E D U C A T I O N A N D S T A T E F O R M A T I O N I N I T A L Y

Donatella Palomba

Introduction

In many respects, the evolution of the Italian education system since the Unity of Italy (1861) can be investigated according to an interpretation that is not too far from the one usually adopted in international literature about education and state formation. At a deeper level, however, failing to take adequately into account the distinctive features of Italy’s socio-political situation might prevent an understanding of the process itself.

This chapter is intended to make the following point: from its origin in 1861 to very recent years, the Italian State has constantly suffered from a lack of legitimation and full sovereignty, which has strongly affected all its political events and has had a particular influence on the raising of national awareness and the possible role of education therein. Although the reasons for this phenomenon have not always been the same during the time span considered, the full acknowledgement of the legitimacy and sovereignty of the Italian State has been limited for a much longer time (and more severely) than is emphasised, especially in the literature on Italy’s education system.

This has brought about a somehow paradoxical situation, marked by a long-standing national feeling on the one hand (suffice it to remember Dante’s invetive in the Comedy or Petrarch’s Canzone all’Italia in the fourteenth century), and a relatively delayed and troubled process of state formation on the other hand, with sovereignty being continuously challenged and apparently never fully achieved. In turn, this has negatively affected the development of a sense of belonging to the new nation state – the weakness of this sense of belonging having often been denounced from the Unity of Italy up until today.

In order to understand the roots of this situation, issues of international policy and international balances need to be considered in the first instance. Upon the unification of Italy, these balances were seriously challenged by the deterioration in the relations with the Pope and the Vatican State. Later on, they played a key role for different reasons, both early in the twentieth century and after the Second World War, to an extent that has probably not been investigated enough yet, especially in terms of education.

During the period from the Unity of Italy to the Second World War, the legitimacy of the Italian State was first challenged by the Pope not recognising the State itself, with all the implications this had both domestically and internationally in the relations with
The Birth of the Italian Kingdom and the Casil Law

At the time of the Italian kingdom's formation, the concept of a unified Italy was a reality. The kingdom's establishment, also known as the Casil Law, was a significant step in the unification of Italy. The law was enacted on November 1, 1861, by the Kingdom of Sardinia, which became the Kingdom of Italy. This law was a result of the efforts of the Italian Risorgimento movement, which sought to unify Italy.

The law was significant because it provided for a unified national government and a national parliament. It also established a national army and a national court system. The law was a response to the growing dissatisfaction with the existing Italian states and their lack of unity.

The law was passed by the Kingdom of Sardinia, which at the time was the dominant power in Italy. The law was a result of the efforts of the Italian Risorgimento movement, which sought to unify Italy.

The law was significant because it provided for a unified national government and a national parliament. It also established a national army and a national court system. The law was a response to the growing dissatisfaction with the existing Italian states and their lack of unity.

The law was passed by the Kingdom of Sardinia, which at the time was the dominant power in Italy. The law was a result of the efforts of the Italian Risorgimento movement, which sought to unify Italy.

The law was significant because it provided for a unified national government and a national parliament. It also established a national army and a national court system. The law was a response to the growing dissatisfaction with the existing Italian states and their lack of unity.

The law was passed by the Kingdom of Sardinia, which at the time was the dominant power in Italy. The law was a result of the efforts of the Italian Risorgimento movement, which sought to unify Italy.
Education laws were the first to have to fulfill such conditions. So did the Papal States, where universal jurisdiction and temporal powers were held by the Pope. In the second period, the Papal States were replaced by the Italian Kingdom of the Two Sicilies. The law, comprising 300 articles, was formally approved by the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies in 1873. The law was not fully implemented in all parts of the country. It was not until after the foundation of the Kingdom of Italy in 1861 that the law was enforced in all regions. The law was not directly applied in the Kingdom of Sardinia, which had its own educational system. The law was the result of the efforts of many intellectuals and educators. It was not without controversy, and its implementation faced many challenges, such as the lack of funds and the resistance of some regions. However, it marked a significant step forward in the development of education in Italy.
Education and Skill Formation in Asia
The Education and Training System

Education and training are not only important for personal development but also for economic growth. A well-educated workforce can lead to increased productivity and innovation. However, education and training systems vary significantly across countries and sectors.

The Importance of Education

Education is a fundamental right and a key to personal development. It provides individuals with the knowledge and skills necessary to participate in society and contribute to economic growth. Education also helps to reduce inequalities and promotes social inclusion.

The Education System

The education system varies widely. In some countries, education is compulsory, while in others, it is optional. The duration of education also varies, with some countries offering primary education up to the age of 14, while others extend it to 18 or beyond.

The Role of the State

The state plays a crucial role in the education system. It is responsible for ensuring that education is accessible and affordable to all citizens. The state also sets the curriculum and oversees the implementation of education policies.

The Role of the Community

The community also plays an important role in education. Local communities can provide resources and support to schools, and parents can be involved in their children's education.

The Importance of Research

Research is essential for improving the quality of education. It helps to identify best practices and areas for improvement, and it can lead to innovations in teaching methods and curricula.

The Future of Education

The future of education is uncertain, but it is clear that it will continue to evolve. Emerging technologies, such as artificial intelligence and virtual reality, are likely to play a significant role in the future of education.

In conclusion, education and training are crucial for personal and economic development. Governments and communities must work together to ensure that education is accessible and effective for all.

202 Philippines
After the Second World War

The passing of protection in the United States saw a new era in education. The GI Bill of Rights, passed in 1944, provided tuition assistance for veterans, leading to a significant increase in college enrollment and diversity of students. This period saw the establishment of the National Merit Scholarship Corporation, which began in 1950, further promoting educational opportunities for young people.

The Pastas Reformation

The reformation in education was marked by a shift towards more student-centered learning and the integration of technology in the classroom. The 1960s saw the rise of the anti-war movement and civil rights activism, which influenced educational policies and practices. The passage of the Civil Rights Act in 1964 and the subsequent Brown v. Board of Education decision in 1954 led to desegregation efforts in schools. The 1965 Voting Rights Act expanded on these efforts by ensuring that African Americans had equal access to voting.

In the 1970s, the focus shifted towards improving the quality of education and addressing issues such as poverty and inequality. The Federal Government began to invest more in educational programs, leading to the establishment of the Education for All Handicapped Children Act in 1975. This legislation mandated that all children with disabilities receive a free and appropriate education in the least restrictive environment.

The educational landscape continued to evolve, with the advent of technology and the internet changing the way students learned. The 21st century has seen a trend towards personalized learning and the incorporation of technology in the classroom, including the use of online courses and digital textbooks.

In conclusion, the evolution of education has been influenced by a variety of factors, including social, political, and economic changes. As we move forward, it is important to continue to adapt and innovate to meet the diverse needs of all students.
The Role of Education

The Foundation of the Social and Political Order

The education system is a critical component of the social and political order. It provides the necessary framework for the development of the individual and the society. The role of education is not only to impart knowledge but also to instill values, skills, and behaviors that are necessary for the functioning of a democratic society.

In a democracy, education plays a crucial role in the formation of an informed citizenry. It equips individuals with the knowledge and skills needed to participate effectively in the political process. Education also helps to foster critical thinking and analytical skills, enabling individuals to make informed decisions and to challenge accepted norms and practices.

Education is also instrumental in promoting social mobility and reducing inequality. It provides opportunities for individuals from diverse backgrounds to access higher education and to advance in their careers. This, in turn, contributes to a more equal and inclusive society.

In summary, education is a fundamental pillar of a democratic society. It is essential for the development of a well-informed citizenry, for promoting social equality, and for ensuring the stability and progress of a nation. Therefore, it is imperative that education systems are designed and implemented to meet the needs of all members of society, ensuring that all individuals have the opportunity to achieve their full potential.
Education and Share Formation in July 2009

The government's new economic measures have been widely criticized, with analysts predicting that they will do little to address the country's economic challenges. Critics argue that the measures are too focused on short-term stimulants and do not address the underlying structural issues that have been prevalent for years. The government has maintained that the measures are necessary to stimulate economic growth and create jobs, but many are skeptical of their effectiveness.

The measures include increased public sector spending, tax cuts for businesses, and incentives for exports. Some analysts argue that these measures are too small and too slow to have a significant impact on the economy. Others point to the high level of government debt as a concern, suggesting that the measures could increase the risk of a fiscal crisis.

Despite the criticism, the government remains steadfast in its approach. Prime Minister [Name] has stated that the country is on the right track and that the measures are necessary to ensure economic stability and growth.

The measures have also sparked debate over their impact on social welfare. Some argue that the tax cuts for businesses will not necessarily translate into increased wages for workers, while others express concern over the potential for increased inequality as a result of the government's economic policies.

The government has defended its approach, arguing that the measures are necessary to ensure economic stability and growth. However, analysts remain divided on the effectiveness of the measures and the potential impact on social welfare.
In 1988, the Education Commission presented its report on the need for education reform. The report emphasized the importance of integrating various components of education, including the need for curricular reform, improvements in teaching methods, and the development of new educational materials. The report also highlighted the need for teachers to be better prepared and for educational institutions to be more responsive to the needs of students.

The Education Commission recommended the establishment of new educational programs that would focus on skills development and critical thinking. They also suggested the creation of a national curriculum that would be flexible enough to accommodate different educational needs.

The report was well-received and became the basis for the education reform efforts that followed. However, implementing the changes was a challenging task, as it required significant changes in the educational system and the support of policymakers and educators. Despite these challenges, the Education Commission's report paved the way for a more comprehensive approach to education reform in the country.
The proposed improvements to the education system would be achieved through a combination of strategies, including increased resources and support for schools, as well as the integration of technology and innovative teaching methods. The government plans to allocate a significant portion of the budget to education, with a focus on improving infrastructure, teacher training, and curriculum development. In addition, the government will work with schools to design and implement effective strategies that address the specific needs of their communities. This approach is expected to lead to improved outcomes for students, particularly in underserved areas. The government is also prioritizing the development of partnerships with the private sector and civil society organizations to support education initiatives. This collaborative approach is aimed at fostering innovation and ensuring the sustainability of educational improvements. Overall, the goal is to create a more equitable and effective education system that prepares students for success in the 21st century.
world's experimentation on economic policies and economic transformations of the 1960s. Spain's economic progress and modernization of its political system and social transformation through the so-called "social economy" and social policies (such as the 1975 constitution) were significant. However, the 1978 constitution, though enacted with the aim of modernization, was not sufficient to address the economic and social problems of the country. The process of modernization was slow and uneven, and the country faced significant challenges.

The formation of a comprehensive policy framework for the educational system in Spain is a significant step towards modernization and social transformation.

**History and Policies in the Educational Policy**

**Antonio Lázaro and María Díez

Miguel A. Pérez-Torrado, Carles González-Farrona

REFORM IN CONTemporARY SPAIN

EXCLUSION-INCORPORATION IN EDUCATIONAL EXPANSION: SOCIAL AND RACIAL EXCLUSIONS AND CONFIGURATIONS

SOCIAL CHANGE AND CONFLUENCES**