

Convergence-divergence of HRM in the Asia-Pacific: context-specific analysis and future research agenda

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**Convergence-Divergence of HRM in Asia:
Context-specific Analysis and Future Research Agenda**

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“Divergence, Convergence, or Crossvergence in International HRM”

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Convergence-Divergence of HRM in Asia: Context-specific Analysis and Future Research Agenda

Abstract

Highlighting the usefulness of conducting context-specific HRM research, this article focuses on four themes. First, it highlights the need to analyze the context-specific nature of HRM in Asia in order to analyze the convergence-divergence debate. Second it presents an integrated framework, useful for conducting research in a cross-national setup and to highlight the main determinants of the dominant national HRM systems. Third, it highlights the critical challenges facing the HRM function in the Asian region. Fourth, it presents an agenda for future research in the form of research themes. While doing the above, it visits the notions of convergence-divergence of HRM in the Asian context. The analysis helps to understand the scenario of HRM in Asia, the factors responsible for it and provides guidance for future research.

Key Words: HRM, Asia, HR Challenges, Convergence-divergence, Future research

Introduction

Rephrase the sentence + highlight the usefulness/contributions and structure of the paper To put things in context and in order to address the above raised focus of the paper, this introduction discusses issues such as why examine HRM in Asia, the need to examine the context-specific nature of HRM, and what, why and how of the convergence-divergence thesis relevant to HRM in general and for Asian region in particular. The analysis in the paper is based on secondary information. Literature on the core themes for the analysis (such as Asia, HRM in Asia, context-specific HRM, convergence-divergence debate/thesis, HR challenges in Asia

including key economies in the region, future of HR in Asia, frameworks for conducting cross-national HRM research) was searched from a variety of datasets such as Proquest, ESBCO, and books and from the webpages of relevant journals.

The paper has two broad aims: first to highlight the need and mechanism to conduct a context-specific analysis of HRM in the Asian context, and second to set an agenda for future research and while doing so address the notions of convergence-divergence of HRM for the region. By addressing these aims, we hope to make a number of contributions. First, we contribute to the HRM literature by providing an overview regarding the developments in the field in Asia, about the status of HRM and the key challenges faced by the same. Second, we provide an integrative framework useful for conducting cross-national HRM research and to highlight the context specific nature of HRM in a given national set-up. The framework is also useful to identify the key determinants of HRM. Third, we put forward a number of research themes along which future research can be conducted. This should help in developing relevant theory and practice for the region. The remaining paper is structured as following. After this introduction, we present details of our integrative framework. This is followed by the main challenges faced by the HR function in the region and research themes for future research. Finally, key conclusions of our analysis are presented.

Why examine HRM in the Asian context?

For the last couple of decades or so, due to a combination of economic and geo-political reasons, a number of Asian economies (excluding Japan which was already a significant global economic power), in particular from north-east, south and south-east Asia (the term Asia is used here in a more broader sense representing emerged and emerging economies from these regions of the continent such as Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Singapore, Malaysia,

Thailand, Vietnam and India) have been the center of attraction of global trade and economic dominance. This is due to their ever increasing contributions towards the global economic growth (e.g., ADB - Asian Development Bank, 2015), emergence of significant emerging markets from the region (The Economist, 2011), becoming the most important destination for global foreign direct investment (UNCTAD, 2012), rapid emergence of multinational companies from emerging markets in the region (e.g., Chattopadhyay et al., 2012), a strong resilience of the region against the present/last global economic crisis, the rapidly growing centers of excellence in business and management education and research in the region (e.g., Honk Kong, Singapore and rapidly emerging management institutions in India and China), the continuous strengthening and recognition of the regional economic and trading blocs and cooperation (such as ASEAN, APEC, SAARC) and home to around 60% of the world population (for details see Horwitz & Budhwar, 2015). The massively diverse Asian context on the one hand and the under-researched emerging/emerged economies of the region on the other hand, offer exciting avenues for research. This paper intends to make a contribution in this regard.

The above-mentioned developments have understandably enhanced the interest of management scholars to conduct research in the region and have resulted in a rapid rise in the number of publications related to it (for an overview see Benson & Zhu, 2011; the 'Working in Asia Series' by Routledge; Zhang, 2012; Budhwar & Varma, 2014), including an increasing number of special issues of journals (see e.g., Rowley, 1997; Warner, 2002; 2002; Ahlstron & Bruton, 2004; De Cieri et al., 2005; Jain et al., 2012), the creation of a number of dedicated journals to the region such as *Asia Pacific Business Review*, *Asia Pacific Journal of Management*, *Management and Organization Review*, *Asian Business and Management* and *Asia Pacific Journal of Human Resources*, amongst others and the creation of learning societies like the Asian Academy of Management.

Give subheading R2 – Context of IHRM Given the global dominance of Western management thought, initially majority of the research publications emerging from Asia were based in Western management constructs and theories (e.g., Hofstede, 1993; Meyer, 2006). Given the unique socio-cultural, institutional, political-legal and business context of Asian economies, research based on Western approaches prove to be less suitable in highlighting the key characteristics of the dominant management approaches in general and HRM systems in particular in the Asian context (e.g., Leung, 2012). There is then a great need to conduct context-specific research, which can help to reveal the distinctiveness and deep logics surrounding the research phenomenon relevant for the region.

It is now established that research in contextual isolation is not only misleading, but it strongly hinders the understanding of core aspects of the research phenomenon in any significant way (Schuler et al., 2002: 41). Indeed, scholars for a while have been calling for conducting context-specific HRM research with context relevant constructs (e.g., Locke & Thelen, 1995; Morishima, 1995; Budhwar & Sparrow, 2002; Schuler et al., 2002; Morley, 2004; Deadrick & Stone, 2009; Klien & Delery, 2012). Responding to such calls, lately, scholars have initiated a move to highlight the indigenous management constructs and models (ahead of the established Western management models) more valid and suitable for specific geographical contexts (see Stone-Romero, 2008; Tung & Aychan, 2008; Cappelli et al., 2010; Klien & Delery, 2012). Nevertheless, such work in the Asian context is in its infancy (e.g., Zhu et al., 2007; Yeung et al., 2008; Special Issue of MOR – Leung, 2012; Khatri et al., 2012).

Also, there is still a scarcity of research focusing on the nature of dominant HRM system(s), forces determining the same, challenges faced by the HR function and the future of HRM in the Asian region (see Budhwar & Varma, 2014). Research along such themes is known to highlight the context-specific nature of the HRM function and also contribute to the

development of relevant policies and practices and theories of HRM (Warner, 2000; Rowley & Benson, 2000; 2004; Budhwar & Debrah, 2009; Rowley & Poon, 2010). In a significant contribution to this debate, Meyer (2006) asserts that in view of the challenges facing Asian businesses, Asian researchers should focus on context-specific issues. In his view, such research should be capable of making major contributions, for instance by explaining the context-specific variables and effects, and by drawing on traditional Asian thought in developing new theories.

Indeed, a number of scholars have contributed immensely to highlight the various aspects of HRM in certain countries of the region (see Table 1 for examples of such contributions).

of Warner, 2000; 2002; Cooke, 2012; 2014 on China; Bae, 1997; Rowley & Bae, 2014; Kim & Bae, 2004 on South Korea; Budhwar & Bhatnagar, 2009 on India; Conrad, 2009, Haghirian, 2010, Miyoshi & Nakata, 2011; Bebenroth & Kanai, 2011 on Japan; Napathorn & Suchada, 2011 on Thailand; Vo, 2009 on Vietnam; Chew, 2005; Long & Wan, 2008 on Malaysia; Heracleous et al., 2009 on Singapore; Nankervis et al., 2013 on China and India; Debroux et al., 2012 on Japan, Korea and Taiwan). Contributions by Siengthai et al. (2010), Benson and Zhu (2011) and Varma and Budhwar (2014) along with different volumes in the 'Working in Asia' series by Routledge (see Andrews et al., 2002; Tang & Ward, 2002; Jackson & Tomioka, 2003; Rowley & Abdul-Rahman, 2007; Rowley & Yukongdi, 2008; Rowley & Paik, 2008; Budhwar & Bhatnagar, 2009; Andrews & Siengthai, 2009; Rowley & Truong, 2010; Rowley & Cooke, 2010; Malik & Rowley, 2015) provide a useful overview regarding the scenario of employment relationships, industrial relations and key developments in the field of HRM in the Asian context.

The key HRM themes along which evidence exists from such works include the dynamics of Asian labour markets, multi-dimensions of industrial relations and labour relations, a number of country specific HRM studies, women managers, research into dominance of Anglo-Saxon models, convergence-divergence, factors affecting employment relations, HRM in selected sectors (such as the business process outsourcing - BPO, knowledge based economies), HRM and performance, and diversity management.

However, given both the rapid economic developments in the region and also developments in the field of HRM, there is still scope for further HRM research with more robust methodologies (e.g., involving multi-level analysis, multi-source data, multi-methods, context-relevant constructs and advanced levels of analysis), which can help to highlight the prevalence of indigenous and context specific HRM systems. This is further crucial, given the strong heterogeneity amongst the nations in the region, which is based on economic development, socio-cultural, political and institutional differences and the influence of such context and forces on HRM policies and practices (e.g., Rowley & Harry, 2011; Rowley & Warner, 2011; Benson & Zhu, 2011). There is also a clear scope for comparative analysis within the region. Perhaps, something along the lines of Cranet survey which has helped to provide a good overview regarding the scenario of HRM in a number of European nations (see Parry et al., 2011 for details about the Cranet project). Indeed, the Cranet survey results have helped to address the convergence-divergence debate in the European context (see e.g., Sparrow & Hiltrop, 1994; Morley, 2004; Brewster & Mayrhofer, 2012). Can such a research instrument be utilized for the Asian context? What exactly is the convergence-divergence debate? And what will be its use if addressed in the Asian HRM context? **Provide a transition para R2**

Convergence-divergence debate

Since early 1960s there have been theoretical arguments for both convergence and divergence. Initially (in 1950s & 60s), there was a strong emergence of belief towards convergence based on similarity of organization, technology, operations and planning (see for example works of Dunlop, 1958; Harbison & Meyers, 1959; Kerr et al., 1960; Galbraith, 1967; Kerr 1983). Later (starting from 1970s), cross-cultural theorists such as Hofstede (1983; 1991; 1993), Ralston et al. (1997), Turner and Windmuller (1998), and House et al. (2002); amongst others argued that due to strong differences in cultural norms and values, convergence at all levels is highly unlikely. Within the field of HRM and in particular for the comparative school of thought on international HRM (see Brewster, 2004; Budhwar et al., 2009; Dowling et al., 2013) scholars such as Brewster and associates (e.g., Brewster, 2004; Tregaskis & Brewster, 2006; Brewster & Mayrhofer, 2012; Brewster et al., 2015), Sparrow and colleagues (e.g., Sparrow & Budhwar, 1997; Sparrow & Hiltrop, 1997; Sparrow et al., 1999), Mcgaughey and De Cieri (1999), Katz and Darbishire (2000), Rowley and Benson (2000; 2002), Liu et al. (2004), Pudelko et al. (2006), Witt (2008), Paik et al. (2011), amongst others instigated work on the convergence-divergence theses.

In order to study these issues, we need to have a clear understanding of what we mean by the terms convergence, divergence and crossvergence and how best these can be examined, especially for an under-researched and extremely diverse Asian context. In a recent contribution, Guo (2015) explains the thesis of cultural convergence, divergence and crossvergence. Develop a table The convergence thesis focuses on the creation of similarity in the thinking, values, attitudes and behaviors of individuals due to an emergence of common belief system/logic, initially developed due to industrialism and then by forces such as globalization, technological developments, internationalization of businesses, cross-national diffusion of work processes, a move towards the 'best practice' model and emergence of similar trends (e.g., performance based

systems and abolishing of life-long employment). On the other hand, the divergence thesis suggests that due to a variety of factors such as diversity of cultural value orientations, variety of capitalism, distinct national business systems, diverse and unique legal set-up, intra-national heterogeneity in case of large nations, amongst others, individuals from a nation/society will retain their specific preferences, thinking, mindsets, values, attitudes, and behaviors through time (also see Katz & Darbshire, 2000; Brewster et al., 2015). Whereas, the thesis of crossvergence propagates that due to the dynamic and increasing interaction of global socio-cultural influences and business philosophies and ideologies, a unique value system continues to emerge in the global society (also see Ralston, 2008).

Take this above the table on C-D Linking it to the field of HRM, recently, Brewster et al. (2015) present a clear account about similarities (based on single time analysis) versus convergence (which means coming together over a period of time), directional convergence (where unit of analysis share same trends) and final convergence (implying a decrease in differences between unit of analysis). For our analysis in this paper, we revisit these phenomena to highlight the converging and diverging trends in Asian HRM. At this stage, a couple of important issues need addressing. These include why examine the convergence-divergence thesis in the Asian HRM context, and how such an analysis can be conducted?

Addressing the convergence-divergence debate in the Asian context will help to find out if HRM in the Asian economies is becoming similar as they experience economic growth and development and as the HRM function continues to evolve there. Also, it can help to figure out if HRM in these economies is becoming more like the developed countries and if some kind of ‘best practice’ pattern is emerging. If yes, then it might be worth finding what factors might be contributing in this regard. In the case of multinational companies (MNCs) operating in Asian economies, we have evidence of the existence of the ‘best practice’ model (e.g., Bjorkman &

Lervik, 2007; Budhwar, 2012). However, given the heterogeneity of the Asian economies, there is a strong possibility that they are maintaining difference between themselves and practice models of HRM respectively, which might be working well for them as ‘good’ HRM. However, in this case as well, it is critical to understand the factors contributing to the development of such distinct approach(es) to HRM in the Asian economies. In such circumstances (i.e., whether HRM is converging or diverging within Asian economies), the discovery about the key determinants of HRM in each national set-up and the region then becomes critical.

Conducting research to identify the main factors influencing national patterns of HRM will be hugely useful to both researchers and concerned policy makers to become aware of such context-specific determinants (e.g., role of national unions and labor legislation) while developing their research projects and developing relevant HRM systems. It will also help confirm that certain HRM systems of one country can be ineffective or irrelevant in other country. To reiterate the above-raised, there is a strong need to conduct context specific HRM research within the Asian region. The big question is how can researchers conduct such research? What kind of framework(s) can be adopted for the same?

Framework for Cross-national Context Specific HRM Analysis

Over the years, different scholars in the fields of comparative management, organization studies, organizational behavior and HRM have put forth a number of frameworks for conducting cross-national comparative (HRM) research. A detailed review of the same is beyond the scope of this paper. We summarize here their core emphasis. Some of the earliest frameworks were based on the ‘environmental approach’ proposed by Farmer and Richman (1965). For example, Murray et al. (1976) adopting this approach developed a cross-cultural comparative management research framework. Some scholars (e.g., Nath, 1988) have utilized the ‘behavioral approach’ to

develop their frameworks. Here the focus has been on managerial effectiveness via cultural variables, behavioral patterns, and management philosophies. Such frameworks are operationalized via the attitude and values scales. While others (e.g., Negandhi, 1975) have adopted the 'open systems approach' to develop their frameworks. In this case the focus has been on the 'environmental forces' (i.e., organizational, task and societal) and their impact on functioning of organizations. All these frameworks present a broad list of factors and variables (though not a comprehensive one), which form the basis of cross-national comparisons.

Within the field of HRM and international HRM (IHRM) a number of frameworks have been proposed. For example, Schuler et al. (1993) developed an integrated contingency framework to examine strategic HRM (SHRM) in MNCs. In order to conduct such an examination, they identify two sets of exogenous (e.g., industry demographics and country characteristics) and endogenous factors (such as structure of MNCs' international operations), which determine the strategic emphasis of the HR function. On the other hand, Welch (1994) proposed a contingency framework for determining IHRM approaches and activities relevant for expatriate management. Her framework is based on three types of variables, i.e., contextual (e.g., cultural distance between host and parent country nationals), firm-specific (such as type of industry), and situational variables (e.g., availability of relevant staff). Along similar lines, Jackson and Schuler (1995) proposed an integrative framework to examine the 'context-specific' HRM, which emphasizes on the need to understand the impact of both internal and external contextual factors on HRM. Similar proposals have been made in some of the initial models of HRM. For example, the Matching models (see Fombrun et al., 1984) and the Contextual models (see Hendry & Pettigrew, 1992) both emphasize on the impact of both internal and external environmental factors and variables on HRM.

Based on a critical analysis of the existing frameworks and models in the field, Budhwar and Sparrow (2002) proposed a framework for examining cross-national HRM. They identified three levels of determinants of HRM policies and practices. These include the national level factors, contingent variables, and organizational level strategies and policies related to primary HR functions and internal labour markets (ILMs). We utilize ideas from the above-mentioned contributions as well as current trends in HRM and add our own components to develop our framework. While developing our framework we also consider the calls to examine HRM at multi levels (see Ostroff & Bowen, 2000; Paauwe & Boslie, 2002; Hackman, 2003; Stone-Romero, 2008; Takeuchi et al., 2009) in order to conduct robust and context-specific research (also see Lazarova et al., 2014).

Insert Figure 1 Here

Figure 1 presents our integrative framework for cross-national comparative HRM analysis. It is integrative because it brings together different levels of factors and variables known to influence HRM policies and practices. It proposes three levels of analysis and accordingly three levels of determinants of HRM – macro, meso and micro. Table The *macro* level determinants of HRM will include society, national, international and global level factors such as national business systems (e.g., Whitley, 1992), national culture (e.g., Hofstede, 1991), different institutions (both national and international such as legislation, role of professional bodies, trading blocs such as ASEAN, the European Union), established socio-cultural traditions, dominant ILMs, different types of risks such as currency fluctuation and physical danger to life and premises, mass migration, historical developments in the HR function (e.g., Brewster, 1995; Sparrow & Hiltrop, 1997; Budhwar & Varma, 2014) and global competitive business

environment (Dowling et al., 2013). The *meso* level determinants will include industry level factors and variables (e.g., different stakeholder such as sector specific unions, legislations, technological advancements, sector specific standards, strategic alliances, bench marking of specific practices such as compensation, challenges for the HR function, see Benson & Zhu, 2011; Lazarova et al., 2014). The meso level determinants can act as intermediaries between the macro and micro level determinants of HRM. The *micro* level variables are the organizational/strategy/individual levels, which are known to influence HRM policies and practices (e.g., different organizational contingency variables such as size, age, nature, ownership of the firm, presence of the HR department, corporate strategy, nature of internal labor markets, see e.g., Jackson & Schuler, 1995).

The list of various factors and variables proposed under the three levels of determinants of HRM in our framework is not an exhaustive one. At present, we have included those factors and variables which are established in the literature and whose association with HRM can be empirically examined. Given things are in flux regarding developments in HRM in most Asian nations, it will be helpful for researchers who intend to adopt this framework to carefully identify what other context-specific factors and variables can be put under the three levels (e.g., the role of indigenous constructs such as Guanxi on HR function or consider indigenous business groups' specific philosophy to HRM such as in *keiretsus* - Japan, *chaebols* - Korea, *guanxi qiye* - Taiwan and *qiye jituan* - China). Clarify about the levels of these constructs R1.

Considering the infancy to growth stage of HRM in many Asian countries, we believe that it will be useful and practical to initially focus on examining the influence of national factors on national patterns of HRM. As such it will also be relevant given the HR challenges we later highlight are of national/regional level. In this regard, we draw on available literature for above-mentioned Asian countries for our later analysis. Similar developments have been reported (i.e.,

influence of national institutional forces on HRM) in the literature for Europe in 1990s (see Brewster, 1995; Sparrow & Hiltrop, 1994; Morley, 2004; Parry et al., 2011). Accordingly, we aim to identify the impact of the main national factors on national patterns of HRM and HR related challenges in different Asian countries. In particular, we have looked for information along the themes of: available historical account regarding the development of the HR/personnel function in a given Asian country; the key factors determining HRM practices and policies (such as labor legislation, national business systems, national culture, competition, business environment, different institutions such as unions and educational and vocational training set-up of a country, economy, etc.), the key challenges presently faced by the HR function; and accordingly the future of HRM in the region. We believe these aspects will help to better understand the specific context within which the HR function has evolved and developing, about its background, present nature, the emerging HR challenges and all this should guide to identify the direction in which it is likely to head in future. It can also help predict trends for future practice and create research avenues. Further, it should help to draw useful cross-national comparisons regarding the scenario of HRM in different Asian countries and contribute towards the convergence-divergence debate in a meaningful manner.

Investigation based on the above-proposed framework then helps to highlight the role of specific contextual forces in determining the nature of HRM. For example, the economic environment significantly influences HRM in most Asian countries, but its impact varies from country to country. For instance, in Japan the recessionary conditions of the past decade or so is undermining traditional employment practices and precipitating changes in the system (see Wolf, 2010; Ishida & Sato, 2011; Hirano, 2011). China, India and Vietnam have witnessed a boom in foreign direct investment since they liberalized their economies (though not at the same levels). However, the arrival of foreign firms in these economies have forced local firms, in pursuit of

efficiency, to rationalize their HRM practices (Beresford, 2008; Vo, 2009; Budhwar & Varma, 2011; Nankervis et al., 2013).

In the same way, the political and legal set-up of the respective countries influences HRM policies and practices in their own unique way. For example, China allows the existence of only one national union which functions strictly according to the wishes of the communist party (see Rowley & Cooke, 2010). But, in India there are hundreds of local, regional and over ten national unions, which generally function in an adversarial way and have a solid with some political party (Saini & Budhwar, 2014). Such role of unions has direct implications for the HR function. Similarly, research has revealed the unique influence of socio-culture context (for example, Islamic work principles in many Malaysian firms; Communist, Confucian and Buddhism principles in China, Taiwan, Japan and Vietnam) on HRM systems (see Budhwar & Fadzil, 2000; Beresford, 2008; Collins et al., 2012; Debroux et al., 2012; Malek et al., 2014). Further, the vocational and educational set-up of a country is directly responsible for the employable skills its graduates will have. In majority of Asian countries getting new graduates with employable skills is a major issue, despite of producing a large number of graduates every year (see Duoc & Metzger, 2007; Li, 2011; Nankervis et al., 2013). This has direct impact on the talent acquisition and management function of HR (e.g., Napier, 2005; Farndale et al. 2010; Lin 2011). In a booming economy (like that of many Asian countries) this also has serious implications on wage and salary suppression, job-hopping, and behavioral aspects such organizational commitment, intention to stay and organizational performance.

On the other hand, the mapping of historical developments about the nature of HRM provides a chronological assessment about its foundations in a given country and it also helps to make predictions about emerging trends. As an example, we summarize the developments in the HR function for the Indian context. A similar account can be drawn after an analysis and

synthesis of existing works for countries such as Japan (see Jackson & Tomioka, 2003; Ishida & Sato, 2011), China (see Tang & Ward, 2002; Rowley & Cooke, 2010; Cooke, 2012; 2014); Thailand (see Andrews & Siengthai, 2009; Siengthai, 2014), Vietnam (see Vo, 2009; Rowley & Truong, 2010; Cox, 2014), Korea (Rowley & Paik, 2008; Rowley & Bae, 2014) and other Asian countries (see Varma & Budhwar, 2014). Provision of detailed summaries (like the one presented below for India) on developments in HRM in other Asian countries is beyond the scope and purpose of this paper.

The below summary regarding the developments in the Indian HR function is developed from the analysis of the existing literature (e.g., Budhwar & Bhatnagar, 2009; Saini & Budhwar, 2014). **Provide key debates & intellectual advancement R2** The emergence of the personnel function in India is attributed to the appointment for the first time of labor welfare officers in 1920. This was supported by the earliest labor legislation in the country - the Trade Unions Act of 1926, which gave formal recognition to the workers' right to form unions. The Royal Commission of Labour 1931 recommended the appointment of labor welfare officers, and the Factories Act of 1948 made that mandatory in all factories employing 500 or more workers. Around the time when India got independence in 1947 and immediately after that a number of labor and industrial legislation were enacted which led to managing the labor legislation as an important area of activity for personnel managers. The Industrial Disputes Act 1947 formed one of the most important areas of labor legislation, which envisages a conciliation-adjudication-arbitration model of industrial disputes settlement.

In 1960s, the personnel function began to expand beyond the welfare aspect with three areas of labor welfare, industrial relations and personnel administration developing as the constituent roles for the emerging profession. In 1970s, the thrust of personnel function shifted

towards greater organizational ‘efficiency’, and by 1980s it began to use and focus on terms such as organizational development and human resource development (HRD).

In 1990s and later, HRD became the main focus of the personnel function apart from the existing focus on industrial relations, especially in larger companies. The formation of “The National HRD Network” in 1985 was a landmark in the history of HR evolution in the country. The 1990s also witnessed the elevation in the status of personnel managers to the board level; though only in professionally managed organizations (Sparrow & Budhwar, 1997). Subsequently, there has also been a massive upsurge in re-labeling the title of personnel managers to HRD or HR managers, and personnel department as HRD or HR department.

The fast growing Indian economy of the late 1990s and 2000s created a pressure on the Indian HRM function to become more creative and innovative (see Budhwar & Bhatnagar, 2009). Due to such changes the use of terms like talent management, employer branding, competency mapping, performance management, leadership development, alignment of HR strategy with business goals are now being talked about or are seriously implemented especially in leading private sector organizations, MNCs operating in India and also taught by leading business schools in the country (Budhwar & Varma, 2011). Indeed, the rapidly changing business context of India is forcing such developments.

The above summary regarding the historical developments in Indian HRM helps to put things in context and along with the other macro level components of the above-presented framework (see Figure 1) helps to better understand the unique Indian socio-economic and institutional context which has contributed to the present status and nature of the HR function. Given the economic developments predicted for India, one can expect the Indian HR function to continue to evolve and play a more strategic role in firms operating in India. There is emerging evidence that this is already happening in foreign firms (see Budhwar, 2012) and specific sectors

such as IT, software and BPO (see Malik & Rowley, 2015). Next, we present the key challenges faced by the HR function in the Asian context and propose ‘research themes’ for future investigations. This is based on the analysis of the existing literature, on-going trends and predictions for the field of HRM.

Challenges Facing HRM in Asia and Avenues for Future Research

The main challenges facing the HR function in the Asian context are represented in the below presented sub-headings. We have identified these based on a through analysis of existing literature (e.g., pursuing search on various databases by looking for words like Asia, each of the above-mentioned countries representing emerged/emerging Asia, HR challenges, future of HR, way forward, and related terms; by looking for relevant information in books like the Routledge ‘Work in Asia’ series, and other relevant publications). We also briefly indicate how each of the below mentioned proposed research theme (presented in the form of research propositions) is linked to the ‘*macro*’ level factors of our integrative framework for cross-national HRM analysis in figure 1.

Talent Acquisition, Development & Retention

The last decade or so has witnessed a clear shift of balance of power from North America and Europe to Asia. China is now considered a clear economic global leader with India not so far behind. High economic growth will generally need quality talent to make it happen and sustain it. Many Asian emerging markets (e.g., China, India, Malaysia, Thailand, Vietnam, amongst others), despite of producing a large number of graduates, struggle to meet their talent requirements. This is mainly due to the availability of poor quality talent on the one hand and strong demand for talent on the other (see Dickel & Watkins, 2008; Cooke, 2014 and Budhwar & Varma, 2011

respectively for China and India; and Nankervis et al., 2013 for both and Horwitz & Budhwar, 2015 for an overview). In addition to this, high demand for talent results in talent poaching and job-hopping, which creates a major challenge for the HR manager. This is further supplemented by the desire for talented candidates to work in MNCs on the one hand and the cross-national and global movement of talent on the other. For example, due to long persisting recessionary conditions in Japan, a number of Japanese professionals are getting jobs in Korean firms in Korea (e.g., Bebebroth & Kanai, 2011; Rowley & Bae, 2014). On the one hand this allows Korean firms to get experienced and skilled professionals, but it creates the challenge of integrating them in the main workforce and culture of the concerned firms. Linking all this to the ‘macro’ level factors influencing HRM in a national and cross-national context in our framework, we can see the significant role of national educational-vocational and training set-up in the creation of graduates who lack employable skills in many Asian countries. We can also see an active interplay of global and regional economic and competitive business environment in the creation of value of talent and the role of legal framework to allow employability of talent across national boundaries.

The existing evidence also suggests an enhanced emphasis on training for both the newly acquired and existing talent by firms operating in Asian countries. This is due to a combination of reasons. On the one hand, and building on the above point, many new recruits are not job-ready and on the other hand, due to the need to integrate the new recruits into the organizational culture, firms end up investing a lot in training. The challenge is not only in the form of dynamics of training (costs, nature of training, etc.), but also the danger of creating employable commodities and then getting them poached by competitors (see Lin 2011; Varma & Budhwar, 2014).

Vietnam presents an interesting context, where the workforce has an excess supply of non-skilled and semi-skilled labour, while there is a continuing shortage of skilled labour, making it an imperative that training is provided, either in-house or externally (see Cox, 2014).

This raises the dilemma where in-house training has to be weighed against cost-benefit concerns, external training needs to be evaluated against corporate needs and for quality. On the other hand, Singapore is an interesting case, which has seen a huge growth in the number of training consultants over the last two decades or so, yet it is not clear if they are able to support organizations appropriately (see Templer et al., 2014). While many of these training outfits and in-house training programs emphasize operational efficiencies and cost-reduction strategies, what the economy seems to really need is a different kind of skill set (e.g., innovation), given that the new economy is increasingly knowledge-based (Heracleous et al., 2009). On a different note, Thailand is facing a different, though related, problem. As technology and automation lead to restructuring of organizations and jobs, numerous individuals (especially older workers who have lower or no technology skills) are likely to be laid off or forced into retirement (see Napathron & Suchada, 2011; Siengthai, 2014). This is also valid for both China and India and other countries pursuing divestment of public sector organizations for the past couple of decades or so. Interestingly, the strict central rule in China allows the implementation of such change programs without much trouble. Where as in India, the strong trade unions along with other political pressure groups make it very difficult to allow for such a transition (see Nankervis et al., 2013; Saini & Budhwar, 2014). This creates a massive challenge for the HR function to restructure, downsize, and right size their organizations and also deal with demanding trade unions. This also has a significant impact on the performance of organizations, which is directly linked to a significant challenge for the HR function. Going back to the ‘macro’ level determinants of HRM in our framework (see Figure 1), the above presented divestment example for China and India shows how same factors, which are known to influence HRM (i.e., government policies and initiatives to pursue divestment and role of national unions) have a context-specific and unique

(direct/indirect) impact on the HR function in different settings. Considering the above developments, we present our first set of research themes.

Research Theme 1: What are the main factors contributing to the production of poor talent in many Asian countries? What can HR managers do to attract and retain talent, what should be their strategies and why?

Research Theme 2: What are the unique forces existing in respective Asian countries that dictate an emphasis on training? Examine the linkage between demands for training; training provision, retention of talent and its impact on firm performance in Asian countries?

Work-life Balance, Cronyism, and Internal Labor Markets amend the heading R2

The growth of Asian economies has given rise to an important concern – work-life balance. In rapidly growing economies, talented employees are always in demand. Due to the worth of their talent, they are generally presented with increased opportunities to earn more which creates the danger of going overboard and ignoring family and social life in the pursuit of economic success. In fact, the impact of this is already being felt in various circles. In India, increasing numbers of applicants, especially in the IT, software and the BPO sector are seeking companies that offer work-life balance (e.g., Budhwar et al., 2009), while Korean firms are proactively addressing the issue by adopting family-friendly policies, such as designating every Wednesday as a family day, and switching all lights off at 6 pm, so employees are not tempted to work late, and instead go home to be with their families (Rowley & Bae, 2014). The area of work-life balance is then rapidly becoming a major challenge for the HR function in the Asian

context where emerging evidence is highlighting lots of health, psychological and social problems being experienced by staff (see Budhwar et al., 2009; Wan, 2010).

This is further aggravated by the existence of high power distance culture in the Asian societies where subordinates struggle to say no to the increased work demands of their superiors resulting in a serious work-life-imbalance. This is also linked to the traditional hierarchical social structure of many Asian countries, which has emphasized respect for superiors; they can be elders, teachers or superiors at work (see Hofstede, 1991; 1993). As a result, managers are shown to prefer centralized decision making and practice tight control and do not like to delegate authority (e.g., Debroux et al., 2012). This many a times results in the exploitation of employees who tend not to raise their voice against ill-treatment and poor management practices (e.g., Mellahi et al., 2010; Malek et al., 2014). Such set-ups generally result in organizational ineffectiveness and inefficiencies and all this creates massive challenges for the HR function. To a great extent, the above mentioned work and organizational dynamics are deep rooted into the dominant national business systems, and complex mix of socio-cultural traditions and institutional set-up of Asian societies, which are proving to be a major challenge for HR function of different Asian economies to change. Nevertheless they still exist and significantly influence most work processes (see Varma & Budhwar, 2014). These are an integral part of the macro level factors of our integrative framework.

Further building on this, research evidence suggests that the socio-cultural and institutional set-up of Asia encourages cronyism to exist in various guises arising from different motivational bases and power dependence relations (e.g., Khatri et al., 2006). Cronyism is defined as a favoritism shown by the superior to his or her subordinate based on their relationship, rather than the latter's capability or qualification, in exchange for the latter's personal loyalty (see Khatri & Tsang, 2003). To a great extend cronyism has been responsible for

the last two economic crises in Asia and has adverse effect on the effectiveness and efficiency of HRM practices. While it is true that cronyism exists in every part of the world, it takes on special meaning in Asia, given the unique cultural realities of the region, whereby family oligarchies often control major chunks of the business world, while at the same time making deep inroads into the political and policy-making machinery of the country (e.g., Khatri & Tsang, 2003; Luo, 2008). The existing literature also shows the existence of major research programs related to HRM and performance, however, there is no research, which shows the impact of cronyism on HRM and subsequently on firm performance.

At another level, HR managers face significant challenges in their attempts to utilize ILMs in Asian organizations to improve performance. It is known that ILMs make it possible for HRM practices to be consistent with a systematic and rationalized employment system (e.g., Osterman, 1994). However, in the case of Asian economies (like many other emerging markets), ILMs are generally based on social connections, political contacts, caste, religion and economic power (see Smith et al., 2012), leading to corruption at all levels – individual-organizational and national (see Leung et al., 2008). There is emerging evidence that in with the evolution of the HR function the nature and components of the above-mentioned ILMs are being challenged and instead ILMs based on performance-based systems are being developed (e.g., Conrad, 2009; Debroux et al., 2012). Nevertheless, the ILMs of Asian economies are deep rooted in their traditional societal systems and are proving a massive challenge for the HR function to modernize them. They (ILMs) are closely linked to the macro level factors of our integrative framework. Based on the above discussion, we present our next sets of research themes.

Research Theme 3: Highlight the nature of work-life balance programs being practiced in the Asian context. How can such programs be made effective and efficient in the Asian context? What will be the challenges for HRM in this regard?

Research Theme 4: Explore the impact of cronyism on HRM efficiency and effectiveness and eventually on organizational performance in the Asian context.

Research Theme 5: Examine and highlight the emerging nature and core components of ILMs in the new economic set-up of Asian markets. How do Asian firms develop efficient ILMs to suit the modern business context in a globalized world?

Unique HR Models and Intra-Country Differences

The existing literature on HRM in Asia shows that research has been and is being conducted on a variety of topics to highlight the dominant models across different countries. These would include studies on *keiretsus* in Japan, *chaebols* in Korea, *guanxi qiye* in Taiwan, *qiye jituan* in China and Hong Kong, the traditional four pillars of management in Japan, other different aspects of Chinese management and the management models of Singapore, Chinese, Korean and Indian businesses (see Rowley & Abdul-Rahman, 2007; Budhwar & Debrah, 2009). However, in the present context, the validity of a number of such established ideal-typical management models is questionable (see Conrad, 2009; Capelli et al., 2010; Debroux et al., 2012). In the phase of such a transition, the HR function can play a significant role. For this to happen, it needs to be allowed to play a more strategic and change agent role. However, the lack

of strategic emphasis allowed for the HR function in many Asian countries continues to be a major bottleneck (see Benson & Zhu, 2011; Varma & Budhwar 2014). There is then a need to examine and highlight the applicability of established and newly emerging business models in different Asian countries, along with the role-played by the HR function during such transition. To make the analysis more meaningful, researchers should attempt to highlight the major factors that determine HRM policies and practices in the region. To a great extent this links to the changing nature of national business systems and their impact on the national patterns of HR function; is a logical link with the macro level factors of our framework.

Related to the discussion of unique HR models in Asia is the need to understand intra-country differences. While several leading scholars (e.g., Hofstede 1993) have proposed mechanisms to understand inter-country differences, others have argued that it is critical to acknowledge that there exist substantial meaningful differences within countries (see, e.g., van Hoorn, 2014). Clearly, in the case of Asian countries, this argument is of critical importance, as China and Asia continue to be among the leaders in present and projected economic growth -- at more than 6%, according to the BusinessWeek article looking ahead at 2015 (Nov 2014 – Jan 2015 issue). Given that more than half of the world's population lives in Asia, and that more than 35% live in China and India combine, it is critical that we move beyond general comparisons to understanding each country's unique mix of people, and the resultant demands that the mix makes on management and HR systems. Accordingly, we propose the below research themes.

Research Theme 6: What is the nature of the emerging (HR) management model(s) applicable to specific Asian countries. A related theme can be to examine the changes taking place in the historically dominant (HR) management models in countries in the region (e.g., Japan).

Research Theme 7: Develop an understanding about the unique socio-cultural behavioral patterns and resultant needs of individuals and organizations operating in different parts of a country. Highlight the complex demands this places on HR departments to create appropriate systems, policies, and practices, that are consistent across business groups, yet address the needs of different groups satisfactorily.

Managing Diverse Workforce

Asia presents an interesting mix of workforce demographics. For example, on the one hand, India has the youngest population in the world, whereas in countries like Taiwan and Japan the average age was 43+ years in 2011 (Chang, 2014; Debroux, 2014). Such ageing population is creating major HR challenges with issues related to medical-care, retirement benefits and increase in retirement age. Along with this, the mix of different generation of employees is creating a different type of HR challenge related to meeting aspirations of employees and creation of relevant motivational and career development plans. The information provided in popular press highlights sky-high aspirations of young generation regarding both career jumps and salary increases. The loyalty and organizational commitment of such staff is significantly different to older staff that prefers stability and job security (e.g., Peng et al., 2009). Managing such diverse expectations of the workforce is proving to be a major challenge for the HR function.

There are also serious issues related to females' participation in the workforce. For example, the growth of the BPO sector in India has for the first time forced the government to amend the labor legislation to allow females work on night shifts (Saini & Budhwar, 2014). Similarly, the females' participation in the Singaporean workforce has been steadily increasing (from 65.4% in 2001 to 75.7% in 2011). Interestingly, a large number of qualified females

(typically in late 30s) voluntarily withdraw from the workforce to raise families (see Templer, et al., 2014). But they struggle to join back the workforce once the childcare responsibilities have become less demanding. Where as in countries like Japan, Taiwan, Hong Kong, China, Malaysia and Korea, females struggle to get to middle and senior managerial positions, despite of having the required competencies (see Rowley & Yukongdi, 2008; Peng et al., 2009; Debroux et al., 2012). Such existence is also a strong reflection of the dominant socio-cultural and institutional set-up of Asian societies revealing a clear link with the macro level factors of our framework. Based on the above presentation, we present our next research theme.

Research Theme 8: What are the unique challenges experienced by HR to manage the diverse workforce in different Asian countries? And what are the complex forces, which are creating such challenges and how best to handle them?

Western Management Approaches and Theories in Asia

One outcome of the move of Western MNCs to Asian countries has been the transfer of their HR systems in their Asian operations (e.g., Dowling et al., 2013). In this regard, scholars have regularly looked at the challenge of application of Western management and organization theories in the Asian context (e.g., Paik et al., 2011; Rodrigues & Child, 2003). While Pun et al. (2000) on the basis of a comparative analysis between Anglo-American and Chinese cultures, highlight the pervasive influence of Chinese cultural heritage and collective orientation on Chinese organizational life. In order to adapt to the growing global environment, these authors suggest the need to determine changes to aspects of Chinese management culture. This is a big challenge to local organizations, as due to the deep cultural and institutional differences, even the

foreign firms operating in China find it hard to implement their headquarters' HRM practices in their Chinese subsidiaries (also see Kidd et al., 2001). Arguably, this is changing as a study by Bjorkman and Lu (1999) reveal the successful implementation of global standardized HRM practices in foreign firms operating in the Chinese context. Similarly, Budhwar's (2012) investigation also highlights the existence of a similar phenomenon in foreign firms operating in India. Such results indicate that perhaps certain level of standardization of HRM systems is taking place around the globe with local adaptations. Also, there are indications regarding the existence of a hybrid approach to people management in the Asian context (e.g., Zhu et al., 2007). This creates an interesting dilemma for the HR manager when it comes to choosing which approach to adopt to develop their HRM systems. In order to explore and understand the emerging scene, more research is need in this regard.

On the other hand, highlighting the lack of applicability of the western management approaches and theories in the Asian context, there are now regular calls to identify and develop context-specific constructs (see Tung & Aychan, 2008; Varma & Budhwar, 2014). In this regard, a number of China related research has been conducted over the past few years and outlets like *Management and Organization Review* and *Asia Pacific Journal of Management* have been very helpful (see for example Leung, 2012). There is emerging evidence along the same lines from India as well (see Capelli et al., 2010; Khatri et al., 2014) where the prevalence of unique indigenous management approaches and constructs are being highlighted. Such developments are encouraging and exciting and certainly a meaningful way forward (i.e., identify and highlight the country/Asia specific management/HR approaches and constructs). Indigenous constructs and approaches have a logical link with the national factors (e.g. national culture) highlighted in our framework. Based on such developments, we present our next set of research themes.

Research Theme 9: Highlight the main factors contributing to the successful implementation or otherwise of western approaches to HRM in the Asian context.

Research Theme 10: Identify, highlight and present robust country/Asia specific HR approaches and constructs. Examine the impact of the same on organizational performance.

Dated Legal Systems and Performance

One of the issues faced by MNCs when they operate in other countries is the need to develop and implement practices and policies that are in consonance with local labor and related laws (Dowling et al., 2013). In the case of MNCs operating in Asia, this takes on special significance, as many Asian countries have been slow to update their legal systems. As a case in point, India has numerous labor laws (over 60 at the national level and over 150 at the state level) that often put a stranglehold on the economy and businesses alike (see Saini & Budhwar, 2014). It is not surprising that India ranks 134 out of 189 countries on the World Bank's 'Ease of Doing Business', 2014. A similar scenario exists in many other Asian economies (see Siengthai et al., 2010; Benson & Zhu, 2011). The myriad of (dated) legislation and their poor implementation have links with poor governance, corruption and subsequently on organizational and national performance. Given that the HRM scene is changing in Asia, it is critical that the relevant legislations are updated so they can be more effective and allow organizations to operate within the legal umbrella. The national legal framework of a country is central to our macro level factors in our framework. Accordingly, we present our next research theme.

Research Theme 11: Examine and highlight the impact of dated labor legislation or organizational and national (in)effectiveness. Identify the core obstacles in the updating of labor legislation in Asian countries and what needs to be done to bring such changes.

HRM in the Informal Sector

A significant majority of the work in most Asian countries exists in the informal sector. For example, in India, out of a total workforce of approximately 400 mn, only 9% operates in the formal sector (i.e., for which there is a formal work contract, see Saini & Budhwar, 2014). There is a scarcity of research regarding how workers are managed in the informal sector in different Asian countries and their impact on national productivity and outputs. Given that large populations of Asian nations are ‘employed’ in the informal sector (see Benson & Zhu, 2011), it is critical that research is undertaken to better understand the HRM systems in the informal sector, so that we may learn from them. One of the issues often raised about the informal sector is the possibility of exploitation of those employed in this sector – yet, given that a significant majority of the workforce is provided employment by this sector, it is critical to acknowledge the role played by the informal sector in the economic growth of nations. The existence of the informal work sector in Asian nations is then an outcome of their national business and legal systems of a given country (Whitley, 1992); a link with the macro level factors of our network. Accordingly, we present our next research theme.

Research Theme 12: Examine and highlight the nature and pattern of HRM systems in the informal sector of Asian countries and their impact on performance at different levels (individual, organizational and national).

Strategic Nature of HRM

In majority of the Asian nations, the HR function (especially in local and national firms and in small to medium size firms) is still playing a reactive role and in many cases there is no HR department in organizations or representation of HR at the board level (e.g., Varma & Budhwar, 2014). However, as these economies continue to economically grow and become more competitive, it is critical that nature of their HR function also evolves and become more strategic. This recognition and empowerment is a major challenge and frustration for the HR function, especially when it has to rely on other actors for this to happen (e.g., thinking of key decision makers, which is linked to specific mindsets of managers of a give country, see e.g., Hofstede, 1993) apart from their own efficiency. We can see this happening in some Asian nations. For example, as countries like Taiwan have moved from being primarily agrarian economies to labor-intensive, followed by technology and service-based, to knowledge and capital intensive economies (Chang, 2014), the role of HR has also evolved (Lee et al., 2010). Indeed, in response to increasing globalization and the resultant competition, Asian firms have begun to recognize the significant positive impact of HR systems on organizational performance and productivity. While there are empirical studies emerging from many Asian nations documenting the impact of Strategic HR (see evidence from various volumes in the ‘Working in Asia’ series referred above), the evolving role needs to be examined further, so that organizations can better create systems and policies and practices that are appropriate to their local context.

Research Theme 13: Examine the evolving strategic role of HRM in Asian firms, and the resultant impact on HR systems, policies, and practices and subsequently on organizational performance.

Conclusion

Convergence-Divergence of HRM in Asia

In the past, researchers have attempted to examine the convergence-divergence thesis in the Asian context (e.g., Rowley, 1998; Rowley and Benson, 2002; Warner, 1998; 2002). However, they have used the constructs of convergence-divergence in a loose sense and based on similarity in trends. Brewster et al. (2015) call this ‘directional convergence’. In order to conduct a robust analysis of the convergence-divergence thesis, we need data, which is robust, and is consistently measuring the same phenomenon over a long period of time. Only then we can be in a position to talk about ‘final convergence’. It is not easy to get this kind of data. One of the few examples of such a dataset is the one created by the Cranet surveys over the past three decades or so (see Parry et al., 2011 for details) involving a large number of countries (initially few and now have over 30 nations participating in it). In the case of Asia, we do not have anything like this. However, based on the above analysis about the scenario of HRM in Asia we can talk about directional convergence for which we have available information.

To avoid repetition of our above presentation, we summarize the key messages emerging here. For us the unit of analysis is country and broad HRM systems emerging in different countries. Our above conducted analysis also allows us to look at the factors contributing towards convergence-divergence, the HR challenges facing HR in the Asian countries (are they same, different or unique) and the emerging future focus of the HR (are they similar or different). Based on the macro level components of our framework presented in Figure 1 (i.e., national and international factors influencing HRM across Asian nations) we can see directional convergence in the form of same factors strongly determining both the nature of HRM and the challenges facing the HR function in the Asian context. We can also see similar trends in the evolution of

the HR function in different countries and movement towards formalizing of HR departments in increasing number of organizations.

From the MNCs' perspective, the implementation of global standardization of HRM practices and policies (with local adjustments) taking place in the Asian context is also an indication of soft convergence. We also have emerging evidence that some of the country-specific HRM systems (e.g., the core pillars of Japanese management systems) are changing towards the global 'best practice' model, i.e., 'performance based systems'. To a great extent a combination of forces related to competition, fight for talent, realization the need for change by organizations and decision makers and the evidence from the success of the 'best practice' model is contributing towards directional convergence in the Asian context.

However, considering the heterogeneity (such as population, geography, economies, economic development phase, labor markets, socio-cultural, legal and political set-up, and HRM systems) in the region and context specific nature of HRM, it will not be sensible to talk about significant or 'hard or final convergence' taking place in Asia. Also, we do not have available data to conduct such an analysis. Given an increased emphasis on developing indigenous/ context specific and unique management constructs in Asia and their proven link with organizational performance, we can expect more and more clear examples of crossvergence HRM to emerge from the Asian context.

To sum-up, Asian economies have lately made a significant contribution to the world economy. With the growing business interest in the region, both academics and practitioners are interested in finding out about the kind of HRM systems appropriate for the region. The challenges facing HRM in Asia are clearly complex and daunting. Majority of these challenges have emerged due to the changes in the macro (economic) environment. Clearly, there is some indication that HRM is undergoing transformation in the region but it is unclear what the

outcome of this transformation would be. Possibly, a hybrid system (based on a mixture of both traditional Asian characteristics and Western rationalized system) would emerge. However, it is important that any HRM system that emerges in the region should be context based. In this regard, we presented an integrative framework for analyzing the context specific nature of Asian HRM and presented a number of research themes to guide researchers to investigate issues that can further help to improve both relevant theory and practice. In order to conduct robust research analysis, it will be critical to utilize context relevant measures and robust methodologies.

Researchers need to stop conducting investigations with established limitations and weaknesses in methodologies (e.g., cross-sectional analysis). Whether HRM in Asia in future will converge or diverge will depend largely on the dominance of the forces contributing to either.

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