**ABSTRACT**

This study focusses on the case of Tunisia. Its primary objective is to better understand the phenomenon of corruption in that country. The auto-regressive lag distributed (ARDL) model is adopted to achieve the study’s main objectives, which are to examine the existence of a long-term relationship between economic growth and corruption and the direct and indirect consequences of corruption on economic development in Tunisia. Accordingly, the study uses a modern econometric technique for the period 1995-2014. Estimating this long-term relationship (e.g., its co-integration) allows us to investigate the impact of corruption on economic growth. The empirical results of the study show that corruption had a negative effect on per capita GDP in Tunisia for the period 1995-2014. This effect is described as a direct effect of corruption in the long term. Per capita GDP declines in the long run by almost 1%, following a 1% increase in the level of corruption. Furthermore**,**the results show thatthere is an indirect effect of corruption via transmission channels, such as investment in physical capital, which is positively significant in the presence of corruption. The same observation is made at the level of government expenditure during the previous year, while for those of the current year the coefficient becomes negative but not significant. With respect to human capital, in the presence of corruption, spending on education becomes insignificant.

**Title:** Why the new orange juice consumption model favors own global trade and the growth of the orange production sector

**Structured Abstract:**

Purpose

*In this study, we discuss the evolution of the orange juice business in the global market. Our aim is to explore the implications of global orange production trends and new oranges food consumption patterns on the industry. We achieve this through analysis of country-level determinants of the competitiveness of the 15 biggest producer countries in the world.*

Design/Methodology:

*Data were generated using FAOSTAT to evaluate the production of fresh oranges fruit and UN Comtrade to evaluate the trade in oranges and orange juices, for the period from 1997 to 2016. We applied models to examine production specialization and comparative advantages; in particular, Lafay index, the export profitability index and social network analysis.*

Findings:

*Our research found that the increasing production of orange juice rather than the sale of oranges is a driving force for the global growth of the sector. The results suggest that most of the global trade advantages are the concentrated juice. For oranges and not-concentrate refrigerated juice, the major importing countries are in Europe.*

Originality/Value:

*The originality of this study is that it shows that the current competitiveness of orange juice exports is a crucial factor in the long-term survival of the global orange production sector, as it fosters business opportunities. The study makes valuable contributions to the oranges sector literature by analyzing a new utilization trend in the global orange juice market.*

**Keywords:** *Strategic trade; Orange juices; Orange fruits; Competitive advantages; Geographic trade.*

**INFLUENCE OF MIGRANTS’ TWO-DIRECTION LINKAGE ON URBAN VILLAGES IN CHINA: THE CASE OF SHIGEZHUANG VILLAGE IN BEIJING**

**INTRODUCTION**

China’s urbanization can be understood as an in situ process, where rural area gradually changes into the urban (Zhu 1999). This process is characterized by the informal growth of urban villages in the periphery of large cities and huge inflow of rural migrant workers into cities for a better chance of working opportunities (Hao*et al* 2011; Liu *et al* 2010; Zheng *et al* 2009). Under the dual urban-rural land system, indigenous villagers are allowed to extend houses on their own housing plots and rent rooms to migrant population. Due to the low living cost and prime location, urban villages are preferred spots for migrants to settle down in the destination cities. In certain urban villages in metropolitan cities like Beijing, the number of migrants can be more than ten times of that of indigenous villagers (Feng 2010).As such, urban villages have beenidentified as migrant enclaves (Friedmann 2005; He *et al*2010; Lin *et al* 2011; Liu *et al* 2017; Liu *et al* 2018; Wu *et al* 2013; Wu 2016). Much literature has described urban villages as “chaotic”, “unplanned”, “congested” and “substandard” settlements (Chung 2010; Tian 2008) and argued that this situation is attributed to informal development of land mechanisms and rational rent-seeking decisions of villagers to maximize profit from assigned housing plots (Ma 2006; Wu *et al* 2013).In the development and redevelopment process of urban villages, villagers, governments and developers are identified as key stakeholders and negotiation among them has been investigated and analysed (Herrle *et al* 2014).

**Abstract**

This paper describes the implementation of a one-to-one tablet computer program based in a South Los Angeles public high school, focusing in particular on the responses of teachers and students to dataveillance regimes meant to control specific behaviors. Over a period of two years, newly deployed tablet computers supported the integration of dataveillance regimes with previously established modes of pursuing teacher and student accountability. As tablets achieved ubiquity, students, teachers, and administrators manipulated the ambiguous relationship between digital data and the behavior of subjects putatively described by these data. I use a theoretical framework based on the performativity of digital data to think through the implications of observed contestations around representation. Performativity conceptualizes digital data not as a set of objective, value-neutral observations, but as the ability to produce statuses of norm and deviance. Negotiations over digital data — what data could mean and what they could stand in for, what could be deemed normal or aberrant — emerged as a zone of conflict between authorities and targets of dataveillance, a “politics” centered on representational claims. Where school authorities often depicted their own surveillance capabilities as immediate, inescapable, and predictive, contests over interpretation of data attenuated this power, showing it to be partial, negotiated, and retroactive, a dynamic I name *interpretive resistance*.