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Education and Justice

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The education is fundamental for the progress of every Nation, but it is still more important in a globalized world, where distances are reduced and the emigration among States is in notable increase.

The no balanced growth of the level of education, among the various populations, always increase the cultural gap between them and the ethnic integration, in an human society that becomes intercultural and multiethnic.

In particular, it appears important the education to the justice. The fundamental rights principles must be diffused and must be object of study and education, if we want to obtain a best future for our children.

It's, first of all, necessary to organise in which place we must educate, who subjects are to educate and who must educate.

The first place has to be the family in which it will start to know what are rules of the social life. It appears therefore important that the new families are stimulated to the information.

In fact, it's not enough own cultural baggage, that finds its point of strength in the tradition.

It's necessary to compare these traditions with the common principles of justice in the whole civil society and to evolve the tradition toward a great opening to the different one.

A society only based on the tradition doesn't have the enough strength to usefully compare itself with the rest of the humanity. In a globalised world we can see that different cultures and different traditions, geographically distant, have a lot of contact.

It's necessary that the family helps to accept culture's differences in which our children are daily involved during their relationships with others and, in first place, in the school.

The school is the second place that must educate to justice. Teachers have to valorise cultural and ethnic differences for a comparison in positive way.

Of course, this doesn't mean to abdicate at our own traditions and own cultural heritage, but only to stimulate the acceptance of differences, explaining origins and the value of all different cultures.

This is the only positive way to avoid the discrimination.

In Italy, the strong immigration, from the African and Asian countries, sets in the school the problem of cultural difference. It is trying to find an equilibrium between the acceptance of different cultures and the due exploitation of own traditional culture. This is not always easy.

Sometime, there are excesses forehead that aim to flat on levels of commune acceptance traditions and culture, and that debase the own subjectivity. For a common growth of one multiracial and multiethnic society, it's instead important a cultural comparison.

When we speak about education and justice, we cannot be stopped on school or education. We also must consider the importance that the public administration realises these principles.

In fact, a correct society must have a leadership inspired by principles of justice and must hold in the due consideration principles of substantial justice and equality, without discriminations of race, language, kind or religion

The respect of differences have to be the hinge on which all new generations can be grown, inspired to tolerance's principles.

It's necessary to educate who must educate, to educate who must govern, to educate who must judge.

These are the hinges of a new culture that indeed can have its base one the whole world.

The opposition among populations that want to have the cultural upper hand on the others, it doesn't create economic, ethic and intellectual growth, but it has the only finality to increase the discrepancy among people. It stimulates wars and destruction.

This is not favourable neither to the defeated ones, neither to the winners. In the war all are loser, also like humans.

Only through the concept of equality and the concrete realization of the Charter of Human Rights, a best future can be hoped for our children.

Which are the means for making to grow in balanced way the integration among different cultures?

It is not adequate only to learn the language of the country where immigrant people go. Also the art can have a meaning in cultural integration among people.

In Italy it's operative the project called "Mus.E" (MUSIC- Europe). This wants to be a point of start for children of first elementary classes, that have a cultural integration through music, dance and graphic arts.

The Mus.E is an European multicultural pilot project, started by Lord Menuhin (one of the greatest viola player of this Century), through the International Foundation Yehudi Menuhin, with the help of UNESCO and European Community.

The project was finalized to integrate the musical experience with the scholastic one. The purpose is to prevent the phenomena of social marginalization among the young people and to favour a culture directed to the tolerance and the social integration.

Nevertheless, it also needs an alphabetisation of adults, that is not limited to learn the language, but also the social rules of the country in which they emigrate.

The place of job must not be considered as an extraneous place in which develop the own activity, only for surviving and to sending money to the own country of origin, It has to be seen like an environment, culturally different, in which the value must be learned.

Such understood fact, otherwise according to the political and cultural perspectives has to be an admitting element, if it doesn't result in concrete a method of hepatising immigrants.

These two issues, immigration and integration, probably constitute the most serious challenge brought by the beginning of the 21st century to Italy. In fact, Italy was an emigrant nation of emigrants for several generations. Now it has found itself, in the last thirty years but especially in the last decade, in the unprecedented position of becoming an host country for huge number of people.

In this new world, without frontiers, it is important to integrate the immigrants in order to reach the social peace and the economic growth.

I'm member of IAWY, that also in this field, can be a valid and stimulating partner through the project "jurisprudence of equality".

It is necessary to rewrite the access' system of the foreign students to the school of every order and degree, authorizing their entry previous overcoming of test and specifications tests of evaluation. It is important to "found classes-bridge", that allows the foreign students that don't overcome tests to frequent courses for learning the Italian language.

The classes of insertion are a tool to guarantee the integration. They are useful to prevent the racism and to realize a true integration.

It is necessary to involve and guarantee equal opportunities to foreign students.

We want a society where who arrives has all the rights, but in the respect of our national rights, learns our language and our rules.

A last point must be specified: for a real justice in the education, it must be guaranteed the women access. Without the guarantee of women education it cannot be a true justice and a social peace.

The IAWJ is a non profit organization with 4000 members in 90 nations around the world. Its members come from all levels of the judiciary and sit on international tribunals; the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights is a member of IAWJ. Formed in 1991, the IAWJ unites judges from diverse judicial/cultural systems who share a commitment to equal access to justice and the rule of law. Through pioneering judicial education programs and worldwide collaborations, the IAWJ works to advance human rights, eliminate discrimination on the basis of gender, and redress violence against women and children. By its training of judges through the internationally acclaimed Jurisprudence of Equality Program (JEP), the IAWJ works to ensure that judges can apply international human rights principles in domestic courts so that victims of violence, trafficking, and discrimination, the most vulnerable of a society's populations, can find justice in the courts. IAWJ members work together to strengthen judicial systems and to advance women's leadership role in all aspects of the judiciary. The IAWJ maintains Special Consultative Status with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.