The Mitterrand Experiment: Continuity and Change in Modern France

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France - France - Continuity and change: The political history of 18th-century France can be conceptualized in terms of the double heritage and the problems it entailed. This contrasted starkly with England, where new agricultural techniques as well as major changes in the control of land—convertible husbandry (a progressive form of land use that did away with the wasteful fallowing of land every two or three years) and the enclosure movement (which made possible the consolidation of small parcels of land into large farms fenced off from use by the rest of the community)—were beginning to cause an agricultural revolution. In France there was no significant enclosure movement, despite enabling legislation that allowed the division of some common lands in 1767.

Find many great new & used options and get the best deals for Europe and the International Order: The Mitterrand Experiment: Continuity and Change in Modern France (1987, Paperback) at the best online prices at eBay! Free delivery for many products! The Mitterrand Experiment takes a sober, detailed look at the successes and failures of Mitterrand's Socialist government in France. In a cohesive and penetrating set of essays by leading international experts in the field, the book analyzes a broad range of topics including: the macroeconomic policies of the Left; the politics of the private sector; the Left and the media; and the position of Left intellectuals.
In common with most industrialised countries, France has undertaken an ambitious programme of education reform over the last fifteen years. This book uses key extracts from contemporary writing to examine exactly how and why that process has happened, focusing on all stages of the education system. Sections cover the main characteristics of school reform in France, its aims and objectives, a discussion of the desirability of and politics surrounding the reform process, and explorations of classroom practice, the changing role of parents, standards in schools, and the curriculum. Because of its political economy of the Mitterrand years was rich in drama, being marked by a series of shifts from a dirigiste to a neo-liberal mode of governance.1 The 1981-1982 dreams of a rupture avec le... In his second term, Mitterrand’s electoral pledge of ni privatization ni nationalization proved untenable, whilst the redistributive concerns of the RMI and the ISF (impôt de solidarité sur la fortune) were overtaken by the imperatives of international competitiveness and European integration.