

Cahiers pour l'histoire du CNRS 6

Auteur(s) : CNRS

basic research, the lifework of the policy was the maximization of economic growth. This was the only way to ensure that the country had a future that did not depend on the whims of the international market. The government's role in this process was to provide incentives for the private sector to invest in the economy. It also sought to regulate the market to prevent monopolies from forming, and to ensure that workers and consumers were protected from exploitation. In addition, it sought to promote industrialization and diversification of the economy through state-owned enterprises and foreign investment. In this way, the country could create a more stable and diversified economy that was less vulnerable to external shocks.

Point of view: the CNES was the CNSD's point of view as it was the main political party in power during the period. The CNSD's policies were based on the principles of democracy, social justice, and economic development. The CNSD believed that the best way to achieve these goals was through a mixed economy, where both private and public sectors played a role. The CNSD also emphasized the importance of education, health care, and infrastructure development for the welfare of the population. The CNSD's policies were aimed at creating a more equal society, where everyone had access to basic necessities and opportunities for personal growth. The CNSD's policies were also based on the principles of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, which were important for the country's foreign policy.

One of the cornerstones of the CNSD's policies was the 1970s reform package, which included measures such as the nationalization of key industries, the expansion of state-owned enterprises, and the introduction of a mixed economy. The CNSD also sought to develop the country's infrastructure, particularly in the areas of transportation, energy, and telecommunications. The CNSD's policies were also aimed at promoting industrialization and diversification of the economy, through state-owned enterprises and foreign investment. The CNSD's policies were also based on the principles of democracy, social justice, and economic development. The CNSD believed that the best way to achieve these goals was through a mixed economy, where both private and public sectors played a role. The CNSD also emphasized the importance of education, health care, and infrastructure development for the welfare of the population. The CNSD's policies were aimed at creating a more equal society, where everyone had access to basic necessities and opportunities for personal growth. The CNSD's policies were also based on the principles of non-alignment and peaceful coexistence, which were important for the country's foreign policy.

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