The Encyclopedia of Governance

The following information about the Encyclopedia of Governance has been collected from the publisher’s website offering online editions of a large number of encyclopedias. (See http://www.sage-ereference.com).

Some basic facts:

Publisher: Sage Publications, Inc
Editor: Mark Bevir
Pub Date: December 2006
Pages: 1,232 pp. in two volumes
ISBN: 9781412905794
Price: $325.00
Number of entries: 576
Number of authors: 246

The Encyclopedia of Governance is published both in a two-volume book edition and on a website available via Internet (see URL below). Accessing the online edition requires some form of subscription. Normally, university libraries have the necessary subscription, which makes the online edition available to everyone with access to the library.

If you access the internet via your university network you may be able to reach Sage’s online edition of the Encyclopedia of Governance at the following URL: http://www.sage-ereference.com/governance/.

Why use the Encyclopedia of Governance as an example for our project?

There are, of course, many encyclopedias that might serve as a model for our project. (You can find several such encyclopedias on Sage’s e-reference website.) The features of the Encyclopedia of Governance that seem especially attractive and that we should consider in our project are its suitable (limited) volume, its descriptive style, and its layout (both the printed and the online versions).

Contents of this overview of the Encyclopedia of Governance

The following features of the Encyclopedia of Governance will be focused below:

1. The publisher’s presentation of the book
2. Copy of two entries in the printed version of the book to show lay-out, etc.
3. Some screenshots showing the layout of the online version of the encyclopedia
4. Appendix: A list of the total number of entries (with links to the online version where you can read the actual text).
1. The publisher’s presentation of the book

The Encyclopedia of Governance

Source: http://www.sagepub.com/refbooksProdDesc.nav?prodId=Book226852

Awards:

Library Journal Best Reference 2006

Description:

The language of governance extends to patterns of rule found throughout our daily lives. Governance also provides us with a language with which to remake our world. We might ask how to make markets, networks, international organizations, corporations, and other associations democratically accountable. We might also ask what values we want to uphold in our practices of governance. It is important for us to address these questions because, by doing so, we make the future.

The Encyclopedia of Governance provides a one-stop point of reference for the diverse and complex topics surrounding governance for the period between the collapse of the post-war consensus and the rise of neoliberal regimes in the 1970s. This comprehensive resource concentrates primarily on topics related to the changing nature and role of the state in recent times and the ways in which these roles have been conceptualized in the areas of Political Science, Public Administration, Political Economy, and Sociology.

Key Features:

- Presents a determinedly global scope through approximately 550 entries written by international contributors that explicitly address global, regional, and transnational topics; cover theories and concepts that are debated globally; highlight similarities and differences around the world; and offer examples from diverse regions and countries
- Examines the changes in the state associated with the transfer of powers, rights, and functions to organizations within civil society as well as the rise of new types of regional and international linkages and problems
- Explores how the state has become both increasingly dependent on organizations in civil society and increasingly constrained by international linkages
- Avoids the jargon that characterizes most writing in the field and translates this language into a more familiar and commonsense vocabulary so as to make it intelligible to a wider audience
- Offers comprehensive coverage of topics including policy analysis, public sector management, sociological theory, economic governance, democratic theory, security, and global governance

The Encyclopedia of Governance offers new insights into the global community of which we are all part, making it a must-have resource for any academic library.
2. Copy of two entries in the printed version of the book to show lay-out, etc.

The entry “Keynesianism” represents a medium sized (Category 2) entry in our Barents Encyclopedia context. It is also the first entry under the letter “K”. Note that the author’s name is stated at the end of the article, as are “pointers” to other related topics and some suggestions for “Further readings and references”.

**KEYNESIANISM**

Keynesianism is an economic theory based on the works of the Cambridge economist John Maynard Keynes (1883–1946) that argues state intervention in a market economy is both desirable and necessary to avoid destabilizing levels of social unrest and high unemployment. Constructed in response to the economic and political difficulties of the 1920s and 1930s, Keynesianism reached the height of its influence during the post–World War II period, accompanying the emergence of social democracy in many Western capitalist nations. During the 1970s, however, Keynesian economic theory was largely discredited following its apparent inability to account for rising levels of unemployment, inflation, and economic stagnation. Since the 1980s, Keynesianism has been superseded by neotraditionalism as the dominant economic policy framework for the capitalist West.

**The "Keynesian Revolution"**

The main body of Keynes’s economic thought was developed during the interwar period in response to the perceived shortcomings of the classical economic theory that had held sway in Britain throughout the nineteenth century. This advocated a laissez faire style of economic management on the grounds that an unregulated free market would automatically tend toward an equilibrium state providing an optimal allocation of resources. As such, classical economics maintained that any rise in unemployment or decline in economic activity would ultimately prove to be self-rectifying through a corresponding reduction in wages.

Although Keynes accepted many of the tenets of classical economics, its central departure was to argue that economic theory needed to move beyond abstract propositions, and needed to account for the social forces and conditions in which a market economy operated. On this basis, Keynes argued that the mechanism of the free market would not of itself produce a state of full employment because the social factors determining the level of wages (primarily believed to be the increased organization of the trade union movement) would ensure that the price of labor did not adjust in a smooth, rapid, and automatic fashion. Instead, wage rigidity in a period of recession would exacerbate unemployment, compound the decline in consumption, and create industrial strife. As a result, an unregulated free market economy would tend toward an equilibrium state with an unnecessarily high level of unemployment and would therefore produce conditions that were incompatible with the goals of social harmony and political stability.

For Keynes, the central task was to discover a form of economic management that would preserve the centrality of the market while saving it from its own unpalatable consequences. In 1936, Keynes published his *General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money*, set within the context of a deep depression and the persistence of mass unemployment. Keynes
believed the key cause of this was an insufficient level of “aggregate demand” for goods and services. Because the only means by which an unregulated free market economy could recover from a recession was through a process of falling wages, and because this offered no prior means of raising the level of aggregate demand, Keynes argued that active government intervention was now required to secure this objective.

The primary means by which Keynes envisaged that this would be achieved was through the use of a countercyclical fiscal policy. In the event of a recession, governments would be expected to use cuts in taxation and higher levels of public expenditure (including public works programs if necessary) to boost the level of aggregate demand and to thereby stimulate economic activity. In a contrary fashion, these policies were to be reversed should the economy start to expand too rapidly, with the use of higher taxation and cuts in public spending to constrain any inflationary tendencies.

**Keynesianism in Practice**

Keynesianism thus advocated a system of active macroeconomic management to regulate the market economy. The underlying aim was to manipulate the level of aggregate demand to raise or lower the rate of economic activity with a view to maintaining social and political stability. In practice, Keynesian ideas gained initial credence during the 1930s as many governments turned to increasing levels of state intervention in an attempt to surmount the difficulties of the depression. The full impact of Keynesianism, however, was only felt after World War II. By 1945, classical economics had fallen into disrepute as a result of the prewar slump, and huge social changes had raised public expectations of greater state intervention. Although the precise interpretation of Keynesian theory varied from country to country, these conditions nonetheless conferred a theoretical legitimacy on a range of social democratic practices, including a mixed economy, fiscal deficits, and economic planning.

The postwar dominance of Keynesian economics was further enhanced during the 1950s by the emergence of the greatest economic boom in the history of global capitalism. As the boom collapsed during the 1970s, however, the mantle of Keynesianism began to disintegrate. Most notably, critics argued that Keynesian demand management was now responsible for simultaneously high levels of unemployment and inflation accompanied with economic stagnation, a phenomenon known as stagflation.

These difficulties were effectively presented by emerging New Right theorists in the United States and Britain as being the inevitable consequence of excessive state intervention. This was believed to have unjustifiably raised public expectations about what the state could reasonably be thought to achieve, to have undermined the ability of the government to rule effectively, and to have impeded the efficient operation of the free market. By the 1980s, Keynesian ideas had been superseded as the dominant economic discourse in Western capitalist societies by the revival of neoclassical principles for economic management. Accompanying this, Western governments now turned to monetarism and to an increasingly laissez-faire style of economic management in an attempt to address their growing economic difficulties. Although the effects of monetarism have been mixed in practice, and although the most recent variant of neoliberal economic management based on inflation targeting by an independent central bank allows for more active policy measures to help regulate the economy, Keynesian ideas have yet to rediscover the resonance they once enjoyed.

—Steven Kettell

**See also** Business Cycle; Functionalism; Monetarism; Political Business Cycle; Regulatory State; Social Democracy; Unemployment

**Further Readings and References**


Here is another example of an entry in the *Encyclopedia of Governance* corresponding to a short (Category 1) entry in the context of the Barents Encyclopedia.

**Further Readings and References**


---Mark Berit

**Kyoto Protocol**

The Kyoto Information and Communications Technologies Protocol was adopted in 1997 by the member countries of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. The Protocol commits the signatory countries to mandatory targets for emissions of greenhouse gases. Although there are six main greenhouse gases—carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrogen fluoride, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride—one is by far the most significant carbon dioxide. Before the Protocol could be valid, it had to be ratified by at least fifty-five nations, and these nations had to be responsible for at least fifty-five percent of all greenhouse gas emissions. These conditions were met when Russia ratified the treaty. The Protocol thus came into force on February 16, 2005.

The Protocol includes an overall target for developed nations to reduce their 1990 emission levels by at least five percent by 2012. Actual emission targets vary from nation to nation. The fifteen European Union countries, Switzerland, and most central and eastern European states must make an eight percent reduction. Canada, Hungary, Japan, and Poland must make a six percent reduction. New Zealand, Russia, and the Ukraine are to maintain their current levels. Other countries can actually increase their emissions—Norway by one percent and Iceland by ten percent. Some developed countries have refused to sign the Kyoto Protocol, notably Australia and the United States.

---Mark Berit

**Further Readings and References**


3. Some screenshots showing the layout of the online version of the encyclopedia

The following shows the entry “Democratization” as it appears in the online version of the Encyclopedia of Governance. Source: http://www.sage-ereference.com/governance/Article_n129.html.

Note that there are no hyperlinks in the text itself. Links to related topics are instead collected in the left frame, as are links to other topics of relevance for “democratization”.

Democratization has established itself as perhaps the most normatively persuasive and contested concept in current political discourse. Both as a process and a concept, democratization draws on a long history. The intellectual origins of the concept of democracy stretch back to Athenian ideals of city governance and Roman republicanism. During the 1700s, the notion that sovereignty lay with the people, which emerged from Athens and Rome, became coupled with the modern ideologies of the Enlightenment, especially liberalism and socialism. The emergence of modern nation-states and capitalist social relations created the conditions under which ideals of citizenship, governmental accountability, and civil society established themselves as the common sense of Europe and later America. Democratization, then, might be most readily understood as a concept that encapsulates the expansion of a set of related political ideas with different intellectual antecedents that gained public prominence during the emergence of capitalist modernity.

Relatively, democratization is also a process in which various social groups have made claims on the state through protests, riots, strikes, and lobbies. The discourse of democracy had infused many struggles against monarchical absolutism, working class struggles, and the suffragette movement.

Out of this complex intellectual and political history has emerged a commonly accepted and simple formula that is closely associated with democratization: universal franchise, or “one person, one vote.” Other aspects of democratization include the rise of a multiparty constitution, rights of expression and assembly, and mandated periodic elections.

But democratization is not just a story of political change in “the West”; rather, it has become a key reference point in understanding political change throughout the world. Some of the most prominent questions discussed in global politics today rely on the purchase of democratization as a concept; for example, how globalization might be regulated, whether countries have achieved democratic consolidation, or whether democratization enhances the prospects for peace. In essence, democratization contains at its core two distinct but closely related aspects: a process by which political life changes, and a normative view
Searching for specific entries in the online version of the *Encyclopedia of Governance* is facilitated through the *Reader’s Guide*, where entries have been grouped under a limited number of themes (see for example “Environmental Governance”, where you have immediate access to the 11 entries under this category).

### Browse:

**Reader’s Guide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reader’s Guide</th>
<th>Entries A–Z</th>
<th>Index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

This list is provided to assist readers in locating entries on related topics. Some entry titles appear in more than one category.

- Capitalism (28)
- Citizenship (28)
- Cultures (18)
- Decision Making (30)
- Democratic Theory (25)
- Development (24)
- Economic Governance (31)

#### Environmental Governance (11)

- Evaluation of Governance (12)
- Global Governance (27)
- Good Governance (28)
- Government (24)
- Information Governance (19)
- Institutionalism (27)
- International Organization (21)
- Interpretive Theory (20)
- Local Governance (16)
- Market (28)
- Organization Theory (31)
- Political Process (29)
- Policy Analysis (20)
- Public Administration (25)
- Public–Sector Management (30)
- Rational Choice Theory (30)
- Regionalism (45)
- Security (22)
- Society (31)
- Sociology of Governance (31)
- Theories of Governance (20)
- Trade (18)

- Climate Change
- Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
- Ecosystemic Approach
- Endangered Species Protection
- Environmental Governance
- Global Warming
- Kyoto Protocol
- Natural Resource Management
- Precautionary Principle
- Sustainability
- Sustainable Development

Note that you should be able to open the link to the online edition of the Encyclopedia of Governance and read the text under each entry by clicking on the entry name while pressing the Ctrl-button on your keyboard.

- Accountability
- Action Research
- Adhocracy
- Adversarial Legalism
- Advocacy Networks
- African Governance
- Agency
- AIDS
- American Governance
- Anarchy
- Andean Community, Andean Pact
- Antiglobalization
- Arab Integration
- Arms Control
- Asian Financial Crisis
- Asian Governance
- Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
- Association
- Association of Governments
- Association of Southeast Asian Nations
- Audit
- Australasian Governance
- Authoritarianism
- Authority
- Autopoiesis
- Baltic State Cooperation
- Bear Market
- Benchmarking
- Border Theory
- Bottom-Up Approach
- Bounded Rationality
- Bretton Woods
- Brokerage
- Budgetary Autonomy
- Bull Market
- Bureaucracy
- Bureau Shaping
- Bureaucratic Politics
- Business Cycle
- Cairns Group
- Capacity Building
- Capitalism
- Capital Market Integration
- Caribbean Community
- Caribbean Governance
- Center-Local Relations
- Chiang Mai Agreement
- Citizen-Centric Government
- Citizen Participation
- Citizenship
- City-Region
- Civic Capacity
- Civic Engagement
- Civic Republicanism
- Civic Virtue
- Civil Rights
- Civil Service
- Civil Society
- Clientelism
- Climate Change
- Clinical Governance
- Closed Regionalism
- Coalition
- Coercion
- Collaborative Governance
- Collaborative Planning
- Collaborative Problem Solving
- Collective Action
- Collective Wage Bargaining
- Coiliation
- Commission on Global Governance
- Common but Differentiated Responsibilities
- Common Good
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- Commonwealth of Independent States
- Communication
- Communicative Action
- Communicative Rationality
- Communism
- Communitarianism
- Community Association
- Community Organizing
- Competition Policy
- Competition State
- Competitiveness
- Complexity
- Compliance Cost
- Confederatism
- Confidence-Building Measure
- Conflict Mediation
- Confucian Governance
- Consensus Democracy
- Consent
- Consociationalism
- Constitutionalization
- Consumption
- Contract Enforcement
- Contracting Out
- Convergence and Divergence
- Cooperation
- Cooptation
- Coordinated Market Economy
- Coordination
- Core Executive
- Corporate Codes of Conduct
- Corporate Governance
- Corporatism
- Corruption
- Corruption Perceptions Index
- Cosmopolitanism
- Cost-Benefit Analysis
- Council for Mutual Economic Assistance
- Councils of Governments
- Crisis Management
- Critical Policy Analysis
- Critical Theory
- Culture Governance
- Customs Union
- Cyberspace
- Data Protection
- Decentered Theory
- Decentralization
- Decision Making
- Deinstitutionalization
- Deliberative Democracy
- Democratic Deficit
- Democratic Theory
- Democratization
- Department
- Dependency
- Deregulation
- Derivative
- Deterrence
- Development Assistance Committee
- Development Theory
- Devolution
- Dialogic Public Policy
- Differentiated Polity
- Dilemma
- Dirigisme