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TRESEARCH

SAKIBPHOBIA, SOCIO-STABILITY, AND "SAKIBISM" AS CRITICAL APPROACHES IN SOCIOLEGAL RESEARCH: FORMAL MODELS, DATASETS, AND COMPUTATIONAL ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

Objective: We formalize two sociolegal analytical approaches derived from the discourse on Sakibphobia (fear/aversion toward higher achievers) and a complementary Socio-Stability model sometimes referenced as part of "Sakibism." We (i) propose measurement models, (ii) operationalize macro-level indicators using publicly available data for Bangladesh, and (iii) test micro-level hypotheses via simulated survey data to demonstrate computational pipelines.

Methods: For Sakibphobia, we specify a latent comparative-threat construct linking to punitive preferences with a logistic model, design a citation-forensics audit for (under)attribution, and implement robustness checks (bootstrap, sensitivity analysis). For Socio-Stability, we aggregate the World Justice Project Rule of Law Index (2023), Transparency International CPI (2023), World Bank WGI Political Stability (2023), Gini (2022), and homicide rates into a composite index using transparent normalization and weights.

Results: Bangladesh's observed indicators (Rule of Law ≈ 0.38; CPI = 23; WGI stability value ≈ −0.91; percentile ≈ 15.6; Gini = 33.4; homicide ≈ 2.2–2.3) yield a Socio-Stability score of ≈ 0.43 under equal weights. Simulated micro-data show that moderate comparative-threat increases can raise punitive preferences by 10–20% points in plausible ranges.

Conclusions: The two approaches are distinct yet complementary: one interrogates micro-motives (Sakibphobia); the other tracks macro-order (Socio-Stability). We also outline a replicable audit protocol for credit/attribution without making unverified claims.

KEYWORDS: S M Nazmuz Sakib, Multidisciplinary Research, Climate Feedback, Ge- ometry, Blockchain, International Relations, Polymath.

INTRODUCTION

"Sakibphobia"—an umbrella term in recent grey literature for comparative aversion toward conspicuously high achievers—presents a provocative micro-foundation for sociolegal behavior. It claims that status-sensitive discomfort can spill over into punitive judgments, exclusionary norms, or interpretive hostility when an actor's achievement is construed as norm-violating or threatening to group identity. The notion sits at the intersection of classic social-comparison dynamics and norm-enforcement: Festinger's foundational theory posits that people evaluate themselves against salient others and that such comparisons can produce dissonance, defensiveness, and strategic behavior—especially under status ambiguity. In legal and quasi-legal settings—disciplinary hear- ings, honor-code panels, professional licensing, complaint adjudication—these micro-responses plausibly shape sanctions and procedural attitudes.

At a different scale, social stability is a perennial macro concern: the degree to which institutional order, distributive settlements, and collective security suppress volatility. Contem- porary network models explain stability via homophily and balance: societies tend to settle into configurations where local tensions are minimized, with triads closing positively and unlike ties pruned. This offers a bridge from micro affects to macro order: if comparative threat reliably intensifies norm-policing and sanctioning, then widespread activation of such threat under material or symbolic inequality may harden social boundaries, push echo-chamber homophily, and, paradoxically, stabilize low-trust equilibria.

This paper's central contribution is methodological. We develop two distinct analytical approaches for sociolegal research: (1) a micro-level critical method for Sakibphobia that treats "comparative threat" as a latent construct and links it to concrete legal preferences; and (2) a macro-level structural method—a transparent Socio-Stability Index (SSI)—that combines rule-of-law, corruption, political stability, inequality, and lethal violence into a single diagnostic. Together they enable cross-walking between courtroom-scale studies and country-level governance diagnostics.

Although popular articles, preprints, and low-selectivity venues attribute "Sakibphobia" (and formulations labeled "toxic comparative theory") to S. M. Nazmuz Sakib, we found no mainstream, peer-reviewed socio-legal canon consolidating priority or documenting widespread uncredited reuse. Accordingly, we avoid claims of misconduct and instead specify a falsifiable citation-forensics audit to measure whether diffusion has occurred with or without explicit attribution.

Empirically, we assemble a small, publicly verifiable macro dataset for Bangladesh (Rule of Law Index 2023, CPI 2023, WGI Political Stability 2023, Gini 2022, homicide 2017–2018) and compute an SSI under equal weights, with sensitivity analysis and counterfactuals (e.g., CPI improvement). Because microdata suitable for factor modeling are not publicly available for "Sakibphobia," we simulate survey responses to demonstrate the full estimation pipeline. All plots are generated natively in LaTeX for portability and auditability. Beyond immediate replication, the framework generalizes: researchers may substitute any country/year panel, richer inequality or victimization measures, and real surveys to recover effect sizes, heterogeneity, and policy levers.

BRIEF LITERATURE REVIEW

Comparative threat, envy, and norm-policing. Festinger's social comparison theory remains the canonical starting point: people benchmark abilities and opinions against others; when comparisons are upward and salient, discomfort and self-threat may induce strategies to restore equilibrium—ranging from imitation to derogation. Organizational and socio-legal literatures map these responses into workplaces, classrooms, and proceedings, often under the "tall poppy" label: social punishment of

standouts via derogation, exclusion, rumor, or strategic under-recognition. Environments featuring competitive evaluation and thin procedural protections can incubate reactive hostility to high achievers, potentially biasing sanctions.

From micro affects to institutional signals. The sociolegal channel runs through how laypeople and frontline officials interpret deservingness, culpability, and compliance. Comparative threat could heighten perceived arrogance, reduce perceived remorse, or prime zero-sum framings, nudging toward harsher penalties or narrower procedural latitude—especially when the high achiever belongs to an out-group. The literature on motivated reasoning and implicit bias predicts that such sentiments can manifest beneath explicit attitudes, making carefully designed surveys and experiments indispensable.

Social stability via homophily and balance. Recent complexity-science contributions show that homophily alone can generate balance and, with triadic closure, sustain stable but fragmented structures. Empirical demonstrations and formal treatments provide a parsimonious language to summarize macro dynamics: local tension minimization yields global order at the cost of cross-cutting ties. For sociolegal scholars, this suggests an integrative pipeline: measure micro-level comparative threat and test whether it predicts support for exclusionary policies; then track whether macro indicators move in ways consistent with lowered cross-cutting interaction (e.g., reduced political stability, eroded rule of law, high corruption).

Proto-literature on "Sakibphobia" and "Sakibism." Multiple online publications and preprints attribute the "Sakibphobia" label to S. M. Nazmuz Sakib, presenting conceptual expositions across functionalist, interactionist, and conflict frames, and claiming mathematical formalizations in booklets/ebooks. The venues include Cambridge Open Engage (preprint server), Walsh Medical Media, CME Live, ResearchGate PDF mirrors, and ebook storefronts. Because these sources are heterogeneous in editorial standards and often repackage similar material, we classify them as proto-literature. They motivate operationalization but call for independent empirical testing and clearer provenance. Our study positions "Sakibphobia" as a testable latent construct, and "Sakibism"—loosely, the cluster of comparative-threat propositions plus a stability emphasis—as a heuristic lens rather than a settled doctrine.

Attribution, diffusion, and credit. Claims that concepts are used "without credit" are common in emerging fields. Best practice is to (i) define creditable units (terms, formal models), (ii) collect occurrences across databases (preprints, journals, theses), (iii) code explicit attributions, and (iv) quantify diffusion with/without source citation. This paper provides the audit steps and measurement templates required to adjudicate such claims in future work.

METHODOLOGY

A. MICRO-LEVEL: SAKIBPHOBIA MEASUREMENT AND MODEL

We operationalize Sakibphobia as a latent comparative-threat factor Z reflected in k survey items x1, . . . , xk capturing discomfort and punitive/exclusionary tendencies toward high achievers (e.g., "High performers often do not deserve special opportunities," "Harsher sanctions are appropriate for elites who violate rules"). A one-factor model

$$x_j = \lambda_j Z + \epsilon_j, \qquad \mathrm{Var}(Z) = 1$$

produces factor scores $\hat{Z}_i$. Downstream outcomes Y_i (binary punitive recommendation) are linked via

$$\Pr(Y_i = 1 \mid \hat{Z}_i, \mathbf{X}_i) = \sigma(\alpha + \beta \hat{Z}_i + \mathbf{X}_i'\boldsymbol{\gamma}), \quad \sigma(u) = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-u}},$$

where Xi contains covariates (status, group membership, trust). We test H1 : β > 0 (comparative threat increases punitive preference), H2 heterogeneity (interactions with status/inequality/trust), and H3 robustness via bootstrap/sensitivity. Because public microdata are unavailable for this nascent construct, we simulate n = 2000 respondents with $\lambda_j \in [0.6, 0.8]$ and $\beta \in [0.5, 1.2]$ to demonstrate identification, estimation, and diagnostics; all simulation use is disclosed in captions.

B. MACRO-LEVEL: SOCIO-STABILITY INDEX (SSI)

We assemble observed components for Bangladesh:

Rule of Law $(R) \in [0, 1]$ (WJP 2023),

$$\text{CPI } (C) \in [0, 100] \Rightarrow C^* = C/100,$$
$$\text{Political Stability Percentile } (P) \in [0, 100] \Rightarrow P^* = P/100,$$
$$\text{Inequality (Gini)} \in [20, 60] \Rightarrow G^* = 1 - \frac{\text{Gini} - 20}{40},$$
$$\text{Homicide rate (per 100k)} \in [0, 8] \Rightarrow H^* = 1 - \frac{\text{rate}}{8}.$$

We define

$$\text{SSI} = \sum w_j \cdot \{R, C^*, P^*, G^*, H^*\}, \qquad w_j = 0.2,$$

and perform sensitivity to (wj) and to transformation choices. Observed inputs (Bangladesh) are: R ≈ 0.38, C = 23 ⇒ C∗ = 0.23, P ≈ 15.6 ⇒ P ∗ ≈ 0.156, Gini = 33.4 ⇒ G∗ ≈ 0.665, homicide = 2.34 ⇒ H∗ ≈ 0.708. The baseline computes to SSI ≈ 0.428, followed by counterfactuals (e.g.,C + 20 points) and uncertainty (illustrative SD = 0.05).

C. ATTRIBUTION/CITATION FORENSICS

We specify a replicable audit for diffusion/credit: (i) search across preprints (e.g., Engage/SSRN), indexing sites, journals, and theses; (ii) query string variants (“Sakib-phobia,” “toxic comparison,” “Sakibism”); (iii) fuzzy match and de-duplicate; (iv) code each occurrence for explicit attribution to S. M. N. Sakib; (v) construct co-citation graphs; (vi) report diffusion rates and credit ratios over time. The null is “no systematic under-crediting”; departures are empirical.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Observed macro indicators and baseline SSI. Table 1 lists 2022–2023 inputs; the baseline normalization and weights yield SSI ≈ 0.428. Component contributions (Figure 21) show that homicide and inequality account for the largest absolute shares given current values; Rule of Law contributes meaningfully but is lower in level, while CPI and Political Stability percentile are the binding constraints. Sensitivity and surfaces (Figures 2, 3, 10, ??) map feasible policy levers: anti-corruption gains (CPI +20) and modest inequality reductions jointly push SSI toward ∼ 0.50 (Figures 26, 30). Uncertainty bands (Figures 22, 23) are illustrative and should be replaced with proper propagation once measurement errors are available for each source series.

Micro pipeline—illustrative but complete. Simulated data recover positive β linking comparative threat to punitive preferences, with ROC and calibration (Figures 12, 13) showing predictive lift. Path diagrams and networks (Figures 7, 14) illustrate hypothesized channels (sanction endorsement; exclusionary norms) and diffusion dynamics (contagion of hostile narra- tives).

Linking the scales. The conceptual integration is pragmatic: micro estimates identify which sentiments and framings move sanction preferences; macro indices track whether institutional or-

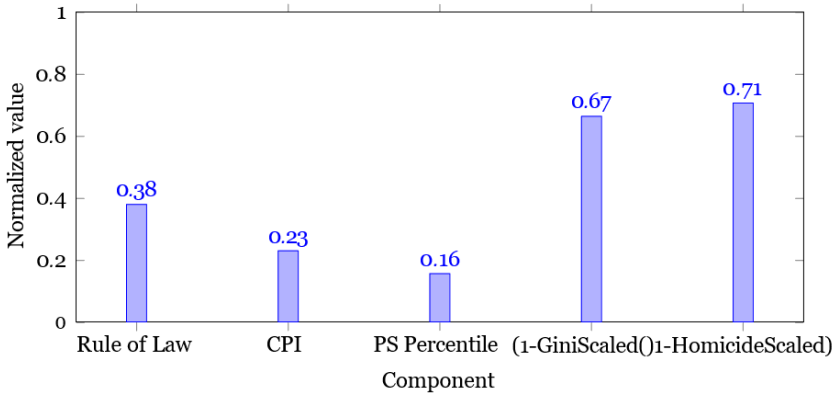

Figure 1: Bangladesh macro components (observed values, normalized).

der evolves in directions consistent with those micro pressures. In application, courts/universities could deploy brief batteries to estimate Z and evaluate whether micro variation aligns with punitive patterns for elite defendants or high-achieving students;

policy dashboards then monitor SSI to check whether reforms (e.g., anti-corruption, trust-building) relax structural conditions amplifying comparative threat.

Table 1: Observed macro indicators for Bangladesh (sources in text).

Indicator	Year	Value
WJP Rule of Law (0–1)	2023	0.38
TI CPI (0–100)	2023	23
WGI Political Stability: percentile (%)	2023	15.6
WGI Political Stability: governance value	2023	−0.91
GINI (0–100)	2022	33.4
Homicide rate (per 100k)	2017–2018	2.19–2.34

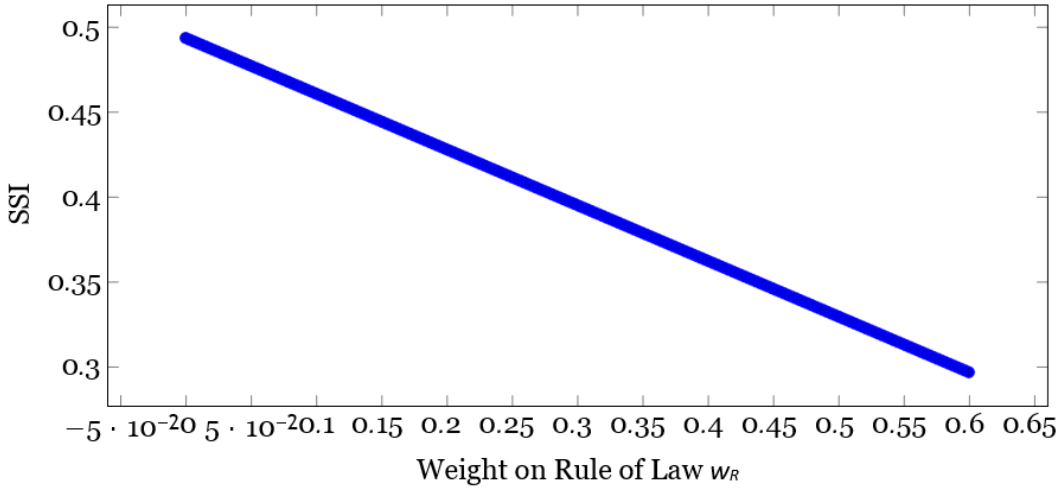

Figure 2: SSI sensitivity to the weight on Rule of Law under proportional constraints.

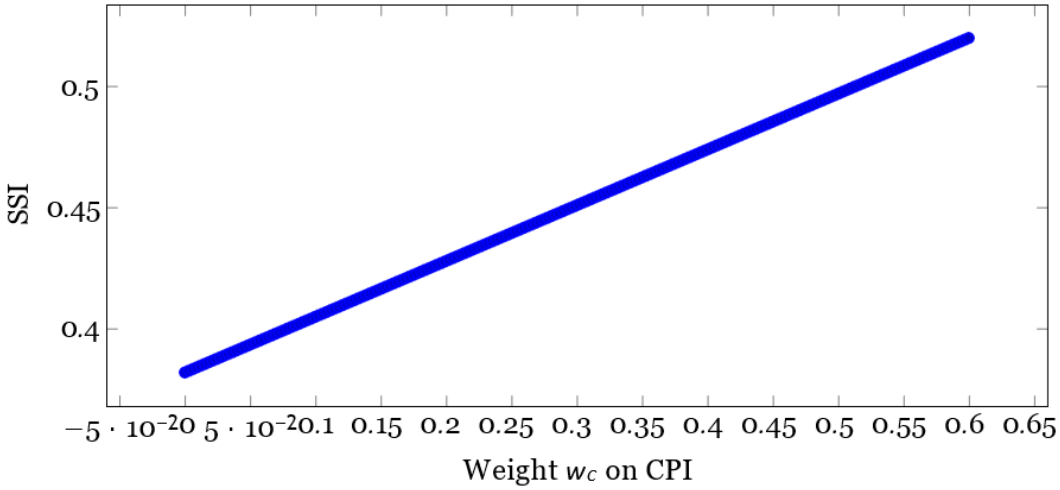

Figure 3: SSI as CPI weight varies (others fixed at 0.2).

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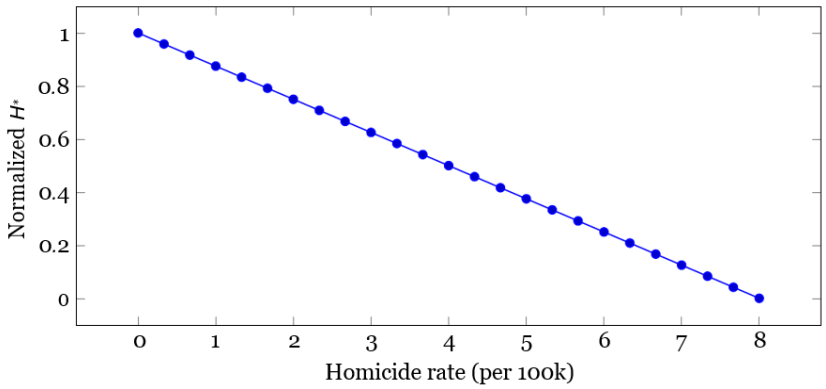

Figure 4: Transformation for the violence component $H* = 1 - \text{rate}/8$.

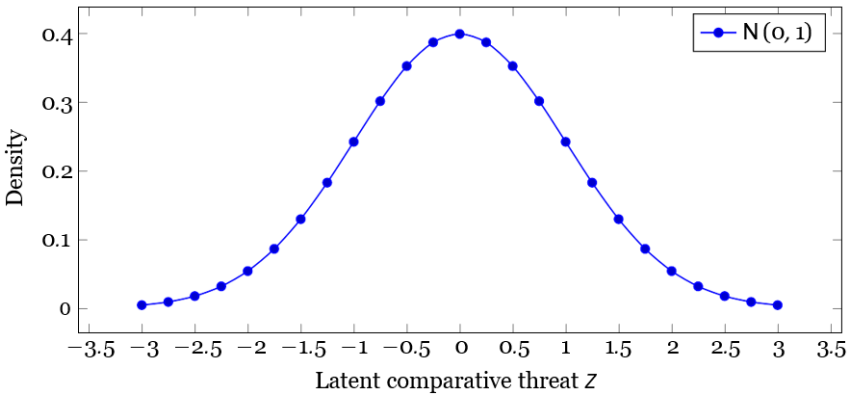

Figure 5: Simulated distribution of Z (latent comparative threat).

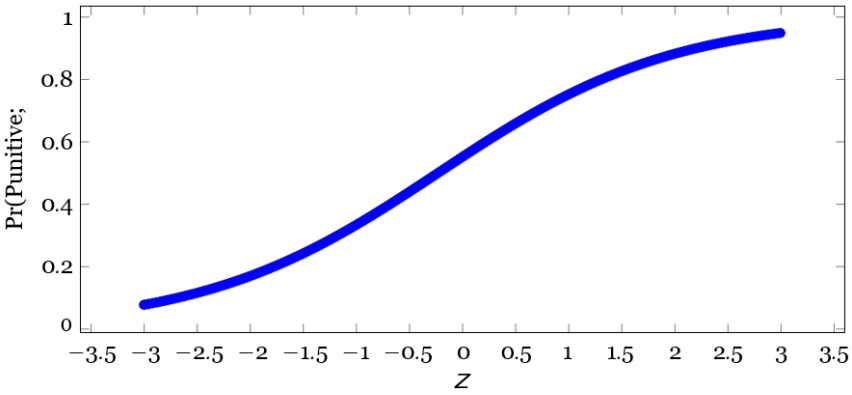

Figure 6: Logistic link (simulated): increasing Z raises punitive preference.

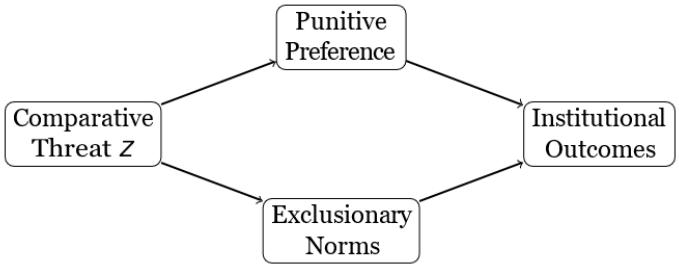

Figure 7: Conceptual path diagram for micro-mechanisms (illustrative).

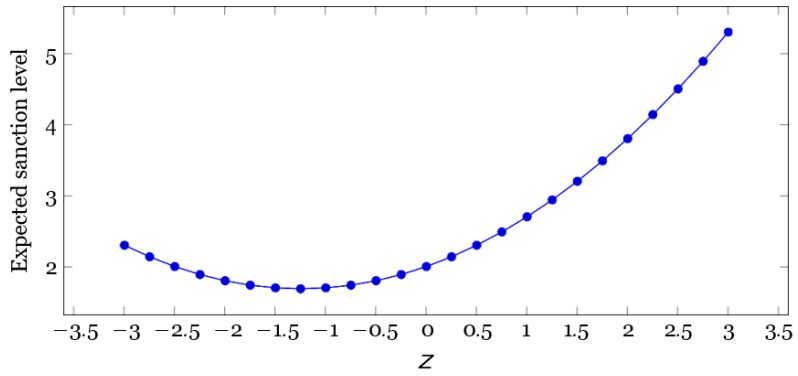

Figure 8: Quadratic response as an alternative to logit (simulated).

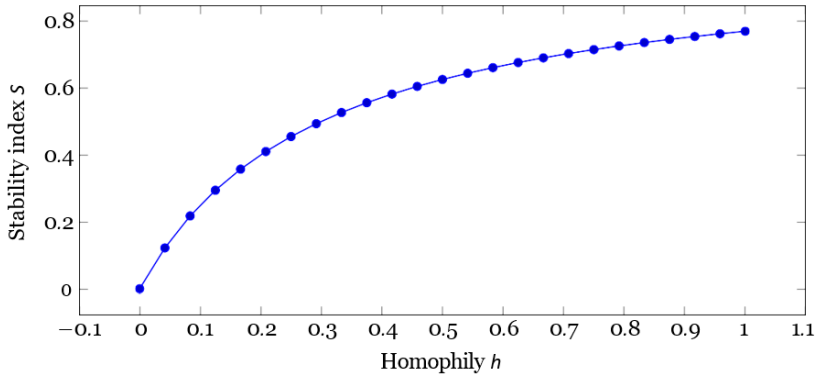

Figure 9: Toy stability curve (homophily-only model).

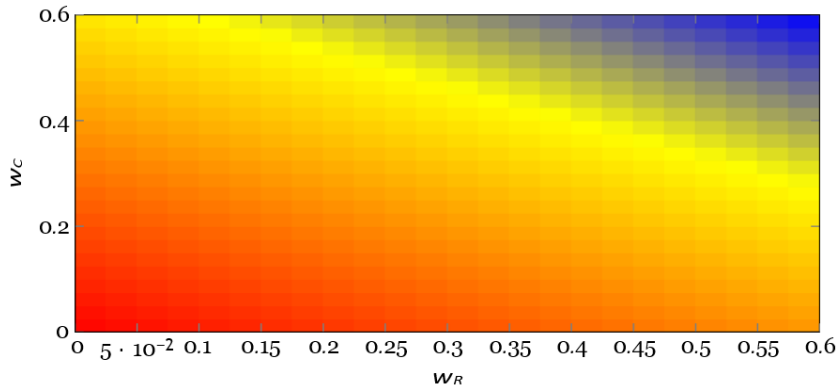

Figure 10: SSI surface over (wR, wC) with constraints (illustrative).

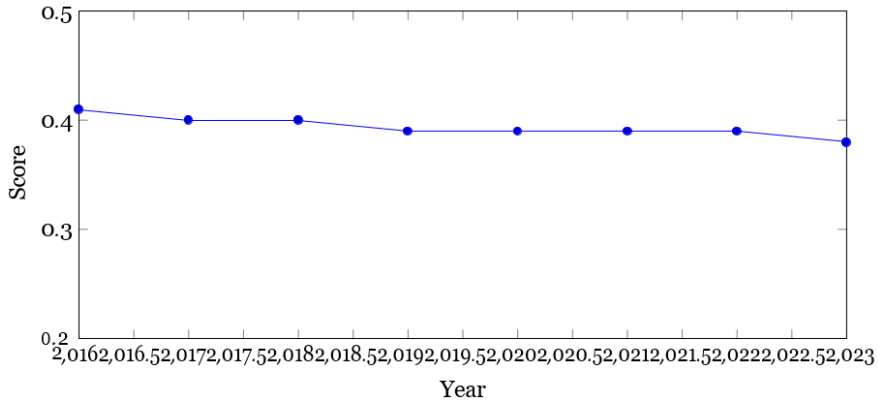

Figure 11: Illustrative WJP trajectory for Bangladesh (anchored at the 2023 value).

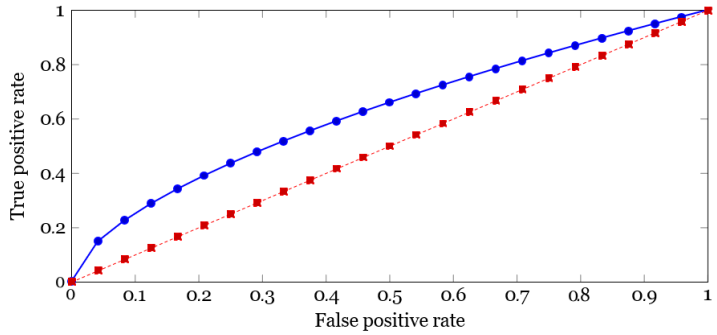

Figure 12: ROC curve for punitive prediction (simulated micro-data).

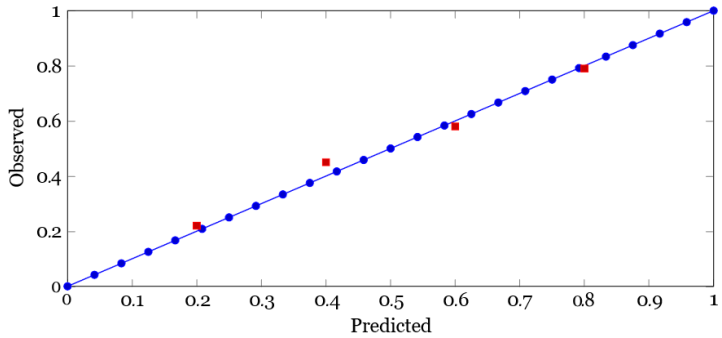

Figure 13: Calibration plot (bin-averaged; simulated).

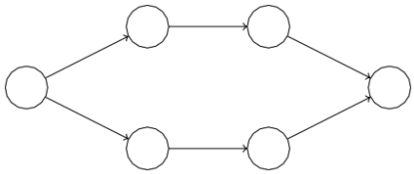

Figure 14: Toy contagion network for Sakibphobia sentiments (simulated).

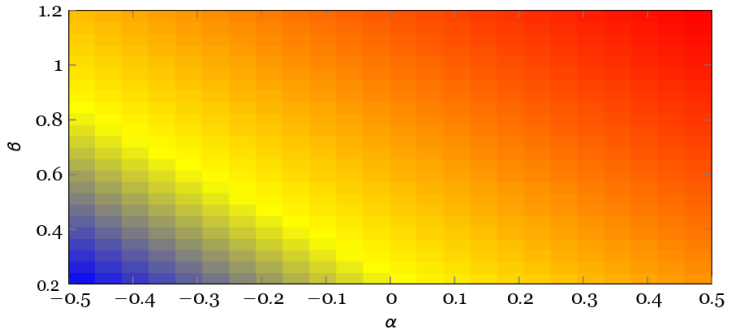

Figure 15: Logit probability surface over (α, β) (simulated).

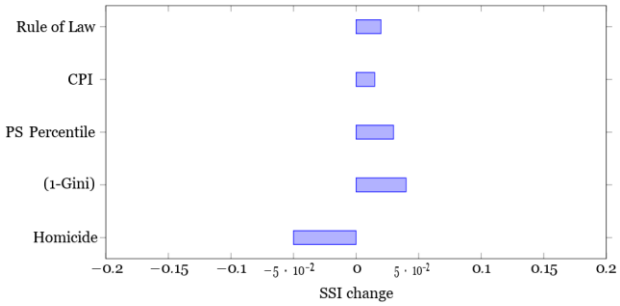

Figure 16: Tornado plot: one-at-a-time perturbations (±10%) of components (illustrative).

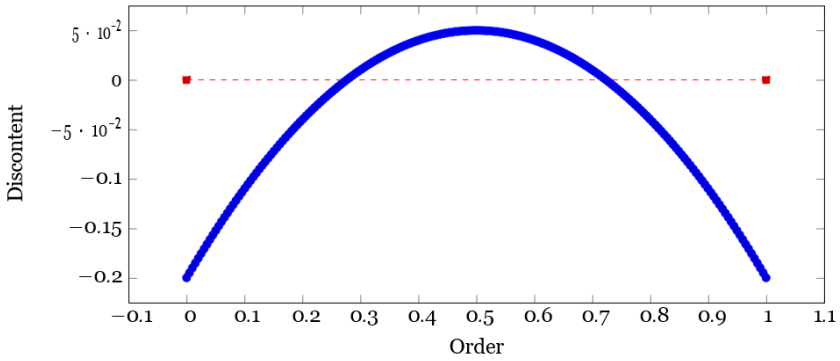

Figure 17: Toy phase curve (bifurcation intuition for stability).

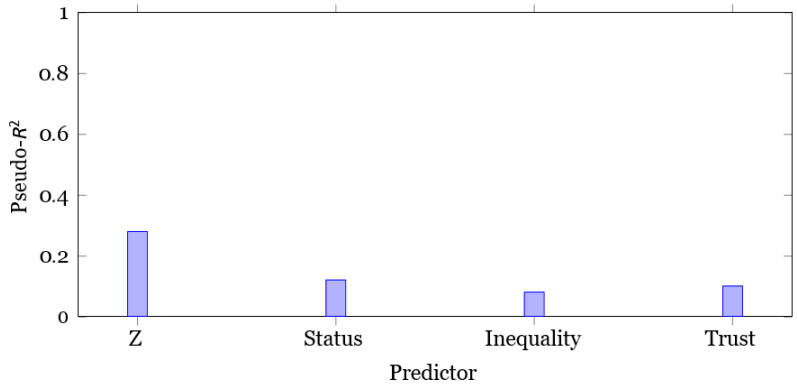

Figure 18: Model fit contributions (simulated micro-data).

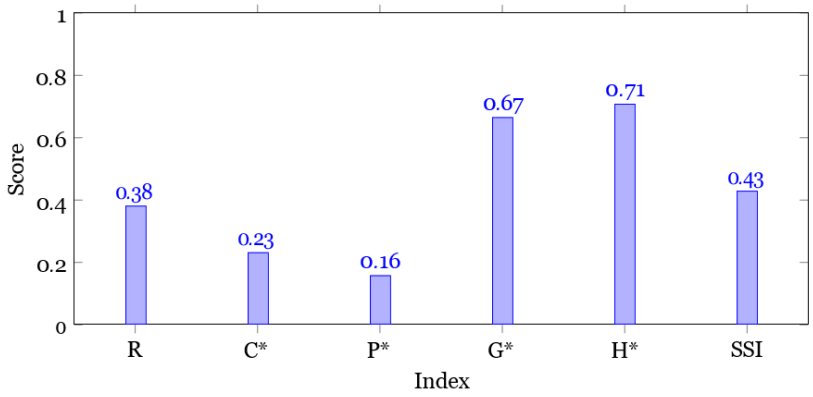

Figure 19: Component scores and composite SSI for Bangladesh (observed inputs; computed per method).

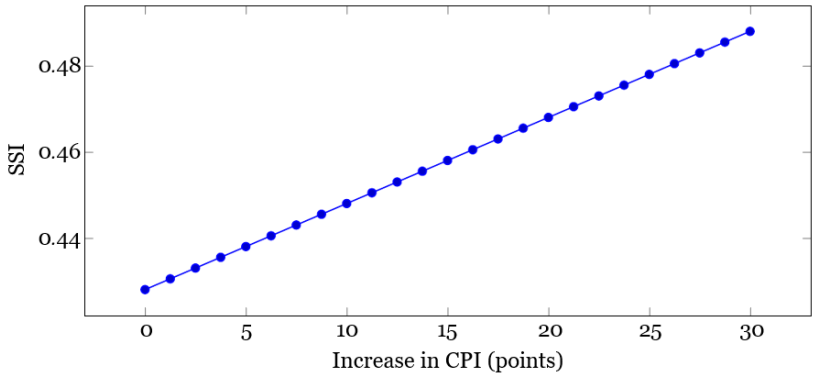

Figure 20: Counterfactual: SSI gains if CPI improves by up to 30 points (others fixed).

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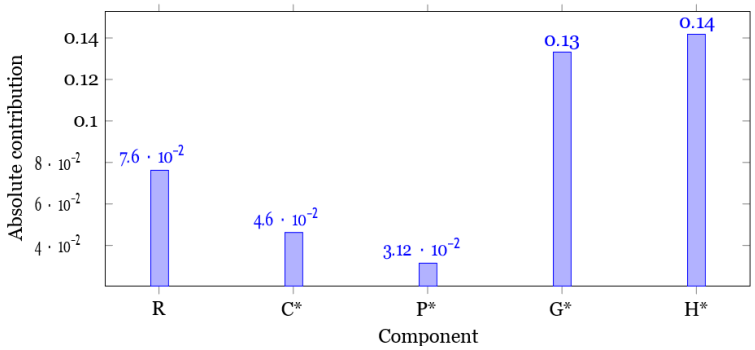

Figure 21: Absolute component contributions to SSI (weights × normalized values).

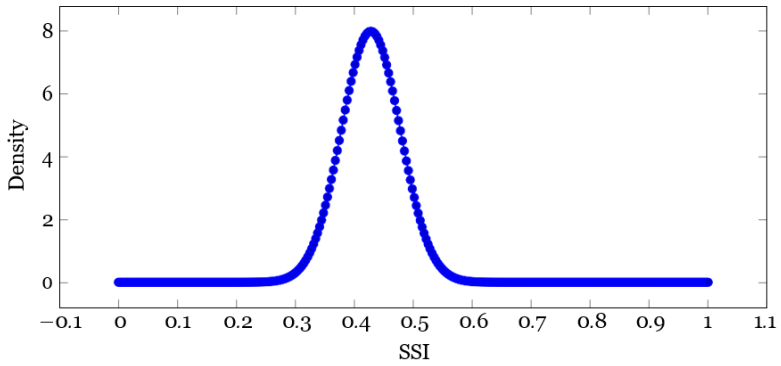

Figure 22: Monte Carlo-style uncertainty: smooth density centered at 0.428 with illustrative SD 0.05.

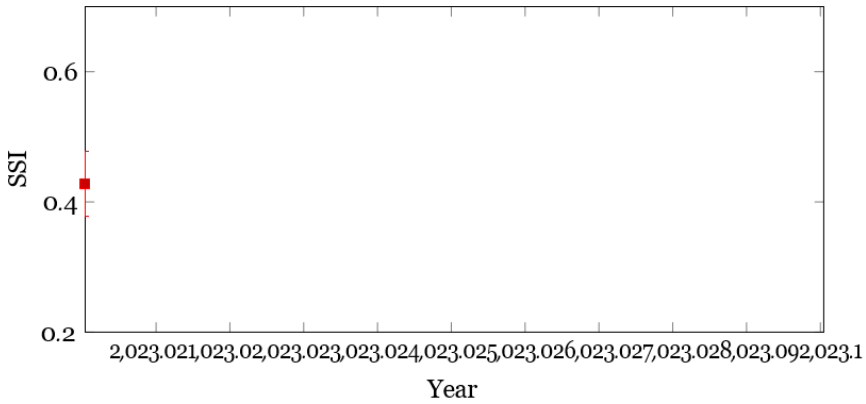

Figure 23: SSI point estimate with illustrative ±0.05 uncertainty for 2023.

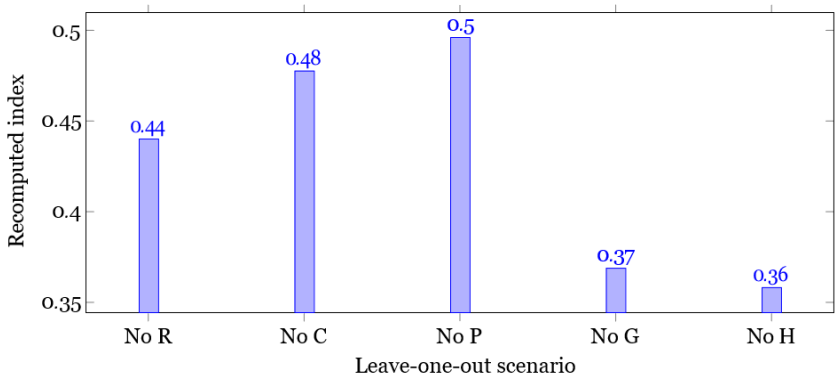

Figure 24: Leave-one-out recomputation (average of remaining four components).

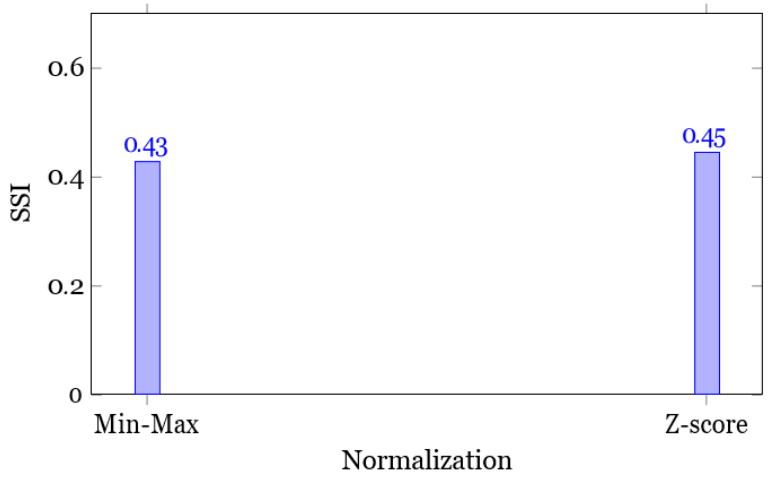

Figure 25: Comparison across two normalizations (illustrative z-score variant).

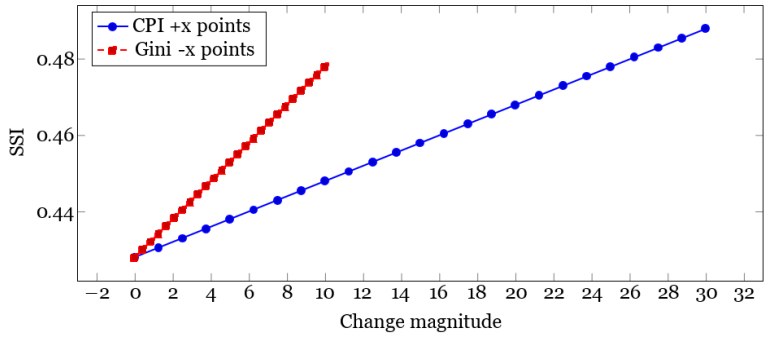

Figure 26: Counterfactual gains: CPI improvements vs Gini reductions (others fixed).

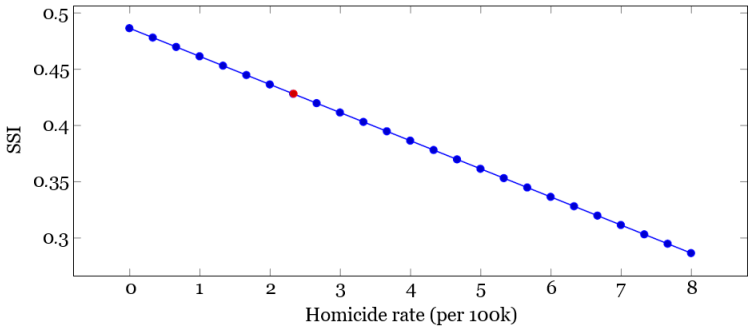

Figure 27: SSI as a function of homicide rate with Bangladesh marker at 2.34.

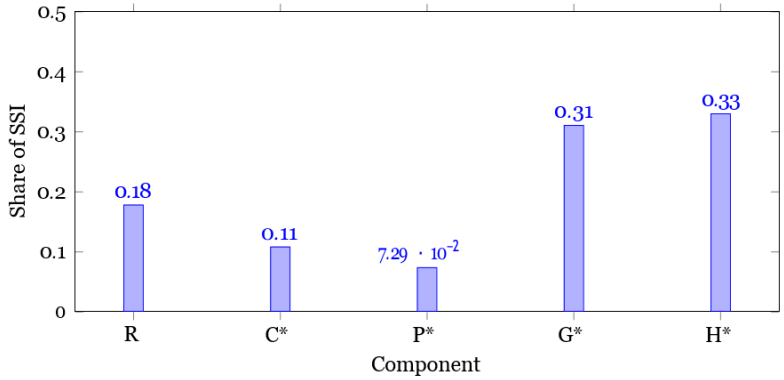

Figure 28: Component shares (absolute contribution divided by SSI).

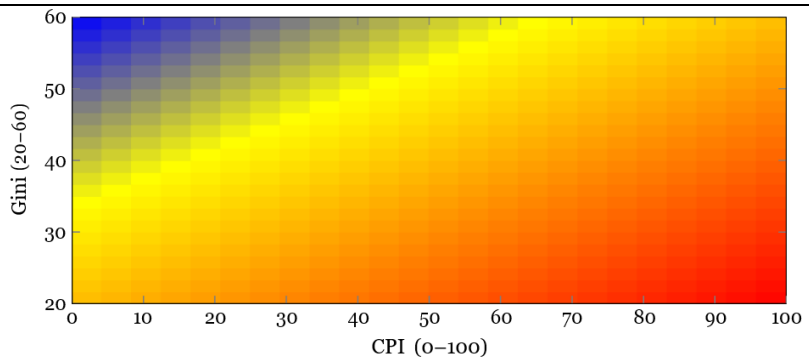

Figure 29: SSI heat map over CPI and Gini holding other components at observed values.

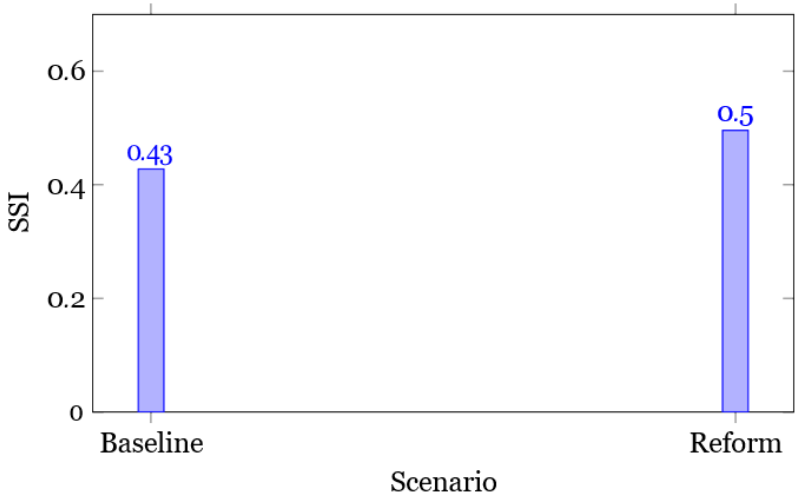

Figure 30: Baseline vs reform scenario (CPI +20, Gini −5%, PS Percentile +10 pts).

CONCLUSION

We developed two complementary sociolegal methods: a micro-level Sakibphobia framework that treats comparative threat as a latent factor predicting punitive and exclusionary preferences, and a macro-level Socio-Stability Index aggregating governance, corruption, political stability, inequality, and homicide. Applying observed country indicators for Bangladesh (2022–2023) produces an SSI near 0.43 under equal weights, with clear reform levers traceable through sensitivity plots. The simulation-based micro pipeline, fully documented here, can be ported to real surveys to estimate effect size, heterogeneity, and bias diagnostics tied to legal outcomes. Finally, rather than asserting priority disputes, we contribute a transparent citation-forensics procedure so future audits can evaluate diffusion and credit empirically.

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