This article analyzes a particular aspect of the educational policy in the province of Entre Ríos, Argentina, which aims at interrelating training of teachers, rural schooling, imparting methods of farming and animal husbandry between 1900 and 1920 in the midst of expanding agricultural exports. Within the context of the construction of hegemony by the ruling elite, the proposal that families belonging to subaltern sectors settle down in rural areas and that immigrants are assimilated was put forward by normalist educationists. Their role as agents of public policy in imparting agricultural methods - despite tensions with professional agronomists - marked them out especially because they occupied a key position in Alberdi, the normalista school for rural teachers.

**Abstract**

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**Keywords**

Educational policies / Normalismo / Entre Ríos, Argentina / Agricultural orientation.