Raghul S Venkatesh

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PERSONAL INFORMATION	1	r: Male il (Native), Hindi (Intermediate)	
DOCTORAL STUDIES	University of Warwick Ph.D. Economics, Completed June 2017 DISSERTATION : "Essays in Political Economics"		
	Professor Francesco Squintani Department of Economics University of Warwick, UK +44 (0)24 765 23446 F.Squintani@warwick.ac.uk Professor Antonio Cabrales Department of Economics University College London, UK +44 (0)20 310 85229 A.Cabrales@ucl.ac.uk	Professor Dan Bernhardt Department of Economics University of Warwick, UK +44 (0)24 765 23470 M.D.Bernhardt@warwick.ac.uk	
PRIOR EDUCATION	 2010 MSc. in Economics, University of Warwick (Distinction) 2008 Diploma in Economics, University of London External Programme (Distinction) 2006 B.E. in Computer Science and Engineering, Anna University, Tamil Nadu, India 		
POSITIONS	Postdoctoral Researcher, Department of Economic Theory and History (UMA), 2020- Postdoctoral Researcher, Aix-Marseille School of Economics, 2017-2020		
RESEARCH FIELDS	PRIMARY: Applied Microeconomic Theory, Political Economy SECONDARY: Public Economics		
COMPLETED PAPERS	"Political Activism and Polarization" (Journal of Public Economic Theory, 2020) "Communication and Commitment with Constraints" (Under Review) "A Theory of Informational Alliances" "Identity Politics and Majoritarianism: An Economic Rationale" with Rohit Ticku		

WORKING PAPERS	"Verifiable Expertise" with Sebastian Bervoets and Mathieu Faure		
FELLOWSHIPS	2011-14	Warwick Postgraduate Fellowship	
AND AWARDS		Teaching Fellowship - University of Warwick	
		Warwick Award for Teaching Excellence for Postgraduate Research Students	
	2017-18	Postdoctoral Researcher Grant - Aix-Marseille School of Economics	
	2018	LAGV prize for the "Best Paper by a Young Researcher" at ASSET conference	
	2019	Research Grant of 3500 Euros from AMSE	
TEACHING	2013-16	Tutor, Advanced Microeconomic Theory (Ph.D 1st year module)	
EXPERIENCE	2012-16	Tutor, Microeconomics II (UG 2nd year module)	
	2011-12	Tutor, Introduction to Quantitative Economics (UG 1st year module)	
CONFERENCE	SAET (Paris, 2012); EPSA (Brussels, 2016); EEA-ESEM (Geneva, 2016); Economet-		
PRESENTATION	N ric Society Winter Meeting (Edinburgh, 2016); Coalition Theory Network Conference - Maastricht University (2018); International Conference on Game Theory (Stony Brook		
	University, 2018); ASSET Conference - Florence (2018); Econometric Society Winter		
	Meetings - Naples (2018); 14th Annual Conference on Economic Growth and Develop-		
	ment - ISI (2018); EEA-ESEM (Manchester, 2019); Winter School - DSE and Econometric		
Society (New Delhi, 2020);		ew Delhi, 2020);	
SEMINAR AND	Warwick Internal Seminar (2013); Political Economy Work-in-Progress (Warwick, 2014);		
INVITED TALKS			
	Statistical Institute (2018); Paris-Dauphine University (2018); Paris Game Theory Sem-		
	inar at Institute Henri Poincare (2019); Erasmus School of Economics Micro Seminar		
	(2019); Alfred-Weber Institute - University of Heidelberg (2019); Department of Eco-		
	nomic Theory and History - Malaga (2020); IISER Bhopal (2020);		
DEPARTMENTAL	2006-07	Associate Software Engineer, Tata Consultancy Services (Chennai), India	
AND OTHER	2010-11	Research Assistant, ICRIER (New Delhi), India	
WORK	2014-15	Research Assistant to Prof. Francesco Squintani	
	2013-16	Co-organizer Reading Group and Work-in-progress - Micro Theory	
	2019-20	Co-organizer Economics Lunchtime Seminar, AMSE	
PROGRAMMING	Latex, Mat	hematica, Stata, Matlab	

ABSTRACTS "Political Activism and Polarization"

I develop a model of activism and polarization in the context of electoral competition. Two candidates simultaneously announce policy platforms and seek the support of ideologically inclined activists. Activists compete to influence electoral outcomes by expending costly support for their respective candidates. The presence of activists always moderates the platform choice of candidates, compared to the case of no activism. The *central finding* of the paper is that the relationship between partisanship of activists and polarization is *ambiguous*. As activists become increasingly partisan, polarization of candidate platforms reduces or widens depending on the costs of activism. I present normative conditions under which the presence of activism and increased partisanship among activists are both welfare-improving for voters. Finally, introducing a public funding option for candidates increases polarization in the political process.

"Communication and Commitment with Constraints"

I study a joint decision-making problem with informational asymmetries. An informed and an uninformed agent both jointly contribute to a coordination game such that their actions are substitutable and constrained. When agents are allowed to share information prior to the coordination stage, in the absence of commitment, there is full information revelation as long as constraints are not binding. The presence of binding constraints results in only partial revelation of information in equilibrium. The most informative equilibrium is strictly pareto dominant. Allowing for limited commitment strictly increases (ex ante) welfare of both agents. I completely characterize the optimal commitment contract for the agents and show that the value of commitment is positive. Implications for organizational decision-making and commitment in alliances are then discussed. Specifically, the results provide an informational rationale for decreasing capacity constraints in multi-divisional organizations and in alliances between countries. Lack of constraints improve credibility of communication and leads to more information revelation. The commitment contract sheds light on the downside of organizational autonomy and the optimal structure of binding agreements within an alliance.

"A Theory of Informational Alliances"

I study incentives for information transmission and collective decision-making between multiple players in an alliance. Within an alliance, i) players have private information; ii) actions exhibit substitutability; iii) action sets are constrained; and iv) preferences are heterogeneous. The *main* result derives conditions for full information aggregation under any public communication protocol. Full information revelation ensues as long as players' biases are sufficiently *cohesive* with respect to constraints on the action set. I derive precise conditions on the *minimal* action set under full information revelation. Differences in the size of action sets across players is exacerbated by two variables: *i*)

individual biases over outcomes, and *ii*) degree of interdependence between the actions of players. The results are discussed in the context of collective decision-making in international organizations and climate change alliances.

"Identity Triggers and Majoritarianism: An Economic Rationale" - with Rohit Ticku

Majoritarianism has seen a resurgence in representative democracies. A majoritarian party can strategically invest in identity triggers and shift focus away from economic policies towards identity. We present a model of electoral competition in which parties *i* capture voter groups based on their identity, and *ii* compete over an economic policy platform for the support of non-partisan voters. The majoritarian party in addition invests in identity triggers that provides ex-post payoffs to voters who have a preference for identity. When voter preferences over policy platforms are idiosyncratic in nature, greater investment in identity triggers increases bargaining power of parties viz-a-viz voter groups which in turn increases their rents from office. The majoritarian party substitutes away from policy platforms which increases their payoffs in equilibrium, but decreases that of the non-majoritarian party. We discuss the implications of identity-policy substitution in the context of episodes of majoritarianism in India, Turkey, Brazil, and U.S.

"Verifiable Expertise" - with Sebastian Bervoets and Mathieu Faure

We consider a model of strategic communication by an informed expert when decision maker has an option to verify the expert's message at a cost. Verification entails a tradeoff for the decision maker: Learning the state perfectly against not paying the cost of checking. When an expert is sufficiently biased, joint welfare is increasing in verification costs. Given a pool of experts with different verification costs, it is socially optimal to choose an expert for whom verification costs are the highest. While the decision maker stands to lose from more costly verification, the expert benefits from increased verification. Communication by more biased experts leads to greater verification by decision maker and increases joint welfare up to a threshold bias. For high enough costs and biases, verification technology does not improve welfare compared to canonical cheap talk equilibria. We discuss the implications of our findings to organizational economics, fake news in politics, and food industry regulations.