EXPLICATION OF IDEAS

What all ideas have I encountered?

First is the introduction of ordinary language in the ontic category of the market. Signalling literature takes message as a blackbox but doesn’t focus on the message itself. What about complex signals and their cost of decoding and information processing power is one.

The second is the nature of risk in the market and consumer’s awareness of the said risk, so is it rational, why haven’t we taken loss averse or risk averse consumers?

Does demand induced supply is a feature of credence markets?

1. CONSUMER INDUCED DEMAND

The

1. OVERDIAGNOSIS

This one is to open the blackbox of causal determination of over and undertreatment. How do we define diagnostic abnormality? A test will reveal more now for sure. Has the threshold gone down? What about predisposition to a disease? Say for example genetic testing.

1. VAGUENESS
2. CONSUMER INFORMATION

Usually the consumer has some belief and some outside partial information. How do we treat that?

Usually we take Bayesian updation as learning, but how does Bayesian updating work for bounded rational agents.

1. LANGUAGE AND VAGUENESS – NON RADICAL
2. LANGUAGE AND VAGUENESS. – RADICAL

The role of ontic categories in information transmission. Say does linguistic deception have anything to do with credence deception and the types of it? Kind of like a transcription?

1. LANGUAGE ANALOGY –

How is manipulation and deception difference from persuasion.

1. REGIONAL CREDENCE GOODS – LOW INCOME COUNTRIES(PAPER 3)

What role does income inequality play in credence goods? Developing countries vs developed implies an institutional element?

Role of effort and ability and multiplicative effect