They are called Fachhochschulen or universities of applied sciences. They are institutes of professional universities. Germany set them up when it verified that the industrial system was slowing down without specialized technicians. The old vocational schools couldn't train these new high-level technicians. At the same time, it was possible to train workers that didn't need in-depth digital knowledge.

This school window, they say in Germany, has had a primary role in industrial development: international competitiveness comes with innovation and production automation. Germany has invested substantial resources in the project, with clear objectives. It gave a future to a large part of its young people, with youth unemployment at a physiological level.

Some economists have proposed the same for Italy. In 2010, the government created the Higher Technical Institutes (Its). However, after the law and the celebrations, nobody was interested. Politics hasn't provided the necessary funding to create the new schools, looking only at its own interest. Entrepreneurs as well rarely aim high and interpret the general interest (but it's their interest too). If we want to tell the truth, a few exceptions are emerging here and there. But they are exceptions. In Germany, students graduating in Fachhochschulen belong to the high end of society. In our country, its students are considered a few steps below a graduate (perhaps from e-university) in one of the nouvelle vague faculties that proliferate in our universities.

Mario Draghi's speech at the Rimini Meeting is not original; the echo follows only his signature. He can say with privilege how much politics refuses to listen (but politics fill him with praise). If we give two
examples of subsidies, the money wasted for the income of citizenship and Quota 100 could go in education and start technical universities. We wouldn't have tremendous youth unemployment, weak competition, and declining industrial activity.

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traduzione di Carlo Ghirri

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