
Read Online Interpretation Liberal A Coordination And Knowledge

When people should go to the ebook stores, search foundation by shop, shelf by shelf, it is really problematic. This is why we give the ebook compilations in this website. It will unconditionally ease you to look guide **Interpretation Liberal A Coordination And Knowledge** as you such as.

By searching the title, publisher, or authors of guide you in fact want, you can discover them rapidly. In the house, workplace, or perhaps in your method can be all best area within net connections. If you goal to download and install the Interpretation Liberal A Coordination And Knowledge, it is extremely easy then, since currently we extend the associate to purchase and create bargains to download and install Interpretation Liberal A Coordination And Knowledge as a result simple!

KEY=LIBERAL - KENDAL DOMINGUEZ

Knowledge and Coordination

A Liberal Interpretation

OUP USA In Knowledge and Coordination, Daniel B. Klein reexamines the elements of economic liberalism. He interprets Hayek's notion of spontaneous order from the aestheticized perspective of a Smithian spectator and addresses issues economists have had surrounding the notion of coordination by distinguishing the ideas of Hayek, Ronald Coase, and Michael Polanyi from the mutual coordination of Thomas Schelling and game theory.

The Business of Liberty

Freedom and Information in Ethics, Politics, and Law

Oxford University Press What makes freedom valuable to us? Through an interdisciplinary lens, this book gives an original account of the relationship between freedom and knowledge and offers new perspectives on debates surrounding privacy, corporate culture, consumer protection, freedom of speech and more.

Allegory and Political Economy

A Reply to Gavin Kennedy

Gavin Kennedy has written a review of Daniel B. Klein, Knowledge and Coordination: A Liberal Interpretation (Oxford University Press, 2012; softback 2013), to appear in the Adam Smith Review (vol. 8). This is a reply that will be published alongside Kennedy's review. In the book, Klein elaborates and affirms the allegorical nature of important tropes in political economy, including the price system as communication, cooperation throughout the economic system, market error and correction, and policy error and correction. Kennedy is unenthusiastic about elaborating and highlighting allegory. Here Klein asks whether Kennedy is really ready to reject allegory.

Epistemic Liberalism

A Defence

Routledge In the wake of what has come to be called the 'cultural turn', it is often asked how the state should respond to the different and sometimes conflicting justice claims made by its citizens and what, ultimately, is the purpose of justice in culturally diverse societies. Building upon the work of a diversity of theorists, this book demonstrates that there is a distinct 'epistemic' tradition of liberalism that can be used to critique contemporary responses to cultural diversity and their underlying principles of justice. It critically examines multicultural, nationalist and liberal egalitarian approaches and argues that an epistemic account of liberalism, that emphasises social complexity rather than cultural diversity or homogeneity, is the most appropriate response to the question of justice in modern culturally diverse societies. Epistemic Liberalism will be of interest to students and scholars of contemporary political theory and philosophy, liberal political theory and the politics of culture and identity.

Varieties of Capitalism

The Institutional Foundations of Comparative Advantage

OUP Oxford What are the most fundamental differences among the political economies of the developed world? How do national institutional differences condition economic performance, public policy, and social well-being? Will they survive the pressures for convergence generated by globalization and technological change? These have long been central questions in comparative political economy. This book provides a new and coherent set of answers to them. Building on the new economics of organization, the authors develop an important new theory about which differences among national political economies are most significant for economic policy and performance. Drawing on a distinction between 'liberal' and 'coordinated' market economies, they argue that there is more than one path to economic success. Nations need not converge to a single Anglo-American model. They develop a new theory of 'comparative institutional advantage' that transforms our understanding of international trade, offers new explanations for the response of firms and nations to the challenges of globalization, and provides a new theory of national interest to explain the conduct of nations in international relations. The analysis brings the firm back into the centre of comparative political economy. It provides new perspectives on economic and social policy-making that illuminate the role of business in the development of the welfare state and the dilemmas facing those who make economic policy in the contemporary world. Emphasizing the 'institutional complementarities' that link labour relations, corporate finance, and national legal systems, the authors bring interdisciplinary perspectives to bear on issues of strategic management, economic performance, and institutional change. This pathbreaking work sets new agendas in the study of comparative political economy. As such, it will be of value to academics and graduate students in economics, business, and political science, as well as to many others with interests in international relations, social policy-making, and the law.

Liberalism, Constitutionalism, and Democracy

Oxford University Press on Demand In his ground-breaking book, the leading political philosopher Russell Hardin develops a new theory of liberal constitutional democracy. Arguing against the standard consensus theories, the author shows how social co-ordination on limited, sociological mutual advantage lies at the heart of liberal constitutionalism when it works to produce stable government. The book argues that liberalism, constitutionalism, and democracy are co-ordination theories. They work only in societies in which co-ordination of the important power groups for mutual advantage is feasible. It then goes on to examine and interpret the US constitution as motivated centrally by the concern with creating a government to enable commerce. In addition, the book addresses the nature of the problems that the newly democratic, newly market-oriented states face. The analysis of constitutionalism is based on its workability, not on its intrinsic, normative, or universal appeals. Hardin argues, similarly, there are harsh limits on the possibilities of democracy. In general, democracy works only on the margins of great issues. Indeed, it is inherently a device for regulating marginal political conflicts.

The Property-Owning Democracy

Freedom and Capitalism in the Twenty-First Century

Taylor & Francis The ideas of 'predistribution' and the property-owning democracy have recently emerged as the central features of the progressive social liberal response to the problems of poverty, unemployment, economic insecurity, burgeoning socio-economic inequality, and economic instability, none of which the more familiar institutions of welfare state capitalism seem able effectively to solve. These social liberal proposals for institutional reform have, however, been rejected by 'neo-classical' liberals who have attempted to modernize and revitalize the traditional classical liberal case for a set of 'market democratic' laissez-faire institutions. This book makes a fresh attempt to demarcate an area of common ground between the positions occupied by classical and social liberals by identifying a set of institutional arrangements to which both can agree, while at the same time recognizing that there will be many important issues about which liberal (and non-liberal) political and social thinkers will continue strongly to disagree. Drawing on ideas and arguments identifiable within a particular branch of the left-libertarian tradition, the book develops market democratic interpretations of the ideas of predistribution and the property-owning democracy, and presents a powerful case for an institutional reform which constitutes a genuinely progressive alternative to more familiar social democratic institutions. By identifying progressive redistributive institutions as essential conditions both for the effective protection of 'market freedom' and for the maximization of the substantive opportunities of the least advantaged members of society, the book shows how these institutions may be justified on grounds which both classical and social liberals may reasonably be expected to endorse.

Liberal Institutions, Economic Constitutional Rights, and the Role of Organizations

The Liberal Arts Education

A Popular Myth : Educational and Philosophical Essays

Building Knowledge in Higher Education

Enhancing Teaching and Learning with Legitimation Code Theory

Routledge From pressures to become economically efficient to calls to act as an agent of progressive social change, higher education is facing a series of challenges. There is an urgent need for a rigorous and sophisticated research base to support the informed development of practices. Yet studies of educational practices in higher education remain theoretically underdeveloped and segmented by discipline and country. *Building Knowledge in Higher Education* illustrates how Legitimation Code Theory is bringing research together from across the disciplinary map and enabling practical change in a rigorously theorized way. The volume addresses both students and educators. Part I explores ways of supporting student achievement from STEM to the arts, from introductory courses to doctoral training, and from using new digital media to reflective writing. Part II focuses on academic staff development in higher education, reaching from curriculum design to pedagogic practices. All chapters focus on issues of contemporary relevance to higher education, showing how Legitimation Code Theory enables these issues to be understood and practices improved. *Building Knowledge in Higher Education* brings together internationally renowned scholars in higher education studies, academic development, academic literacies, and sociology, with some of the brightest new researchers. The volume significantly extends understandings of teaching and learning in changing higher education contexts and so contributes to educational research and practice. It will be essential reading not only to scholars and students in these fields but also to scholars and educators in higher education more generally.

Ideas and Politics in Social Science Research

Oxford University Press Writing about ideas, John Maynard Keynes noted that they are "more powerful than is commonly understood. Indeed the world is ruled by little else." One would expect, therefore, that political science--a discipline that focuses specifically on the nature of power--would have a healthy respect for the role of ideas. However, for a variety of reasons--not least of which is the influence of rational choice theory, which presumes that individuals are self-maximizing rational actors--this is not the case, and the literature on the topic is fairly thin. As the stellar cast of contributors to this volume show, ideas are in fact powerful shapers of political and social life. In *Ideas and Politics in Social Science Research*, Daniel B?land and Robert Henry Cox have gathered leading scholars from a variety of subdisciplines in political science and sociology to provide a general overview of the theoretical, empirical, and methodological issues raised by social science research on ideas and politics. Throughout, they hone in on three central questions. What is the theoretical basis for studying ideas in politics? What are the best methods? What sort of empirical puzzles can be solved by examining ideas and related phenomena such as discourse, policy paradigms, and framing processes? In sum, this is a state-of-the-art academic work on both the role of ideas in politics and the analytical utility that derives from studying them.

Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology

Including A Symposium on Carl Menger at the Centenary of His Death

Emerald Group Publishing Volume 39B includes a symposium marking the centenary of Carl Menger's death in 1921. The symposium, edited by Reinhard Schumacher and Scott Scheall, features contributions from Sandra J. Peart, Günther Chaloupek, Erwin Dekker, and Sandye Gloria. The Volume also features general-research essays from Marina Uzunova and Alexander Linsbichler.

Integration in the Christian Liberal Arts College

Liberalism against Liberalism

Theoretical Analysis of the Works of Ludwig von Mises and Gary Becker

Routledge The defence of the market and economic freedom have been the main objectives of the investigations by liberal thinkers such as Milton Friedman, Gary Becker, F Hayek and L Von Mises. Bearing in mind that the first two economists are the maximum exponents of the Chicago School and the last two of the Austrian School, it is often concluded that the theories of both schools are similar. This book demonstrates that in reality, there is no convergence or complementariness to be found between both schools of thought. The anthropological categories, contributed by Mises, allow us to understand all human phenomena from the view of the man who acts. In this view, economics is part of a philosophical system whose core is the creative capacity of people. Becker's work, on the other hand, is concentrated on the generalization of the homo economicus as the basis for explaining all human behaviour. He generalizes the maximizing principle to explain all human reality, and extends the scope of the application of a so-called scientific and technical view of the world. In this key volume, an important read for those in the fields of economic theory and political economy, Javier Aranzadi argues, in essence, that the tradition of Hayek and Mises encourages a humanistic liberalism, whereas the Chicago School proposes only a technical humanism.

Interpreting the Internet

Feminist and Queer Counterpublics in Latin America

Univ of California Press Every user knows the importance of the "@" symbol in internet communication. Though the symbol barely existed in Latin America before the emergence of email, Spanish-speaking feminist activists immediately claimed it to replace the awkward "o/a" used to indicate both genders in written text, discovering an answer to the challenge of symbolic inclusion embedded in the internet. In repurposing the symbol, they changed its meaning. In *Interpreting the Internet*, Elisabeth Jay Friedman provides the first in-depth exploration of how Latin American feminist and queer activists have interpreted the internet to support their counterpublics. Aided by a global network of women and men dedicated to establishing an accessible internet, activists have developed identities, constructed communities, and honed strategies for social change. And by translating the internet into their own vernacular, they have also transformed the technology. This book will be of interest to scholars and students in feminist and gender studies, Latin American studies, media studies, political science, as well as anyone curious about the ways in which the internet shapes our lives.

Post-Liberal Statebuilding in Central Asia

Imaginaries, Discourses and Practices of Social Ordering

Policy Press EPDF and EPUB available Open Access under CC-BY-NC-ND licence. Drawing on decolonial perspectives on peace, statehood and development, this illuminating book examines post-liberal statebuilding in Central Asia. It argues that, despite its emancipatory appearance, post-liberal statebuilding is best understood as a set of social ordering mechanisms that lead to new forms of exclusion, marginalization and violence. Using ethnographic fieldwork in Southern Kyrgyzstan, the volume offers a detailed examination of community security and peacebuilding discourses and practices. Through its analysis, the book highlights the problem with assumptions about liberal democracy, modern statehood and capitalist development as the standard template for post-conflict countries, which is widespread and rarely reflected upon.

Explorations in Austrian Economics

Emerald Group Publishing Features papers presented at the inaugural Wirth Institute Conference on the Austrian School of Economics. This work explores issues in economic policy, applied economics, and pure theory from a variety of perspectives.

Hayek's Political Theory, Epistemology, and Economics

Routledge Hayek thought that all economic behavior (and by implication other human behavior) is based on fallible interpretations of what information is important and of its implications for the future. This epistemological idea animated not only his heterodox economic thought, but his ideal of the rule of law; his road-to-serfdom thesis; and his critique of the notion of social justice. However, the epistemological idea is a protean one that Hayek did not always handle carefully. This volume presents one of the most sophisticated critical reflections on Hayek ever assembled between two covers. This book was originally published as a special issue of *Critical Review*.

Knowledge and Institutions

Springer This open access book bridges the disciplinary boundaries within the social sciences to explore the role of social institutions in shaping geographical contexts, and in creating new knowledge. It includes theorizations as well as original empirical case studies on the emergence, maintenance and change of institutions as well as on their constraining and enabling effects on innovation, entrepreneurship, art and cultural heritage, often at regional scales across Europe and North America. Rooted in the disciplines of management and organization studies, sociology, geography, political science, and economics the contributors all take comprehensive approaches to carve out the specific contextuality of institutions as well as their impact on societal outcomes. Not only does this book offer detailed insights into current debates in institutional theory, it also provides background for scholars, students, and professionals at the intersection between regional development, policy-making, and regulation.

The Adam Smith Review Volume 8

Routledge Adam Smith's contribution to economics is well-recognised, but in recent years scholars have been exploring anew the multidisciplinary nature of his works. The Adam Smith Review is a refereed annual review that provides a unique forum for interdisciplinary debate on all aspects of Adam Smith's works, his place in history, and the significance of his writings to the modern world. It is aimed at facilitating debate between scholars working across the humanities and social sciences, thus emulating the reach of the Enlightenment world which Smith helped to shape. The eighth volume of the series contains contributions from a multidisciplinary range of specialists, including Fonna Forman, Ryan Patrick Hanley, Dionysis Drosos, Matti Norri, Adelino Zanini, Cesare Cozzo, Estrella Trincado, Michaël Biziou, Carsten Herrmann-Pillath, Henrique Schnieder, The Right Honorable Gordon Brown, Gavin Kennedy, Iain McLean, Vernon Smith, Alan Lopez, John Thrasher, Tom Martin, Brian Glenney, Şule Özler, Paul A. Gabrinetti, Craig Smith, Michelle A. Schwarze, Edwin van de Haar, Farhad Rassekh, Lauren Brubaker, Gordon Graham and Eric Schliesser. Themes of the volume include: Translating Smith's *Theory of Moral Sentiments* Smith and China Adam Smith in Kirkcaldy

The Knowledge We Have Lost in Information

The History of Information in Modern Economics

Oxford University Press Information is a central concept in economics, and The Knowledge We Have Lost in Information explores its treatment in modern economics. The study of information, far from offering enlightenment, resulted in all matter of confusion for economists and the public. Philip Mirowski and Edward Nik-Khah argue that the conventional wisdom suggesting "economic rationality" was the core of modern economics is incomplete. In this trenchant investigation, they demonstrate that the history of modern microeconomics is better organized as a history of the treatment of information. The book begins with a brief primer on information, and then shows how economists have responded over time to successive developments on the concept of information in the natural sciences. Mirowski and Nik-Khah detail various intellectual battles that were fought to define, analyze, and employ information in economics. As these debates developed, economists progressively moved away from pure agent conscious self-awareness as a non-negotiable desideratum of economic models toward a focus on markets and their design as information processors. This has led to a number of policies, foremost among them: auction design of resources like the electromagnetic spectrum crucial to modern communications. The Knowledge We Have Lost in Information provides insight into the interface between disputes within the economics discipline and the increasing role of information in contemporary society. Mirowski and Nik-Khah examine how this intersection contributed to the dominance of neoliberal approaches to economics, politics, and other realms.

A Philosophical Look at Keynes and Hayek

Semiotic Paths to Complexity

Cambridge Scholars Publishing This book examines the constructive crossing between philosophy, semiotics, and economics. The complexity of current socioeconomic policy problems demands revision of our conceptual outlooks and recognition of the importance of fresh insights into Keynes and Hayek in the context of capitalism and globalization, contributing to unprecedented social, political, and environmental challenges. Their contributions to economic theory, policy making and philosophical foundations are reconsidered here using the semiotic approach of Charles S. Peirce. The book provides accessible discussions on the role of semiotics in social sciences. Approaching philosophical problems using a semiotic approach requires overcoming and redefining preconceived ideas and conceptualizations of such problems. Throughout this work, the combination of Charles Peirce's philosophical background with Keynes's and Hayek's contributions, as influential economic thinkers, permits a multifaceted dialogue, creating new conceptual, theoretical and methodological frameworks, preparing the reader for relevant real-world debates. This text serves to renew the bond between philosophy, semiotics, and economics and to rethink the paths to complexity.

Neo-Liberal Ideology

Edinburgh University Press An original account of neo-liberalism's intellectual foundations, development and conceptual configuration as an ideology. Newly available in paperback.

Necro Citizenship

Death, Eroticism, and the Public Sphere in the Nineteenth-Century United States

Duke University Press DIV Argues that the category of death was a central part of the concept of citizenship in the nineteenth-century U.S., and that the particular form of that construction functioned to naturalize white males as ideal citizens./div

DHEW Publication No. (OE).

Classifications and Standard Terminology for Local and State School Systems, 1974

Statistics of Land-grant Colleges and Universities

Evolutionary Governance Theory

An Introduction

Springer Science & Business Media This short books offers the reader a remarkable new perspective on the way markets, laws and societies evolve together. It can be of use to anyone interested in development, market and public sector reform, public administration, politics & law. Based on a wide variety of case studies on three continents and a variety of conceptual sources, the authors develop a theory that clarifies the nature and functioning of dependencies that mark governance evolutions. This in turn delineates in an entirely new manner the spaces open for policy experiment. As such, it offers a new mapping of the middle ground between libertarianism and social engineering. Theoretically, the approach draws on a wide array of sources: institutional & development economics, systems theories, post-structuralism, actor- network theories, planning theory and legal studies.

Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology (Part A, B & C)

Emerald Group Publishing A collection of refereed articles on topics in economic methodology and the history of economics, including Austrian economic methodology and Wesley Mitchell.

A Research Annual

Emerald Group Publishing Includes refereed articles on topics in economic methodology and the history of economics, including Austrian economic methodology and Wesley Mitchell. This collection covers such topics as Adam Smith, John Kenneth Galbraith, Friedrich Nietzsche, Joseph Schumpeter, Janos Kornai, the Chicago School, French econometrics, and financial economics.

Liberal Education in a Knowledge Society

Open Court Publishing An essay by Carl Bereiter, followed by comments on his work by other writers and Bereiter's response to these writers.

The New Natural Resource

Knowledge Development, Society and Economics

Routledge Increasingly in the public discourse there are references to the knowledge economy, knowledge society, knowledge workers and knowledge organisations. The argument is that knowledge is becoming the main economic resource, replacing the natural resources that drove the industrial revolution. The new knowledge economy is driven by knowledge development, innovation and highly skilled employees. Increasing investment in higher education and in universities is in line with this strategy and understanding. In an earlier book, *Creating Collaborative Advantage* edited with Richard Ennals, Professor Hans Christian Garmann Johnsen argued that it is knowledge that links social and economic processes. He believes that what is missing in the current discussion on innovation is a conceptualisation of exactly what knowledge is. In *The New Natural Resource*, he digs deeper into what it is and how it develops and subsequently leads to widespread change. The author argues that knowledge is inherently a social phenomenon. That is why social processes are closely linked to economic development, and why this relationship becomes even more apparent in the new knowledge economy. Knowledge is not an objective entity, established once and for all. Knowledge development is interrelated with values, norms, perceptions and interpretations. We need to know what the mechanisms are by which knowledge becomes legitimate, true and relevant.

Contemporary Knowledge Engineering and Cognition

First Joint Workshop, Kaiserslautern, Germany, February 21-22,1991. Proceedings

Springer Science & Business Media This book has its source in the question of whether any knowledge engineering tools can be applied or analyzed in cognition research and what insights and methods of cognitive science might be relevant for knowledge engineers. It presents the proceedings of a workshop organized by the Special Interest Groups Cognition and Knowledge Engineering of the German Society for Informatics, held in February 1992 in Kaiserslautern. The book is structured into three parts. The first part contrasts work in knowledge engineering with approaches from the side of the "soft sciences". The second part deals with case-based approaches in expert systems. Cognition research and the cognitive adequacy of expert systems are discussed in the third part. Contributions from Canada, England, France, Switzerland, and the USA demonstrate how knowledge engineering and cognitive science are woven together internationally.

Working Knowledge

How Organizations Manage What They Know

Harvard Business Press This influential book establishes the enduring vocabulary and concepts in the burgeoning field of knowledge management. It serves as the hands-on resource of choice for companies that recognize knowledge as the only sustainable source of competitive advantage going forward. Drawing from their work with more than thirty knowledge-rich firms, Davenport and Prusak--experienced consultants with a track record of success--examine how all types of companies can effectively understand, analyze, measure, and manage their intellectual assets, turning corporate wisdom into market value. They categorize knowledge work into four sequential activities--accessing, generating, embedding, and transferring--and look at the key skills, techniques, and processes of each. While they present a practical approach to cataloging and storing knowledge so that employees can easily leverage it throughout the firm, the authors caution readers on the limits of communications and information technology in managing intellectual capital.

The SAGE Handbook of Political Science

SAGE The SAGE Handbook of Political Science presents a major retrospective and prospective overview of the discipline. Comprising three volumes of contributions from expert authors from around the world, the handbook aims to frame, assess and synthesize research in the field, helping to define and identify its current and future developments. It does so from a truly global and cross-area perspective Chapters cover a broad range of aspects, from providing a general introduction to exploring important subfields within the discipline. Each chapter is designed to provide a state-of-the-art and comprehensive overview of the topic by incorporating cross-cutting global, interdisciplinary, and, where this applies, gender perspectives. The Handbook is arranged over seven core thematic sections: Part 1: Political Theory Part 2: Methods Part 3: Political Sociology Part 4: Comparative Politics Part 5: Public Policies and Administration Part 6: International Relations Part 7: Major Challenges for Politics and Political Science in the 21st Century

Democracy and Public Management Reform

Building the Republican State

Oxford University Press on Demand Building the Republican State is an insightful analysis of the new state and the new public management that is emerging in the twenty-first century. It presents the historical stages that led to the modern state, identifies a crisis of the nation-state and its origins in a fiscal crisis and in globalization, and situates public management in the last phase - the social-liberal and republican state. To understand such stages the author develops the theory of republicanrights, as a fourth type of citizenship right, after the civil, the political, and the social rights. The book contains an original model of reform, in which the roles of the state, the forms of ownership, the types of public administration, and the organizational-institutions indicated in each situation are put together. Additionally, the book discusses the political theories behind the reform, and its political implications. Throughout the book, the author underlines the complementary roles of markets and the state, and the importance of building state capacity to assure administrativeefficiency, always having in count the 'democratic constraint', i.e., the prevalence of the political over the economic realm. This is essential reading both for those studying political theory and government reform, as well as for anyone interested in state politics and globalization.

Factor Analysis

An Applied Approach

Psychology Press First published in 1993. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

State-Firm Coordination and Upgrading

Reaching the Efficiency Frontier in Skill-, Capital-, and Knowledge-Intensive Industries in Spain and South Korea

Oxford University Press Since the 1980s, Spain and South Korea have experienced dramatic economic transformations. Through a comparative study, this book shifts our perspective on the political economy of economic transformation and shows how upgrading was underpinned by state-firm coordination, allowing both nations to pursue different strategies.

Institutional Learning and Knowledge Transfer Across Epistemic Communities

New Tools of Global Governance

Springer Science & Business Media Over the past several decades, as the pace of globalization has accelerated, operational issues of international coordination have often been overlooked. For example, the global financial crisis that began in 2007 is attributed, in part, to a lack of regulatory oversight. As a result, supranational organizations, such as the G-20, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund, have prioritized strengthening of the international financial architecture and providing opportunities for dialogue on national policies, international co-operation, and international financial institutions. Prevailing characteristics of the global economic systems, such as the increasing power of financial institutions, changes in the structure of global production, decline in the authority of nation-states over their national economy, and creation of global institutional setting, e.g., global governance have created the conditions for a naturally evolving process towards enabling national epistemic communities to create institutions that comply with global rules and regulations can control crises. In this context, transfer of technical knowledge from the larger organizations and its global epistemic communities to member communities is becoming a policy tool to “convince” participants in the international system to have similar ideas about which rules will govern their mutual participation. In the realm of finance and banking regulation, the primary focus is on transfer of specialized and procedural knowledge in technical domains (such as accounting procedures, payment systems, and corporate governance principles), thereby promoting institutional learning at national and local levels. In this volume, the authors provide in-depth analysis of initiatives to demonstrate how this type of knowledge generated at the international organization level, is codified into global standards, and disseminated to members, particularly in the developing world, where the legal and regulatory infrastructure is often lacking. They argue that despite the challenges, when a country intends to join the global system, its institutions and economic structures need to move toward the global norms. In so doing, they shed new light on the dynamics of knowledge transfer, financial regulation, economic development, with particular respect to supporting global standards and avoiding future crises.

Populism and Liberal Democracy

A Comparative and Theoretical Analysis

Oxford University Press Populism and Liberal Democracy is the first book to offer a comprehensive theory about populism during both its emergence and consolidation phases in three geographical regions: Europe, Latin America and the United States. Based on the detailed comparison of all significant cases of populist governments (including Argentina, Greece, Peru, Italy, Venezuela, Ecuador, Hungary, and the U.S.) and two cases of populist failure (Spain and Brazil), each of the book's seven chapters addresses a specific question: What is populism? How to distinguish populists from non-populists? What causes populism? How and where does populism thrive? How do populists govern? Who is the populist voter? How does populism endanger democracy? If rising populism is a threat to liberal democratic politics, as this book clearly shows, it is only by answering the questions it posits that populism may be resisted successfully.