5 (1),*1–28.
13. Goffin, K., & New, C. (2001). Customer Support and New Product Development", International Journal of Operations & Production Management, Vol. 21 No. 3, pp. 275-301.
14. Goodwin, C. (1991), "Privacy: Recognition of a Consumer Right, *Journal of Public Policy Marketing*, *10 (1),* 149-166.
15. Goodwin, C. (1991), "Privacy: Recognition of a Consumer Right, *Journal of Public Policy Marketing*, *10 (1),* 149-166.
16. Hair, J. F., Anderson, R. E., Tatham R. L., & Black, W. C. (1995). *Multivariate Data Analysis with Readings,* 4th Edition, Prentice Hall, Englewood Cliffs, NJ.
17. Ho, C. F., & Wu, W. H. (1999, January). Antecedents of customer satisfaction on the Internet: an empirical study of online shopping. In *Proceedings of the 32nd Annual Hawaii International Conference on Systems Sciences. 1999. HICSS-32. Abstracts and CD-ROM of Full Papers* (pp. 9-pp).
18. Hoffman, D. L., Novak, T. P. and Peralta, M. (1999). Building Consumer's Trust Online, *Communication of the ACM*,42 (4), 80-85.
19. http://www.btrc.gov.bd/content/internet-subscribers-bangladesh-january-2018
20. https://unctad.org/en/PublicationsLibrary/tn_unctad_ict4d07_en.pdf
21. Kaiser, H. F. (1970). A Second-Generation Little Jiffy. *Psychometrika.* 35(4), pp. 401-415.
22. Karayanni, D.A. (2003). Web-shoppers and Non-shoppers: Compatibility, Relative Advantage and Demographics, *European Business Review*, *15 (3*), 141-152.
23. Kaufman-Scarborough, C., and Lindquist, J.D. (2002). E-shopping in a Multiple Channel Environment, *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, 19 (4), 333-350.
24. Khalifa, M. and Liu,V. (2007). Online Consumer Retention: Contingent Effects of Online Shopping Habit and Online Shopping Experience, *European Journal of Information Systems*, *16 (6),* 780-792.
25. Kolsaker, A. and Payne, C. (2002). Engendering Trust in E-commerce: a Study of Gender-Based Concerns, *Marketing Intelligence & Planning*, *20 (4),* 206-214.
26. Kurata, H., and Nam, S.-H. (2010). After-sales Service Competition in a Supply Chain: Optimization of Customer Satisfaction Level or Profit or Both?", *International Journal of Production Economics*, 127 (1), 136-146.
27. Lee, G.G. and Lin, H.F (2006). Customer Perceptions of E-service Quality in Online Shopping, *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, 33 (2), 161-176.
28. Lee, K. and Joshi, K. (2007). An Empirical Investigation of Customer Satisfaction with Technology Mediated Service Encounters in the Context of Online Shopping, *Journal of Information Technology Management*, *18 (2*), 18-37.
29. Lee, K., & Joshi, K. (2006, April). Development of an integrated model of customer satisfaction with online shopping. In *Proceedings of the 2006 ACM SIGMIS CPR conference on computer personnel research: Forty four years of computer personnel research: achievements, challenges & the future* (pp. 53-56).
30. Li, N., & Zhang, P. (2002). Consumer online shopping attitudes and behavior: An assessment of research. *AMCIS 2002 proceedings*, 74.
31. Malhotra, N. K., & Dash, S. (2011). *Marketing research: An applied orientation (6th ed.).* New Delhi: Dorling Kindersley Pvt. Ltd.
32. Oliver, R.L. (1980). A Cognitive Model of the Antecedents and Consequences of Satisfaction Decisions, *Journal of Marketing Research*, *17*, 460-469.
33. Parasuraman, A., Zeithaml, V. and Berry, L. (1988). SERVQUAL: a Multiple-item Scale for Measuring Consumer Perceptions for Service Quality, *Journal of Retailing, 64 (1),* 12–40.
34. Park, C. and Y. Kim.(2003). Identifying Key Factors Affecting Consumer Purchase Behavior in an Online Shopping Context, *International Journal of Retail & Distribution Management*, *31 (1),*16–29.
35. Parment, A. (2013). Generation Y vs. Baby Boomers: Shopping Behavior, Buyer Involvement and Implications for Retailing, *Journal of Retailing and Consumer Services*, 20 (2), 189-199.
36. Robinson, L., Marshall, G. W. and Stamps, M. B. (2005). Sales Force Use of Technology: Antecedents to Technology Acceptance, *Journal of Business Research*, 58 (12), 1623-1631.
37. Roy, M., O. Dewit, and B. Aubert. (2001).The Impact of Interface Usability on Trust in Web Retailers, *Internet Research*, *11(5),* 388-398.
38. Saccani, N., Johansson, P., and Perona, M. (2007). Configuring the After-sales Service Supply Chain: A Multiple Case Study, *International Journal of Production Economics*, *110 (1-2),* 52-69.
39. Santos, J. (2003). E-service Quality: a Model of Virtual Service Quality Dimensions, *Management Service Quality*, *13 (3),* 233-46.
40. Sekaran, U.(2000). *Research Methods for Business-A skill Building Approach*, 3rd ed., New York: John Wiley and Sons.

41. Shergill, G.S. and Chen, Z. (2005). Web-based Shopping: Consumers' Attitudes towards Online Shopping in New Zealand, *Journal of Electronic Commerce Research*, *6(2),* 79-94.
42. Sinha, J. (2010). *Factors affecting online shopping behavior of Indian consumers*. University of South Carolina.
43. Tan, S. J. (1999). Strategies for Reducing Consumer's Risk Aversion in Internet Shopping, *Journal of Consumer Marketing*, *16(2),* 163-178.
44. Tsai, H.-T. and Huang, H.-C. (2007). Determinants of E-repurchase Intentions: An Integrative Model of Quadruple Retention Drivers, *Information & Management*, *44(3),* 231-239.
45. Yang, Z. (2001). „Consumer perceptions of service quality in internet-based electronic commerce" Proceedings of the 30th EMAC Conference, 8-11 May.
46. Zhang, P. and von Dran, G.M. (2001–2002).User Expectations and Rankings of Quality Factors in Different Web site Domains, *International Journal of Electronic Commerce*, *6(2)*, 9– 33.

Global Journals Guidelines Handbook 2024

www.GlobalJournals.org

Memberships

Fellows/Associates of Social Science Research Council

FSSRC/ASSRC Memberships

Introduction

FSSRC/ASSRC is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals accredited by Open Association of Research Society, U.S.A (OARS). The credentials of Fellow and Associate designations signify that the researcher has gained the knowledge of the fundamental and high-level concepts, and is a subject matter expert, proficient in an expertise course covering the professional code of conduct, and follows recognized standards of practice. The credentials are designated only to the researchers, scientists, and professionals that have been selected by a rigorous process by our Editorial Board and Management Board.

Associates of FSSRC/ASSRC are scientists and researchers from around the world are working on projects/researches that have huge potentials. Members support Global Journals' mission to advance technology for humanity and the profession.

FSSRC

Fellow of Social Science Research Council

FELLOW OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the most prestigious membership of Global Journals. It is an award and membership granted to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Fellows are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Fellow Members.

Benefit

To the Institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A FSSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 1 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Fellows can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Fellows receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Fellows can use the honored title of membership. The “FSSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., FSSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., FSSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Fellow members of FSSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation. All fellows get a dedicated page on the website with their biography.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Fellows receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 60%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career Financial

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Fellows get secure and fast GJ work emails with unlimited forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career Credibility Reputation

Premium Tools

Access to all the Premium Tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize Seminar/Conference

Fellows are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career Credibility Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All fellows receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Exclusive | Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Fellow members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

Access to Editorial Board

Become a member of the Editorial Board

Fellows may join as a member of the Editorial Board of Global Journals Incorporation (USA) after successful completion of three years as Fellow and as Peer Reviewer. Additionally, Fellows get a chance to nominate other members for Editorial Board.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 5 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 10 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

ASSRC

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL

ASSOCIATE OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL is the membership of Global Journals awarded to individuals that the Open Association of Research Society judges to have made a 'substantial contribution to the improvement of computer science, technology, and electronics engineering.

The primary objective is to recognize the leaders in research and scientific fields of the current era with a global perspective and to create a channel between them and other researchers for better exposure and knowledge sharing. Members are most eminent scientists, engineers, and technologists from all across the world. Associate membership can later be promoted to Fellow Membership. Associates are elected for life through a peer review process on the basis of excellence in the respective domain. There is no limit on the number of new nominations made in any year. Each year, the Open Association of Research Society elect up to 12 new Associate Members.

Benefit

To the Institution

Get letter of appreciation

Global Journals sends a letter of appreciation of author to the Dean or CEO of the University or Company of which author is a part, signed by editor in chief or chief author.

Exclusive Network

Get access to a closed network

A ASSRC member gets access to a closed network of Tier 2 researchers and scientists with direct communication channel through our website. Associates can reach out to other members or researchers directly. They should also be open to reaching out by other.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Certificate

Certificate, LoR and Laser-Momento

Associates receive a printed copy of a certificate signed by our Chief Author that may be used for academic purposes and a personal recommendation letter to the dean of member's university.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Designation

Get honored title of membership

Associates can use the honored title of membership. The “ASSRC” is an honored title which is accorded to a person’s name viz. Dr. John E. Hall, Ph.D., ASSRC or William Walldroff, M.S., ASSRC.

Career | Credibility | Exclusive | Reputation

Recognition on the Platform

Better visibility and citation

All the Associate members of ASSRC get a badge of "Leading Member of Global Journals" on the Research Community that distinguishes them from others. Additionally, the profile is also partially maintained by our team for better visibility and citation.

Career | Credibility | Reputation

Future Work

Get discounts on the future publications

Associates receive discounts on future publications with Global Journals up to 30%. Through our recommendation programs, members also receive discounts on publications made with OARS affiliated organizations.

Career Financial

GJ Account

Unlimited forward of Emails

Associates get secure and fast GJ work emails with 5GB forward of emails that they may use them as their primary email. For example, john [AT] globaljournals [DOT] org.

Career Credibility Reputation

Premium Tools

Access to all the premium tools

To take future researches to the zenith, fellows receive access to almost all the premium tools that Global Journals have to offer along with the partnership with some of the best marketing leading tools out there.

Financial

Conferences & Events

Organize seminar/conference

Associates are authorized to organize symposium/seminar/conference on behalf of Global Journal Incorporation (USA). They can also participate in the same organized by another institution as representative of Global Journal. In both the cases, it is mandatory for him to discuss with us and obtain our consent. Additionally, they get free research conferences (and others) alerts.

Career Credibility Financial

Early Invitations

Early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences

All associates receive the early invitations to all the symposiums, seminars, conferences and webinars hosted by Global Journals in their subject.

Exclusive

Publishing Articles & Books

Earn 60% of sales proceeds

Associates can publish articles (limited) without any fees. Also, they can earn up to 30-40% of sales proceeds from the sale of reference/review books/literature/publishing of research paper.

Exclusive Financial

Reviewers

Get a remuneration of 15% of author fees

Associate members are eligible to join as a paid peer reviewer at Global Journals Incorporation (USA) and can get a remuneration of 15% of author fees, taken from the author of a respective paper.

Financial

And Much More

Get access to scientific museums and observatories across the globe

All members get access to 2 selected scientific museums and observatories across the globe. All researches published with Global Journals will be kept under deep archival facilities across regions for future protections and disaster recovery. They get 5 GB free secure cloud access for storing research files.

Associate	Fellow	Research Group	Basic
$4800 **lifetime designation**	$6800 **lifetime designation**	$12500.00 **organizational**	APC **per article**
Certificate, LoR and Momento 2 discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research 10 research contacts/day 1 **GB** Cloud Storage **GJ** Community Access	**Certificate,** LoR and Momento **Unlimited** discounted publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day 5 **GB** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**Certificates,** LoRs and Momentos **Unlimited** free publishing/year **Gradation** of Research **Unlimited** research contacts/day **Unlimited** Cloud Storage **Online Presense** Assistance **GJ** Community Access	**GJ** Community Access

Preferred Author Guidelines

We accept the manuscript submissions in any standard (generic) format.

We typeset manuscripts using advanced typesetting tools like Adobe In Design, CorelDraw, TeXnicCenter, and TeXStudio. We usually recommend authors submit their research using any standard format they are comfortable with, and let Global Journals do the rest.

Alternatively, you can download our basic template from https://globaljournals.org/Template.zip

Authors should submit their complete paper/article, including text illustrations, graphics, conclusions, artwork, and tables. Authors who are not able to submit manuscript using the form above can email the manuscript department at submit@globaljournals.org or get in touch with chiefeditor@globaljournals.org if they wish to send the abstract before submission.

Before and during Submission

Authors must ensure the information provided during the submission of a paper is authentic. Please go through the following checklist before submitting:

1. Authors must go through the complete author guideline and understand and *agree to Global Journals' ethics and code of conduct,* along with author responsibilities.
2. Authors must accept the privacy policy, terms, and conditions of Global Journals.
3. Ensure corresponding author’s email address and postal address are accurate and reachable.
4. Manuscript to be submitted must include keywords, an abstract, a paper title, co-author(s') names and details (email address, name, phone number, and institution), figures and illustrations in vector format including appropriate captions, tables, including titles and footnotes, a conclusion, results, acknowledgments and references.
5. Authors should submit paper in a ZIP archive if any supplementary files are required along with the paper.
6. Proper permissions must be acquired for the use of any copyrighted material.
7. Manuscript submitted *must not have been submitted or published elsewhere* and all authors must be aware of the submission.

Declaration of Conflicts of Interest

It is required for authors to declare all financial, institutional, and personal relationships with other individuals and organizations that could influence (bias) their research.

Policy on Plagiarism

Plagiarism is not acceptable in Global Journals submissions at all.

Plagiarized content will not be considered for publication. We reserve the right to inform authors’ institutions about plagiarism detected either before or after publication. If plagiarism is identified, we will follow COPE guidelines:

Authors are solely responsible for all the plagiarism that is found. The author must not fabricate, falsify or plagiarize existing research data. The following, if copied, will be considered plagiarism:

- Words (language)
- Ideas
- Findings
- Writings
- Diagrams
- Graphs
- Illustrations
- Lectures

- Printed material
- Graphic representations
- Computer programs
- Electronic material
- Any other original work

Authorship Policies

Global Journals follows the definition of authorship set up by the Open Association of Research Society, USA. According to its guidelines, authorship criteria must be based on:

1. Substantial contributions to the conception and acquisition of data, analysis, and interpretation of findings.
2. Drafting the paper and revising it critically regarding important academic content.
3. Final approval of the version of the paper to be published.

Changes in Authorship

The corresponding author should mention the name and complete details of all co-authors during submission and in manuscript. We support addition, rearrangement, manipulation, and deletions in authors list till the early view publication of the journal. We expect that corresponding author will notify all co-authors of submission. We follow COPE guidelines for changes in authorship.

Copyright

During submission of the manuscript, the author is confirming an exclusive license agreement with Global Journals which gives Global Journals the authority to reproduce, reuse, and republish authors' research. We also believe in flexible copyright terms where copyright may remain with authors/employers/institutions as well. Contact your editor after acceptance to choose your copyright policy. You may follow this form for copyright transfers.

Appealing Decisions

Unless specified in the notification, the Editorial Board's decision on publication of the paper is final and cannot be appealed before making the major change in the manuscript.

Acknowledgments

Contributors to the research other than authors credited should be mentioned in Acknowledgments. The source of funding for the research can be included. Suppliers of resources may be mentioned along with their addresses.

Declaration of funding sources

Global Journals is in partnership with various universities, laboratories, and other institutions worldwide in the research domain. Authors are requested to disclose their source of funding during every stage of their research, such as making analysis, performing laboratory operations, computing data, and using institutional resources, from writing an article to its submission. This will also help authors to get reimbursements by requesting an open access publication letter from Global Journals and submitting to the respective funding source.

Preparing your Manuscript

Authors can submit papers and articles in an acceptable file format: MS Word (doc, docx), LaTeX (.tex, .zip or .rar including all of your files), Adobe PDF (.pdf), rich text format (.rtf), simple text document (.txt), Open Document Text (.odt), and Apple Pages (.pages). Our professional layout editors will format the entire paper according to our official guidelines. This is one of the highlights of publishing with Global Journals—authors should not be concerned about the formatting of their paper. Global Journals accepts articles and manuscripts in every major language, be it Spanish, Chinese, Japanese, Portuguese, Russian, French, German, Dutch, Italian, Greek, or any other national language, but the title, subtitle, and abstract should be in English. This will facilitate indexing and the pre-peer review process.

The following is the official style and template developed for publication of a research paper. Authors are not required to follow this style during the submission of the paper. It is just for reference purposes.

Manuscript Style Instruction (Optional)

- Microsoft Word Document Setting Instructions.
- Font type of all text should be Swis721 Lt BT.
- Page size: 8.27" x 11'", left margin: 0.65, right margin: 0.65, bottom margin: 0.75.
- Paper title should be in one column of font size 24.
- Author name in font size of 11 in one column.
- Abstract: font size 9 with the word "Abstract" in bold italics.
- Main text: font size 10 with two justified columns.
- Two columns with equal column width of 3.38 and spacing of 0.2.
- First character must be three lines drop-capped.
- The paragraph before spacing of 1 pt and after of 0 pt.
- Line spacing of 1 pt.
- Large images must be in one column.
- The names of first main headings (Heading 1) must be in Roman font, capital letters, and font size of 10.
- The names of second main headings (Heading 2) must not include numbers and must be in italics with a font size of 10.

Structure and Format of Manuscript

The recommended size of an original research paper is under 15,000 words and review papers under 7,000 words. Research articles should be less than 10,000 words. Research papers are usually longer than review papers. Review papers are reports of significant research (typically less than 7,000 words, including tables, figures, and references)

A research paper must include:

a) A title which should be relevant to the theme of the paper.
b) A summary, known as an abstract (less than 150 words), containing the major results and conclusions.
c) Up to 10 keywords that precisely identify the paper's subject, purpose, and focus.
d) An introduction, giving fundamental background objectives.
e) Resources and techniques with sufficient complete experimental details (wherever possible by reference) to permit repetition, sources of information must be given, and numerical methods must be specified by reference.
f) Results which should be presented concisely by well-designed tables and figures.
g) Suitable statistical data should also be given.
h) All data must have been gathered with attention to numerical detail in the planning stage.

Design has been recognized to be essential to experiments for a considerable time, and the editor has decided that any paper that appears not to have adequate numerical treatments of the data will be returned unrefereed.

i) Discussion should cover implications and consequences and not just recapitulate the results; conclusions should also be summarized.
j) There should be brief acknowledgments.
k) There ought to be references in the conventional format. Global Journals recommends APA format.

Authors should carefully consider the preparation of papers to ensure that they communicate effectively. Papers are much more likely to be accepted if they are carefully designed and laid out, contain few or no errors, are summarizing, and follow instructions. They will also be published with much fewer delays than those that require much technical and editorial correction.

The Editorial Board reserves the right to make literary corrections and suggestions to improve brevity.

Format Structure

It is necessary that authors take care in submitting a manuscript that is written in simple language and adheres to published guidelines.

All manuscripts submitted to Global Journals should include:

Title

The title page must carry an informative title that reflects the content, a running title (less than 45 characters together with spaces), names of the authors and co-authors, and the place(s) where the work was carried out.

Author details

The full postal address of any related author(s) must be specified.

Abstract

The abstract is the foundation of the research paper. It should be clear and concise and must contain the objective of the paper and inferences drawn. It is advised to not include big mathematical equations or complicated jargon.

Many researchers searching for information online will use search engines such as Google, Yahoo or others. By optimizing your paper for search engines, you will amplify the chance of someone finding it. In turn, this will make it more likely to be viewed and cited in further works. Global Journals has compiled these guidelines to facilitate you to maximize the web-friendliness of the most public part of your paper.

Keywords

A major lynchpin of research work for the writing of research papers is the keyword search, which one will employ to find both library and internet resources. Up to eleven keywords or very brief phrases have to be given to help data retrieval, mining, and indexing.

One must be persistent and creative in using keywords. An effective keyword search requires a strategy: planning of a list of possible keywords and phrases to try.

Choice of the main keywords is the first tool of writing a research paper. Research paper writing is an art. Keyword search should be as strategic as possible.

One should start brainstorming lists of potential keywords before even beginning searching. Think about the most important concepts related to research work. Ask, "What words would a source have to include to be truly valuable in a research paper?" Then consider synonyms for the important words.

It may take the discovery of only one important paper to steer in the right keyword direction because, in most databases, the keywords under which a research paper is abstracted are listed with the paper.

Numerical Methods

Numerical methods used should be transparent and, where appropriate, supported by references.

Abbreviations

Authors must list all the abbreviations used in the paper at the end of the paper or in a separate table before using them.

Formulas and equations

Authors are advised to submit any mathematical equation using either MathJax, KaTeX, or LaTeX, or in a very high-quality image.

Tables, Figures, and Figure Legends

Tables: Tables should be cautiously designed, uncrowned, and include only essential data. Each must have an Arabic number, e.g., Table 4, a self-explanatory caption, and be on a separate sheet. Authors must submit tables in an editable format and not as images. References to these tables (if any) must be mentioned accurately.

Figures

Figures are supposed to be submitted as separate files. Always include a citation in the text for each figure using Arabic numbers, e.g., Fig. 4. Artwork must be submitted online in vector electronic form or by emailing it.

Preparation of Eletronic Figures for Publication

Although low-quality images are sufficient for review purposes, print publication requires high-quality images to prevent the final product being blurred or fuzzy. Submit (possibly by e-mail) EPS (line art) or TIFF (halftone/ photographs) files only. MS PowerPoint and Word Graphics are unsuitable for printed pictures. Avoid using pixel-oriented software. Scans (TIFF only) should have a resolution of at least 350 dpi (halftone) or 700 to 1100 dpi (line drawings). Please give the data for figures in black and white or submit a Color Work Agreement form. EPS files must be saved with fonts embedded (and with a TIFF preview, if possible).

For scanned images, the scanning resolution at final image size ought to be as follows to ensure good reproduction: line art: >650 dpi; halftones (including gel photographs): >350 dpi; figures containing both halftone and line images: >650 dpi.

Color charges: Authors are advised to pay the full cost for the reproduction of their color artwork. Hence, please note that if there is color artwork in your manuscript when it is accepted for publication, we would require you to complete and return a Color Work Agreement form before your paper can be published. Also, you can email your editor to remove the color fee after acceptance of the paper.

Tips for writing a good quality Social Science Research Paper

Techniques for writing a good quality homan social science research paper:

1. Choosing the topic: In most cases, the topic is selected by the interests of the author, but it can also be suggested by the guides. You can have several topics, and then judge which you are most comfortable with. This may be done by asking several questions of yourself, like "Will I be able to carry out a search in this area? Will I find all necessary resources to accomplish the search? Will I be able to find all information in this field area?" If the answer to this type of question is "yes," then you ought to choose that topic. In most cases, you may have to conduct surveys and visit several places. Also, you might have to do a lot of work to find all the rises and falls of the various data on that subject. Sometimes, detailed information plays a vital role, instead of short information. Evaluators are human: The first thing to remember is that evaluators are also human beings. They are not only meant for rejecting a paper. They are here to evaluate your paper. So present your best aspect.

2. Think like evaluators: If you are in confusion or getting demotivated because your paper may not be accepted by the evaluators, then think, and try to evaluate your paper like an evaluator. Try to understand what an evaluator wants in your research paper, and you will automatically have your answer. Make blueprints of paper: The outline is the plan or framework that will help you to arrange your thoughts. It will make your paper logical. But remember that all points of your outline must be related to the topic you have chosen.

3. Ask your guides: If you are having any difficulty with your research, then do not hesitate to share your difficulty with your guide (if you have one). They will surely help you out and resolve your doubts. If you can't clarify what exactly you require for your work, then ask your supervisor to help you with an alternative. He or she might also provide you with a list of essential readings.

4. Use of computer is recommended: As you are doing research in the field of homan social science then this point is quite obvious. Use right software: Always use good quality software packages. If you are not capable of judging good software, then you can lose the quality of your paper unknowingly. There are various programs available to help you which you can get through the internet.

5. Use the internet for help: An excellent start for your paper is using Google. It is a wondrous search engine, where you can have your doubts resolved. You may also read some answers for the frequent question of how to write your research paper or find a model research paper. You can download books from the internet. If you have all the required books, place importance on reading, selecting, and analyzing the specified information. Then sketch out your research paper. Use big pictures: You may use encyclopedias like Wikipedia to get pictures with the best resolution. At Global Journals, you should strictly follow here.

6. Bookmarks are useful: When you read any book or magazine, you generally use bookmarks, right? It is a good habit which helps to not lose your continuity. You should always use bookmarks while searching on the internet also, which will make your search easier.

7. Revise what you wrote: When you write anything, always read it, summarize it, and then finalize it.

8. Make every effort: Make every effort to mention what you are going to write in your paper. That means always have a good start. Try to mention everything in the introduction—what is the need for a particular research paper. Polish your work with good writing skills and always give an evaluator what he wants. Make backups: When you are going to do any important thing like making a research paper, you should always have backup copies of it either on your computer or on paper. This protects you from losing any portion of your important data.

9. Produce good diagrams of your own: Always try to include good charts or diagrams in your paper to improve quality. Using several unnecessary diagrams will degrade the quality of your paper by creating a hodgepodge. So always try to include diagrams which were made by you to improve the readability of your paper. Use of direct quotes: When you do research relevant to literature, history, or current affairs, then use of quotes becomes essential, but if the study is relevant to science, use of quotes is not preferable.

10. Use proper verb tense: Use proper verb tenses in your paper. Use past tense to present those events that have happened. Use present tense to indicate events that are going on. Use future tense to indicate events that will happen in the future. Use of wrong tenses will confuse the evaluator. Avoid sentences that are incomplete.

11. Pick a good study spot: Always try to pick a spot for your research which is quiet. Not every spot is good for studying.

12. Know what you know: Always try to know what you know by making objectives, otherwise you will be confused and unable to achieve your target.

13. Use good grammar: Always use good grammar and words that will have a positive impact on the evaluator; use of good vocabulary does not mean using tough words which the evaluator has to find in a dictionary. Do not fragment sentences. Eliminate one-word sentences. Do not ever use a big word when a smaller one would suffice.

Verbs have to be in agreement with their subjects. In a research paper, do not start sentences with conjunctions or finish them with prepositions. When writing formally, it is advisable to never split an infinitive because someone will (wrongly) complain. Avoid clichés like a disease. Always shun irritating alliteration. Use language which is simple and straightforward. Put together a neat summary.

14. Arrangement of information: Each section of the main body should start with an opening sentence, and there should be a changeover at the end of the section. Give only valid and powerful arguments for your topic. You may also maintain your arguments with records.

15. Never start at the last minute: Always allow enough time for research work. Leaving everything to the last minute will degrade your paper and spoil your work.

16. Multitasking in research is not good: Doing several things at the same time is a bad habit in the case of research activity. Research is an area where everything has a particular time slot. Divide your research work into parts, and do a particular part in a particular time slot.

17. Never copy others' work: Never copy others' work and give it your name because if the evaluator has seen it anywhere, you will be in trouble. Take proper rest and food: No matter how many hours you spend on your research activity, if you are not taking care of your health, then all your efforts will have been in vain. For quality research, take proper rest and food.

18. Go to seminars: Attend seminars if the topic is relevant to your research area. Utilize all your resources.
Refresh your mind after intervals: Try to give your mind a rest by listening to soft music or sleeping in intervals. This will also improve your memory. Acquire colleagues: Always try to acquire colleagues. No matter how sharp you are, if you acquire colleagues, they can give you ideas which will be helpful to your research.

19. Think technically: Always think technically. If anything happens, search for its reasons, benefits, and demerits. Think and then print: When you go to print your paper, check that tables are not split, headings are not detached from their descriptions, and page sequence is maintained.

20. Adding unnecessary information: Do not add unnecessary information like "I have used MS Excel to draw graphs." Irrelevant and inappropriate material is superfluous. Foreign terminology and phrases are not apropos. One should never take a broad view. Analogy is like feathers on a snake. Use words properly, regardless of how others use them. Remove quotations. Puns are for kids, not grunt readers. Never oversimplify: When adding material to your research paper, never go for oversimplification; this will definitely irritate the evaluator. Be specific. Never use rhythmic redundancies. Contractions shouldn't be used in a research paper. Comparisons are as terrible as clichés. Give up ampersands, abbreviations, and so on. Remove commas that are not necessary. Parenthetical words should be between brackets or commas. Understatement is always the best way to put forward earth-shaking thoughts. Give a detailed literary review.

21. Report concluded results: Use concluded results. From raw data, filter the results, and then conclude your studies based on measurements and observations taken. An appropriate number of decimal places should be used. Parenthetical remarks are prohibited here. Proofread carefully at the final stage. At the end, give an outline to your arguments. Spot perspectives of further study of the subject. Justify your conclusion at the bottom sufficiently, which will probably include examples.

22. Upon conclusion: Once you have concluded your research, the next most important step is to present your findings. Presentation is extremely important as it is the definite medium though which your research is going to be in print for the rest of the crowd. Care should be taken to categorize your thoughts well and present them in a logical and neat manner. A good quality research paper format is essential because it serves to highlight your research paper and bring to light all necessary aspects of your research.

.

Informal Guidelines of Research Paper Writing

Key points to remember:

- Submit all work in its final form.
- Write your paper in the form which is presented in the guidelines using the template.
- Please note the criteria peer reviewers will use for grading the final paper.

Final points:

One purpose of organizing a research paper is to let people interpret your efforts selectively. The journal requires the following sections, submitted in the order listed, with each section starting on a new page:

The introduction: This will be compiled from reference matter and reflect the design processes or outline of basis that directed you to make a study. As you carry out the process of study, the method and process section will be constructed like that. The results segment will show related statistics in nearly sequential order and direct reviewers to similar intellectual paths throughout the data that you gathered to carry out your study.

The discussion section:

This will provide understanding of the data and projections as to the implications of the results. The use of good quality references throughout the paper will give the effort trustworthiness by representing an alertness to prior workings.

Writing a research paper is not an easy job, no matter how trouble-free the actual research or concept. Practice, excellent preparation, and controlled record-keeping are the only means to make straightforward progression.

General style:

Specific editorial column necessities for compliance of a manuscript will always take over from directions in these general guidelines.

To make a paper clear: Adhere to recommended page limits.

Mistakes to avoid:

- Insertion of a title at the foot of a page with subsequent text on the next page.
- Separating a table, chart, or figure—confine each to a single page.
- Submitting a manuscript with pages out of sequence.
- In every section of your document, use standard writing style, including articles ("a" and "the").
- Keep paying attention to the topic of the paper.
- Use paragraphs to split each significant point (excluding the abstract).
- Align the primary line of each section.
- Present your points in sound order.
- Use present tense to report well-accepted matters.
- Use past tense to describe specific results.
- Do not use familiar wording; don't address the reviewer directly. Don't use slang or superlatives.
- Avoid use of extra pictures—include only those figures essential to presenting results.

Title page:

Choose a revealing title. It should be short and include the name(s) and address(es) of all authors. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations or exceed two printed lines.

Abstract: This summary should be two hundred words or less. It should clearly and briefly explain the key findings reported in the manuscript and must have precise statistics. It should not have acronyms or abbreviations. It should be logical in itself. Do not cite references at this point.

An abstract is a brief, distinct paragraph summary of finished work or work in development. In a minute or less, a reviewer can be taught the foundation behind the study, common approaches to the problem, relevant results, and significant conclusions or new questions.

Write your summary when your paper is completed because how can you write the summary of anything which is not yet written? Wealth of terminology is very essential in abstract. Use comprehensive sentences, and do not sacrifice readability for brevity; you can maintain it succinctly by phrasing sentences so that they provide more than a lone rationale. The author can at this moment go straight to shortening the outcome. Sum up the study with the subsequent elements in any summary. Try to limit the initial two items to no more than one line each.

Reason for writing the article—theory, overall issue, purpose.

- Fundamental goal.
- To-the-point depiction of the research.
- Consequences, including definite statistics—if the consequences are quantitative in nature, account for this; results of any numerical analysis should be reported. Significant conclusions or questions that emerge from the research.

Approach:

- o Single section and succinct.
- o An outline of the job done is always written in past tense.
- o Concentrate on shortening results—limit background information to a verdict or two.
- o Exact spelling, clarity of sentences and phrases, and appropriate reporting of quantities (proper units, important statistics) are just as significant in an abstract as they are anywhere else.

Introduction:

The introduction should "introduce" the manuscript. The reviewer should be presented with sufficient background information to be capable of comprehending and calculating the purpose of your study without having to refer to other works. The basis for the study should be offered. Give the most important references, but avoid making a comprehensive appraisal of the topic. Describe the problem visibly. If the problem is not acknowledged in a logical, reasonable way, the reviewer will give no attention to your results. Speak in common terms about techniques used to explain the problem, if needed, but do not present any particulars about the protocols here.

The following approach can create a valuable beginning:

- Explain the value (significance) of the study.
- Defend the model—why did you employ this particular system or method? What is its compensation? Remark upon its appropriateness from an abstract point of view as well as pointing out sensible reasons for using it.
- Present a justification. State your particular theory(-ies) or aim(s), and describe the logic that led you to choose them.
- Briefly explain the study's tentative purpose and how it meets the declared objectives.

Approach:

Use past tense except for when referring to recognized facts. After all, the manuscript will be submitted after the entire job is done. Sort out your thoughts; manufacture one key point for every section. If you make the four points listed above, you will need at least four paragraphs. Present surrounding information only when it is necessary to support a situation. The reviewer does not desire to read everything you know about a topic. Shape the theory specifically—do not take a broad view.

As always, give awareness to spelling, simplicity, and correctness of sentences and phrases.

Procedures (methods and materials):

This part is supposed to be the easiest to carve if you have good skills. A soundly written procedures segment allows a capable scientist to replicate your results. Present precise information about your supplies. The suppliers and clarity of reagents can be helpful bits of information. Present methods in sequential order, but linked methodologies can be grouped as a segment. Be concise when relating the protocols. Attempt to give the least amount of information that would permit another capable scientist to replicate your outcome, but be cautious that vital information is integrated. The use of subheadings is suggested and ought to be synchronized with the results section.

When a technique is used that has been well-described in another section, mention the specific item describing the way, but draw the basic principle while stating the situation. The purpose is to show all particular resources and broad procedures so that another person may use some or all of the methods in one more study or referee the scientific value of your work. It is not to be a step-by-step report of the whole thing you did, nor is a methods section a set of orders.

Materials:

Materials may be reported in part of a section or else they may be recognized along with your measures.

Methods:

- Report the method and not the particulars of each process that engaged the same methodology.
- Describe the method entirely.
- To be succinct, present methods under headings dedicated to specific dealings or groups of measures.
- Simplify—detail how procedures were completed, not how they were performed on a particular day.
- If well-known procedures were used, account for the procedure by name, possibly with a reference, and that's all.

Approach:

It is embarrassing to use vigorous voice when documenting methods without using first person, which would focus the reviewer's interest on the researcher rather than the job. As a result, when writing up the methods, most authors use third person passive voice.

Use standard style in this and every other part of the paper—avoid familiar lists, and use full sentences.

What to keep away from:

- Resources and methods are not a set of information.
- Skip all descriptive information and surroundings—save it for the argument.
- Leave out information that is immaterial to a third party.

Results:

The principle of a results segment is to present and demonstrate your conclusion. Create this part as entirely objective details of the outcome, and save all understanding for the discussion.

The page length of this segment is set by the sum and types of data to be reported. Use statistics and tables, if suitable, to present consequences most efficiently.

You must clearly differentiate material which would usually be incorporated in a study editorial from any unprocessed data or additional appendix matter that would not be available. In fact, such matters should not be submitted at all except if requested by the instructor.

Content:

- Sum up your conclusions in text and demonstrate them, if suitable, with figures and tables.
- In the manuscript, explain each of your consequences, and point the reader to remarks that are most appropriate.
- Present a background, such as by describing the question that was addressed by creation of an exacting study.
- Explain results of control experiments and give remarks that are not accessible in a prescribed figure or table, if appropriate.
- Examine your data, then prepare the analyzed (transformed) data in the form of a figure (graph), table, or manuscript.

What to stay away from:

- Do not discuss or infer your outcome, report surrounding information, or try to explain anything.
- Do not include raw data or intermediate calculations in a research manuscript.
- Do not present similar data more than once.
- A manuscript should complement any figures or tables, not duplicate information.
- Never confuse figures with tables—there is a difference.

Approach:

As always, use past tense when you submit your results, and put the whole thing in a reasonable order.

Put figures and tables, appropriately numbered, in order at the end of the report.

If you desire, you may place your figures and tables properly within the text of your results section.

Figures and tables:

If you put figures and tables at the end of some details, make certain that they are visibly distinguished from any attached appendix materials, such as raw facts. Whatever the position, each table must be titled, numbered one after the other, and include a heading. All figures and tables must be divided from the text.

Discussion:

The discussion is expected to be the trickiest segment to write. A lot of papers submitted to the journal are discarded based on problems with the discussion. There is no rule for how long an argument should be.

Position your understanding of the outcome visibly to lead the reviewer through your conclusions, and then finish the paper with a summing up of the implications of the study. The purpose here is to offer an understanding of your results and support all of your conclusions, using facts from your research and generally accepted information, if suitable. The implication of results should be fully described.

Infer your data in the conversation in suitable depth. This means that when you clarify an observable fact, you must explain mechanisms that may account for the observation. If your results vary from your prospect, make clear why that may have happened. If your results agree, then explain the theory that the proof supported. It is never suitable to just state that the data approved the prospect, and let it drop at that. Make a decision as to whether each premise is supported or discarded or if you cannot make a conclusion with assurance. Do not just dismiss a study or part of a study as "uncertain."

Research papers are not acknowledged if the work is imperfect. Draw what conclusions you can based upon the results that you have, and take care of the study as a finished work.

- You may propose future guidelines, such as how an experiment might be personalized to accomplish a new idea.
- Give details of all of your remarks as much as possible, focusing on mechanisms.
- Make a decision as to whether the tentative design sufficiently addressed the theory and whether or not it was correctly restricted. Try to present substitute explanations if they are sensible alternatives.
- One piece of research will not counter an overall question, so maintain the large picture in mind. Where do you go next? The best studies unlock new avenues of study. What questions remain?
- Recommendations for detailed papers will offer supplementary suggestions.

Approach:

When you refer to information, differentiate data generated by your own studies from other available information. Present work done by specific persons (including you) in past tense.

Describe generally acknowledged facts and main beliefs in present tense.

The Administration Rules

Administration Rules to Be Strictly Followed before Submitting Your Research Paper to Global Journals Inc.

Please read the following rules and regulations carefully before submitting your research paper to Global Journals Inc. to avoid rejection.

Segment draft and final research paper: You have to strictly follow the template of a research paper, failing which your paper may get rejected. You are expected to write each part of the paper wholly on your own. The peer reviewers need to identify your own perspective of the concepts in your own terms. Please do not extract straight from any other source, and do not rephrase someone else's analysis. Do not allow anyone else to proofread your manuscript.

Written material: You may discuss this with your guides and key sources. Do not copy anyone else's paper, even if this is only imitation, otherwise it will be rejected on the grounds of plagiarism, which is illegal. Various methods to avoid plagiarism are strictly applied by us to every paper, and, if found guilty, you may be blacklisted, which could affect your career adversely. To guard yourself and others from possible illegal use, please do not permit anyone to use or even read your paper and file.

CRITERION FOR GRADING A RESEARCH PAPER (COMPILATION) BY GLOBAL JOURNALS

Please note that following table is only a Grading of "Paper Compilation" and not on "Performed/Stated Research" whose grading solely depends on Individual Assigned Peer Reviewer and Editorial Board Member. These can be available only on request and after decision of Paper. This report will be the property of Global Journals

Topics	Grades		
	A-B	**C-D**	**E-F**
Abstract	Clear and concise with appropriate content, Correct format. 200 words or below	Unclear summary and no specific data, Incorrect form Above 200 words	No specific data with ambiguous information Above 250 words
Introduction	Containing all background details with clear goal and appropriate details, flow specification, no grammar and spelling mistake, well organized sentence and paragraph, reference cited	Unclear and confusing data, appropriate format, grammar and spelling errors with unorganized matter	Out of place depth and content, hazy format
Methods and Procedures	Clear and to the point with well arranged paragraph, precision and accuracy of facts and figures, well organized subheads	Difficult to comprehend with embarrassed text, too much explanation but completed	Incorrect and unorganized structure with hazy meaning
Result	Well organized, Clear and specific, Correct units with precision, correct data, well structuring of paragraph, no grammar and spelling mistake	Complete and embarrassed text, difficult to comprehend	Irregular format with wrong facts and figures
Discussion	Well organized, meaningful specification, sound conclusion, logical and concise explanation, highly structured paragraph reference cited	Wordy, unclear conclusion, spurious	Conclusion is not cited, unorganized, difficult to comprehend
References	Complete and correct format, well organized	Beside the point, Incomplete	Wrong format and structuring

Index

save our planet

Global Journal of Human Social Science

Visit us on the Web at www.GlobalJournals.org | www.SocialScienceResearch.org
or email us at helpdesk@globaljournals.org

ISSN 975587