

The meritocracy myth

Rowman & Littlefield - The meritocracy myth : McNamee, Stephen J., 1950



Description: -

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- The meritocracy myth

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Does it mean the number of hours expended in the effort to achieve a goal? It makes individuals think their ability and effort will determine where they ultimately end up in society.

Viewpoint: The Myth of Meritocracy

Alumni had long believed that their sons had a birthright to follow them to Yale; now prospective students would gain admission based on achievement rather than breeding.

The Myth of Meritocracy

One possible advantage of a nonmeritocratic society is that at any point in time there are, for whatever combination of reasons, at least some of those at the top of the system who are less capable and competent than at least some of those at the bottom. Simply put, these trends are running in opposite directions: the economy is not producing as many high-powered jobs as the society is producing highly qualified people to fill them Collins 1979, Livingstone 1998.

The Myth of Meritocracy

University of North Carolina at Wilmington According to the ideology of the American Dream, America is the land of limitless opportunity in which individuals can go as far as their own merit takes them. If you want political influence, whether as a person or a corporation, having the wealth needed to make big campaign contributions—to individuals or groups—and to hire top-drawer lobbyists makes a world of difference. Inheritance provides numerous cumulative nonmerit advantages that are available in varying degrees to all those born into at least some relative advantage, excluding only those at the very bottom of the system.

The Meritocracy Myth by Stephen J. McNamee

The same is true in life. Oxbridge has upped its intake from state schools, but the proportion remains below 70 per cent, and many beneficiaries are upper-middle-class people who attended state school, such as Toby. I remember very little about it now, except being a little annoyed with it.

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