

Chapter 1 : The rise and rise of meritocracy in SearchWorks catalog

Has been Member of Parliament for Havant since , and has held a number of government and opposition front bench positions, currently as Shadow Secretary of State for Education and Skills. He is a Visiting Fellow at Nuffield College, University of Oxford, and the author of numerous pamphlets and.

He quickly established himself in Parliament, becoming a Whip , a Cabinet Office Minister, and then Paymaster General in his first term when that role was split between the Cabinet Office and HM Treasury as a policy co-ordination role. He carved out a reputation as an expert on pensions and benefits. Since leaving the DWP post, he has been recruited as an external consultant by the actuaries Punter Southall. In August , after ruling out running for leader owing to a lack of support, commentators speculated that he was gunning for the post Shadow Chancellor of the Exchequer position and would cut a deal with either David Davis or David Cameron. Willetts, a centrist moderniser, went to ground following the announcement of the Davis tax plan since it was widely speculated that he disagreed with the seemingly uncosted and widely derided [7] tax plan and found it impossible to defend. Davis then lost the candidacy race to Cameron. On 19 May , Willetts made a controversial speech on grammar schools in which he defended the existing Conservative Party policy of not reintroducing grammar schools. The speech received a mixed reception. The analysis was applauded by The Guardian and The Times. On 2 July , Cameron reshuffled Willetts down to the junior of the two departments: He went on to say that "One of the things that happened over that period was that the entirely admirable transformation of opportunities for women meant that with a lot of the expansion of education in the s, 70s and 80s, the first beneficiaries were the daughters of middle-class families who had previously been excluded from educational opportunities", he said. It is delicate territory because it is not a bad thing that women had these opportunities, but it widened the gap in household incomes because you suddenly had two-earner couples, both of whom were well-educated, compared with often workless households where nobody was educated". TheyWorkForYou additionally records that, amongst other things, Willetts was strongly in favour of the Iraq War , strongly in favour of an investigation into it, moderately against equal gay rights, and very strongly for replacing Trident. On February 9th , the University of Leicester announced they had elected David Willetts as successor to Bruce Grocott to become their new chancellor. He was a founding signatory in of the Henry Jackson Society principles, advocating a proactive approach to the spread of liberal democracy across the world, including when necessary by military intervention. It sets the Tories the task not of changing humanity but of designing institutions and arrangements that encourage our natural reciprocal altruism. The couple have one daughter, born , and one son, born He was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council of the United Kingdom in , giving him the honorific title " The Right Honourable " and after ennoblement the post nominal letters "PC" for life. He was awarded a life peerage in , allowing him to sit in the House of Lords. He sits with the Conservative Party benches.

Chapter 2 : The rise and rise of meritocracy - JH Libraries

The future of meritocracy: David Willetts. Chapter notes. Bibliography. Notes on Contributors. Index. A team of commentators consider diverse topics such as family.

The Labour Party as crucible: Meritocracy in the civil service, A tract for the times: We sat down at the table of privilege and complained about the food: The chequered career of a cryptic concept: Looking back on Meritocracy: Relevance to modern Britain. A brief profile of the new British establishment: Face, race and place: Merit and ethnic minorities: The unmaking of the English working class: Ship of state in peril: The moral economy of meritocracy: Japan at the meritocracy frontier: Takehiko Kariya and Ronald Dore. Meritocracy fifty years later: What do we mean by talent?: Resolving the conflict between family and meritocracy: Meritocracy and popular legitimacy: The new assets agenda: Andrew Gamble and Rajiv Prabhakar. New Labour and the withering away of the working class?: A delay on the road to meritocracy: Putting social contribution back into merit: Ladder of opportunity or engine of inequality?: The future of meritocracy: A team of commentators consider diverse topics such as family and meritocracy, meritocracy and ethnic minorities, and what is meant by talent Contains commentaries by a selection of researchers, activists and politicians, from Asa Briggs to David Willetts, on the origin, meaning and future of meritocracy Demonstrates that Michael Young, who wrote *The Rise of the Meritocracy*, was right to question the viability of political systems trying to organise themselves around the idea of meritocracy Essential reading for everyone interested in where we are going, and the future of New Labour itself Series.

Chapter 3 : Download [PDF] The Rise Of The Meritocracy Free Online | New Books in Politics

Contains commentaries by a selection of researchers, activists and politicians, from Asa Briggs to David Willetts, on the origin, meaning and future of meritocracy Demonstrates that Michael Young, who wrote The Rise of the Meritocracy, was right to question the viability of political systems trying to organise themselves around the idea of.

These criticisms stand, but they repeat a common misunderstanding of the neo-liberal project as merely removing the state call it the laissez-faire fallacy , rather than reorientating the state in a particular way to benefit certain sections and classes of society. The government is obviously complicit in promoting such tropes, which reinforce its narrative of supporting the grassroots and entrepreneurs and civil society and volunteers and champagne and candy for everyone. Hence their frankly playgroup standards of messaging. The Big Society is yellow and smiley-face! The Big Government is red and angry-sad-face! But we now learn that the government has settled on a rather interventionist approach to all the lovely knowledge we are tasked to produce. At the other end of the spectrum there are decisions that ultimately must be for Ministers, albeit informed by external advice; these include the overall size of the funding for science and research and its distribution between the Research Councils, the National Academies and Higher Education research funding. In addition, every Government will have some key national strategic priorities such as addressing the challenges of an ageing population, energy supply or climate change. The research base has an important role to play in addressing such priorities and the Research Councils, with the support of independent advice, have proposed research programmes to tackle them. It is also appropriate for Ministers to ask Research Councils to consider how best they can contribute to these priorities, without crowding out other areas of their missions. But it is for the Research Councils to decide on the specific projects and people to fund within these priorities, free from Ministerial interference. Similarly, Ministers have a legitimate role in decisions that involve long term and large scale commitments of national significance. The overall mood is civil-service vague, but elements of the language are importantly precise. At least one major part of the process of research is thus circumscribed in advance. Telling the state that its basic approach is misguided falls outside the relevant scope conditions. A doubled mechanism of control: How much funding can be organised according to the national priorities? Are there any priorities or agenda items which might not be suitable for the recruitment of academic excellence? I think we should be told. The pattern seems to resolve itself into an assault on two fronts. This is not surprising given the contours of contemporary Cameroonism. As Richard Seymour so succinctly argues , the superficially new Conservatism of progress and meritocracy covers just barely a rather older agenda. Moreover, following Ted Honderich , the blueprint for education mirrors the well-trodden path of Toryism as an organised political project over the centuries. Yes, talk of the cuts as ideologically-motivated have their tactical place, but in one sense they give our governors too much credit. The unifying thread is the malleable defence and extension of power and privilege. Most offensively, they assume or imply that academics would not study matters of importance in the absence of the party in power letting them know, for example, that climate change is worth looking into. No, we require a degree of massaging to draw us out of our dusty seclusion. But more than that, they should reinforce resistance within the academy. While we continue to wait for more detail on how exactly the fallout of the new regime will be mitigated, the fundamental relations are being reconstituted under the umbrella of need. If academic independence is still to mean anything, we might have to start paying a bit more attention to how we might build the public university.

Chapter 4 : The Rise and Rise of Meritocracy : Geoff Dench :

This book offers a variety of calendrierdelascience.comng on a conference held to mark the half-centenary of MichaelYoung's Institute of Community Studies, it containscommentaries by a selection of academics, journalists andpoliticians, from Asa Briggs to David Willetts, on the origin,meaning and future of meritocracy.

Central Government Policies Back cover copy It is now fifty years since Michael Young wrote *The Rise of the Meritocracy* -- a sociological fantasy set in the twenty-first century and portraying a sinister, highly stratified society organised around intelligence testing and educational selection. After some difficulty getting published, it was an immediate success and became very widely read. But it does not seem to have had the influence that Michael most wanted for it, over Labour Party thinking. The story was intended to help turn Labour away from meritocracy, by reminding it of the importance of communitarian values. Curiously, though, half a century later we have a Labour Government declaring the promotion of meritocracy as one of its primary objectives. So what is going on? This book offers a variety of opinions. The Labour Party as crucible: Meritocracy in the civil service, A tract for the times: We sat down at the table of privilege and complained about the food: The chequered career of a cryptic concept: Looking back on Meritocracy: Relevance to modern Britain. A brief profile of the new British establishment: Face, race and place: Merit and ethnic minorities: The unmaking of the English working class: Ship of state in peril: The moral economy of meritocracy: Japan at the meritocracy frontier: Takehiko Kariya and Ronald Dore. Meritocracy fifty years later: What do we mean by talent?: Resolving the conflict between family and meritocracy: Meritocracy and popular legitimacy: The new assets agenda: Andrew Gamble and Rajiv Prabhakar. New Labour and the withering away of the working class?: A delay on the road to meritocracy: Putting social contribution back into merit: Ladder of opportunity or engine of inequality?: The future of meritocracy: He has written a number of books on ethnic relations and on family relationships, and edited several collections.

Chapter 5 : David Willetts - Wikipedia

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Includes bibliographical references and index. The Labour Party as crucible: Meritocracy in the civil service, A tract for the times: We sat down at the table of privilege and complained about the food: The chequered career of a cryptic concept: Looking back on Meritocracy: Relevance to modern Britain. A brief profile of the new British establishment: Face, race and place: Merit and ethnic minorities: The unmaking of the English working class: Ship of state in peril: The moral economy of meritocracy: Japan at the meritocracy frontier: Takehiko Kariya and Ronald Dore. Meritocracy fifty years later: What do we mean by talent?: Resolving the conflict between family and meritocracy: Meritocracy and popular legitimacy: The new assets agenda: Andrew Gamble and Rajiv Prabhakar. New Labour and the withering away of the working class?: A delay on the road to meritocracy: Putting social contribution back into merit: Ladder of opportunity or engine of inequality?: The future of meritocracy: In this title, a team of commentators consider diverse topics such as family and meritocracy, meritocracy and ethnic minorities, and what is meant by talent. It contains commentaries by a selection of researchers, activists and politicians, from Asa Briggs to David Willetts, on the origin, meaning and future of meritocracy. It demonstrates that Michael Young, who wrote "The Rise of the Meritocracy", was right to question the viability of political systems trying to organise themselves around the idea of meritocracy. It is an essential reading for everyone interested in where we are going, and the future of New Labour itself. Nielsen Book Data Supplemental links.

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Michael Young has christened the oligarchy of the future Meritocracy. Indeed, the word is now part of the English language. It would appear that the formula: $IQ+Effort=Merit$ may well constitute the basic belief of the ruling class in the twenty-first century.

Chapter 8 : Table of contents for The rise and rise of meritocracy

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Chapter 9 : The Rise and Rise of Meritocracy by Geoff Dench

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