

University of Rome Tor Vergata
BA in Italian language
«SCIENZE DELL'AMMINISTRAZIONE E DELLE RELAZIONI INTERNAZIONALI-SARI»
[Science of Administration and International Relations]
Academic Year 2022/2023
1st Year

1)
ROMAN LAW AND EUROPEAN LEGAL FOUNDATIONS
ECTS 9
Prof. PhD. Riccardo Cardilli

Training contents and objectives

The course aims to provide an understanding of the legal heritage constituted by the Roman Law, as foundation of the law of each of the European member-state. The common foundation in Roman Law of the European legal tradition is important for the problem of the harmonization of public and private law in Europe. The intention is to equip the student with a critical tool that allows him to face the complexity of the construction of common legal rules in Europe, going beyond the model of national laws of the single member-state.

Didactic method

The methods of teaching include lectures, with direct use of the sources (ancient and modern), interaction, debates, and simulations of analysis of problems relating to the contents of the course. Students will also be involved in presentations of current issues and discussions, with ample space for criticism and dialogue with the teacher in the classroom.

Specific contents

The course is divided into three parts:

- an Introduction (*elementa prima*), which intends to clarify the role and the importance of Roman Law and its medieval and modern history. Specific attention is given to the western and eastern path of the Roman legal system.
- A Part is dedicated to the Foundations of Public Law, which intends to make a functional comparison between some principles and concepts of public law, with the aim of developing a critical capacity for understanding the ideologies underlying today's conceptual constructions (e.g. the Roman conception of *res publica* and modern conception of nation-state; people and population; power of the ancients and power of the moderns; freedom of the ancients and freedom of the moderns; equality of the ancients and equality of the moderns).
- A Part dedicated to the Foundations of Private Law, which intends to carry out a functional comparison between some fundamental principles and concepts of the private law, with the aim of developing a critical capacity for understanding the ideologies underlying today's conceptual constructions (e.g. Roman conception of *persona* and modern conception of the person; Roman conception of *res* and modern conception of goods; the Roman conception of 'contract' and its ideological foundation; etc.).

Themes	
1	Law and Justice
2	Law and Human Person: <i>hominum causa omne ius constitutum est</i>
3	<i>Ius civile, ius gentium, ius naturale</i>
4	The <i>actio</i> in Roman Law and the action in contemporary law
5	Democracy and Republic
6	Liberty of the ancients and Liberty of the moderns
7	Equality of the ancients and Equality of the moderns
8	The 'power' of the ancients and the 'power' of the moderns
9	The law of persons in Roman Law and the contemporary idea of 'subject of law'
10	The constitutional role of family in Roman Law
11	The law of things in Roman Law and the contemporary idea of 'goods'
12	Forms of belongings in the history of Roman Law (collective form, public property and private property) and the ideological centrality of private property in the European Civil Codes
13	The law of obligations in Roman Law and in the European Civil Codes
14	The law of contracts in Roman Law and the general idea of contract in the European Civil Codes
15	The law of succession in Roman Law and in the European Civil Codes

Recommended reading

Attending students: it is advisable not only to study the text but also to read the materials that can be downloaded from the web teaching page, after registration.

Recommended text for all students to prepare for the exam:

R. Cardilli, *Fondamento romano dei diritti odierni*, Turin, 2021, Giappichelli Editor.

For non-attending students, to prepare for the exam, we recommend reading:

R. Cardilli, *Fondamento romano dei diritti odierni*, Turin, 2021, Giappichelli Editor

Important: Attending students will be considered those who ensure attendance equal to 75% of class hours. The presence detection is carried out by the professor himself.

Assessment

Written and oral exams are foreseen. It is expected to make at least one exemption for topics from 1 to 8 in the middle of the course with a weight of 40% compared to the final evaluation. Written exams will be multiple choice and open choice answers.

The oral exam includes questions relating to the problems discussed with respect to the topics of the program.

Reception hours

Monday 17:00 Building D Faculty of Law second floor room 212.

cardilli@uniroma2.it tel. 06-72592303

2)

History of Political Institutions

9 ECTS

Prof. Marco Fioravanti

Contents

The course aims to address the historical and legal origins of Italian and European political and administrative institutions, favoring a comparative perspective, focusing on French, Italian, English and US experiences. The course will address both the history of individual institutes and that of the administration of justice, as well as the doctrine and practice of law in the modern and contemporary age. Particular emphasis will be given to Absolutism, the Enlightenment, the French Revolution, the European Restoration, Fascism, the Italian Resistance and the Constituent Assembly. Furthermore, we will try to insert the history of European institutions in the broader framework of the "global world", focusing on the analysis of some colonial experiences and on aspects often neglected by historiography, such as slavery, the Atlantic trade, colonial law and justice. . Finally, the history of political representation will be retraced, trying to trace a genealogy, in the light of the current crisis of representative institutions.

Educational objectives

Knowledge of the main events in modern and contemporary history and the features of public and private law are fundamental prerequisites for following the course and for passing the exam. The objectives are to provide students with the tools and equipment to orient themselves in the political institutions of the modern and contemporary European and American age in order to develop critical understanding and learning skills. Following and participating in the lectures of the History of Political Institutions course, interacting with the other subjects taught in the Degree Course in Administration and International Relations (especially the legal and philosophical ones), contributes to the formation and maturity of the student, to expand his intellectual orientation skills (between the various historical periods and between the various constitutional systems) which will be of vital importance and certainly usable in the field of work where there is less and less demand for technicalities and specialisms and increasingly the search for mature, aware people and capable of orienting themselves in the multiplicity of international political and juridical systems in an increasingly complex world.

Didactic method

Teaching will be carried out mainly through lectures in Italian. However, foreign normative sources and doctrine will be analyzed in the original languages (mainly French and English, as well as Latin). The telematic and audiovisual tools made available by the Macroarea will also be used. In-depth seminars are also planned in which students will be asked to actively participate in teaching through written term papers, oral reports and discussions on books and essays recommended in class. Movie projection is also expected to be used. There will be an intermediate written test for attending students and a final oral test.

Themes
1. The institutional structure of the Europe of the Ancien régime: political and judicial bodies; the Great Courts; the States General; the fundamental Laws of the Kingdom
2. Absolutism: doctrines (Jean Bodin, Thomas Hobbes), norms (Ordonnances) and practice (rulings of the Grand Courts). The monarchs: François Hotman
3. The Enlightenment: Montesquieu (The spirit of the laws), Rousseau (The social contract), Beccaria (Of crimes and penalties)
4. The American Revolution: Declaration of Independence (1776); Federal Constitution (1787); Bill of Rights (1791);

5. The French Revolution: Declaration of Rights of 1789; Abolition of the imperative mandate and birth of modern representation; Constitution of 1791; Jacobin Declaration of Rights of 1793; Constitution of 1795; colonial slavery
6. The Restoration in Europe and the crisis of representative institutions: the French Charters of 1814 and 1830; the Albertine Statute (1848); the Paris Commune (1871)
7. The Slavery of the Moderns: Code Noir (1685); (provisional) abolition in France by the Jacobins (1794); American Civil War (1861-1865) and XIII Amendment for the abolition of slavery in America; definitive abolition (formally) of slavery in France (1848)
8. Representation of the ancients and moderns: from the Anglo-Saxon model to the French Revolution and to Jacobin and sansculotte practices
9. The crisis of European public law: the first world war; the advent of fascism and nazism; Rule of law and constitutional state

Description of the methods and criteria for verifying learning

Verification of learning will be based mainly on lecture notes, recommended books and the numerous readings suggested during the course, as well as on other material, including audiovisual, analyzed during the semester. The student will therefore have to demonstrate his ability to handle Italian and European political institutions in a perspective of global history, with attention to the language to be adopted and to the semantic changes that contemporary law has known compared to modern law.

The exam will evaluate the student's knowledge and understanding, his / her autonomy of judgment and his / her ability to learn.

The final grade will be related for 70% to the degree of knowledge and 30% to the expressive ability (written and oral) and autonomous critical judgment demonstrated by the student.

The examination will take place orally. Attending students will have the opportunity to take an intermediate written test (based on both multiple choice and open-ended questions). If the test is satisfactory, it will result in the exemption of this part of the program from the final exam.

Recommended reading:

For attending students

- 1) Notes on the selection of materials provided during the course.
- 2) Marco Fioravanti, *Controllare il potere. Il mandato imperativo e la revoca degli eletti (XVIII-XX secolo)*, Roma, Viella, 2020.

NB: those who have attended at least 80% of the lessons for non-attending students are considered to be attending

For non-attending students

- 1) *Storia delle istituzioni politiche. Dall'antico regime all'era globale*, a cura di Marco Meriggi e Leonida Tedoldi, Roma, Carocci, 2014.
- 2) Marco Fioravanti, *Controllare il potere. Il mandato imperativo e la revoca degli eletti (XVIII-XX secolo)*, Roma, Viella, 2020.

Reception hours

Wednesday, after class

mail: marco.fioravanti@uniroma2.it

Didattica web

<https://didatticaweb.uniroma2.it/docenti/curriculum/4154-Marco-Fioravanti>

3) Contemporary history

ECTS: 9

Prof. Michela Ponzani

Contents

The course aims to equip students with a valid knowledge of the main events and fundamental problems that characterize the contemporary age, identifying their initiation in the globalization processes that emerged in the second half of the nineteenth century. Attention will be paid to European events in the context of growing global interdependencies, considered as a characteristic feature of the history of the twentieth century. In this framework, the following themes will be addressed: the apogee and the crisis of European hegemony; the two world wars and the "age of catastrophe" (1914-1945); the cold war, the division of Europe and decolonization; globalization and the end of the Cold War with the extinction of the Soviet bloc and dictatorships in the East; German reunification, the birth of the European Union and the new world order, up to many contemporary phenomena: from Islamic fundamentalism to the fragility produced by the processes of globalization; from the impact of the economic and financial crises after 2008 to the explosion of new nationalisms, which undermine the guarantees of peace and stability. In the second part of the course, Italian history of the twentieth century will be studied in depth, with the aim of showing the links between national history and international history that distinguish the contemporary age. The course will also offer a reflection on the meaning of history and its intertwining with the processes that affect politics, economy, society, culture, the environment.

Educational objectives

Achieve a good knowledge and understanding of the main events and issues of contemporary history. Develop the students' critical spirit and their ability to explain what they have learned in a complete and articulate way.

Expected learning outcomes: The educational activity of this module aims to provide the student with the following knowledge and skills:

- Knowledge and understanding: Those attending the course will have to acquire a solid basic preparation on the main issues of contemporary history; they will also have to acquire awareness of the fundamental methodological tools of the discipline and of the existence of different historiographic currents and interpretations regarding the different events covered. All this will be the result not only of frontal teaching activities, but also of the practical involvement of students through the reading and analysis of historical documents and historiographical passages in the classroom.
- Ability to apply knowledge and understanding: Students attending the course must be able to apply the skills and methodological tools acquired to the analysis and interpretation of historical documents and historiographical texts.
- Autonomy of judgment: Those attending the course will be able to collect and interpret useful data for the understanding and analysis of historical documents and historiographical texts, to comment critically independently on the contents and for reflection on social, scientific, or ethical issues. they connected, having acquired the ability to formulate independent judgments. This is also achieved through an intense reading activity, with an appropriate guide to critical commentary.
- Communication skills: Students attending the course must be able to communicate information, ideas, problems and solutions relating to the main issues addressed, both to interlocutors who are specialists in the discipline and to non-specialists. For this purpose, we will try to direct the student to structure and perfect their communication skills, also through comparison and debate in the classroom.
- Ability to learn: Those attending the course will have made progress in developing those cognitive and theoretical-critical skills necessary for an independent study of the historical disciplines; all this also conceived for the purpose of a positive access to subsequent study cycles, with a high degree of autonomy.

Didactic method

A fundamental component of the teaching will be the lectures, which must provide students with all the cognitive and methodological tools to better learn the program and the textbooks. The lessons will also aim to arouse the active participation of those attending, through classroom debate on the issues addressed from time to time. The teacher's presentation will also be supplemented by the reading and discussion of documents, historiographical passages and audiovisual material.

Specific contents

1. The First World War: the advent of total war will be examined as a particular combination between the technological revolution applied to weapons and the advent of mass armies made up of citizens. The conflict is in effect the gateway to the twentieth century proper, with the beginning of the European crisis and the concomitant rise of American power. The impact of the war experience in different countries will be analyzed, highlighting its general aspects and the complex legacy for the post-war period, with the redefinition of European assets following the peace of Versailles in 1919.
2. The Russian revolution and the communist movement: Russian and Soviet events will be reconstructed from the upheavals of 1917 to the consolidation of Stalinist power, in the years of forced modernization and the Great Terror. The development of the international communist movement as the first global political network and the rise of twentieth-century communism as a form of modernity alternative to the capitalist model will also be examined.
3. The postwar period and fascism: a general picture of the post-First World War phase will be provided, with particular attention to Europe. In this context, the advent of fascism in Italy will be illustrated as a peculiar response to the transformations known by the country through the experience of total war. A comparison will be made between the authoritarian models and the democratic models of response to the post-war crisis, comparing Italian fascism to the other authoritarianisms of the 1920s.
4. The great crisis of the Thirties: the prolonged economic depression will be examined in its global manifestations, which at the time represented a sort of "revelation" of the very close degree of interdependence achieved between the different areas of the planet. Particular attention will be paid to the various national responses to the crisis, starting with the laboratory of the Rooseveltian New Deal. The advent of Nazism in Germany will be framed in the failure of a collective response to the crisis and in the emergence of rearmament and war as a way out of depression.
5. The Second World War: the conflict will be reconstructed in its different phases and in the different theaters of war. The renewed totality of the war will be highlighted, with the massive involvement of the civilian population and the connected phenomena of the Resistance and collaborationism. The red thread will be the reconstruction of the strategy of the two sides in comparison, with particular attention to the Great Anti-Fascist Alliance and the emergence within it of the American plan for the political and financial governance of the world order.

6. The bipolar world: a post-war picture will be provided in Europe and in the world, starting with the great division between the Western and Soviet blocs. The main stages of the Cold War will be reconstructed, highlighting the progressive enlargement from a European dispute to a world dispute, in connection with the process of emancipation of the colonies. The great confrontation between the capitalist model and the socialist model will also be analyzed at the cultural and collective perception level.
7. Decolonization and the North-South relationship: the main events and problems of this process will be illustrated, tracing its roots starting from the First World War. The specificities of the Asian and African landscape will be highlighted, as well as the intertwining with the logic of the Cold War: the new emerging North-South direction interacts with the East-West axis of international relations. Specific attention will be paid to the attempt by the new independent states to take an autonomous position on the world stage ("non-alignment").
8. European integration: starting from a reflection on the radical crisis of the old Eurocentric order, the underlying factors that in the post-war period pushed some Western European countries to experiment with innovative forms of integration will be examined. The various stages of this process will be reconstructed, from the constitution of the Czech Republic to the birth of the European Union. Particular attention will also be paid to the affairs of the countries of Eastern Europe, their alternative integration and the relations between the two Europes between the Cold War, detente and the breakup of the Soviet bloc.
9. The fall of communisms and the advent of globalization: the processes leading to the dissolution of the Soviet bloc and the subsequent implosion of the USSR will be reconstructed, starting from the crisis of the seventies and the emergence of the third industrial revolution. Specific attention will be devoted to the events of Chinese communism, in its peculiar intertwining between economic liberalization and political authoritarianism. An overview of the problems of the new globalized world will be provided, using the complex and endless search for a new international order as a red thread.
10. Italy from the advent of mass society to the fascist regime: the characteristics of the first wave of modernization of a united Italy will be reconstructed, focusing attention on Giolitti's attempt to govern the process and expand the narrow foundations of the liberal state. We will return to the First World War, as a moment of definitive explosion of mass society in Italy, which requires a reform of the economic-social model followed up to then. Fascism will be analyzed as a peculiar response to the crisis and to the contradictions highlighted by the test of total war.
11. Italy from the fascist wars to the construction of democracy: the cycle of conflicts in which Italy finds itself from the submission campaign of Cyrenaica in the early 1930s will be reconstructed, highlighting its organic links with the ideology and objectives of the fascism. Particular attention will be paid to the years of the Second World War and the transition from fascism to the republic that began in 1943. A political, social and cultural framework of post-war Italy will be provided.
12. The great transformation of Italy and its legacy: Italy's inclusion in the new cycle of globalization and integration led by the United States in the context of the Cold War will be analyzed. The characteristics of the so-called "economic miracle" will be examined, highlighting similarities with other national cases and Italian peculiarities. Specific attention will be paid to the consequences of modernization, its impact on society and the ways in which it is governed, between the crisis of the seventies and the end of the so-called First Republic.

Textbooks

- Tommaso Detti, Giovanni Gozzini, *Storia contemporanea*, vol. 2, *Il Novecento*, Pearson, Milano-Torino 2017 (capitoli 1-18)
- Wilfried Loth, *Tensioni globali. Una storia politica del mondo 1945-2020*, Einaudi 2021 (272 pp)

N.B. : non-attending students must agree on the program with the teacher.

Assessment

Written and oral exams are foreseen. It is expected to make at least one exemption for topics 1 to 5 in the month of December with a weight of 40% compared to the final evaluation. Written exams will be an open answer. The oral exam, based on participation and the study of the bibliography indicated, includes questions relating to the problems discussed in class. The student's synthetic skills and critical abilities will be tested during the oral exam.

Verification of learning can also be carried out electronically, should the conditions require it.

Reception hours

In addition to the possibility of consulting the teacher at the end of the lesson, there will be a weekly reception. Students can also contact the teacher at the e-mail address.

4) Istituzioni di Diritto Pubblico Italiano ed Europeo

CFU 9

Prof. Andrea Buratti

Training contents and objectives

The course covers the foundations of Italian and European public law.

The introductory part will be devoted to examining the basic notions of the subject: the legal system, the sources of law, the theory of the Constitution, the powers of the state, the processes of supranational integration.

In detail, the structure of the Italian Constitution, the sources of Italian law, both state and regional, the integration between national and European sources will be examined. The form of government will be analyzed with particular attention to the legislative, executive and judicial bodies of the State and Regions, as well as with reference to the institutional structure of the European Union, following its historical evolution. The jurisdiction will be analyzed both in general terms and with reference to the Italian constitutional jurisdiction and the relations between the national Courts and the Court of Justice of the European Union. The structure of fundamental rights is the subject of an analysis based on the constitutional contents and the main systems of protection of fundamental rights in the European legal area.

The aim of the course is to provide a detailed knowledge of the institutions of public law in the perspective of European integration.

Educational objectives

The course aims at the following educational objectives: a) To develop knowledge of the bases of Italian and European Union public law, and the ability to understand the legal, institutional and political issues inherent in public law; b) use of knowledge for the purpose of elaborating texts, comments, critical analyzes; c) develop communication skills in the exposition of issues inherent to public law, through an adequate capacity to organize the discourse; d) ability to learn and development of an adequate study method.

Didactic method

The teaching will be mainly organized in frontal lessons.

In the lessons immediately following the introductory part, students will be asked to deal with the constitutional normative texts, in order to understand the nature of constitutional normativity and the peculiarities of its interpretation.

A central objective of the teaching method is to increase the capacity for critical analysis: therefore, teaching will be organized in such a way as to subject students to practical problems, which they have set themselves in the historical development of the constitutional experience, to evaluate their ability analysis and evaluation of alternatives.

Numerous self-assessment activities (classroom tests and personal work) will be carried out during the year, useful for perfecting the preparation.

The active participation of students will be encouraged.

Specific contents

1. The birth of the republican Constitution: from the fall of fascism to the entry into force of the Constitution. The general characteristics of the Italian Constitution in the context of post-World War II Western constitutionalism. Constitutional rigidity: general categories; procedure and limits of the constitutional revision in Italy (art. 138 and 139 of the Constitution).
2. The sources of law: notion and general categories. The composition of the sources in the system: the criteria for resolving regulatory antinomies. Hierarchy and competence in the system of sources of law in Italy. The impact of European integration on the system of sources.
3. Individual sources of law in the Italian legal system: ordinary law and legal reserve; legal acts having the force of law; the regional law; the abrogative referendum; government regulations; the sources of the European Union.
4. The form of government: general notion and hints of comparison. The form of parliamentary government in force in Italy: the relationship of political representation and the relationship of trust. The role of political parties in the Italian legal system. Parliament: structure (bicameralism), composition (the electoral system), functions. Parliamentary Regulations. The internal structure of the Chambers. In particular: the legislative procedure.
5. The Government and the Public Administration: position and role of the Government in the Constitution and in the historical development of the Italian constitutional experience. The President of the Republic in the Italian constitutional order. The judiciary: constitutional guarantees.
6. Title V of the Constitution. Regions with special and ordinary statutes; the regional organization. Regional functions: in particular, the legislative function. Local authorities.
7. Constitutional justice: historical and comparative notes. Introduction to the Italian model of constitutional justice. The structure of the Constitutional Court. The functions of the Constitutional Court. In particular: the judgment of the legitimacy of the laws and of the legal acts; conflicts of attribution; the admissibility judgment of the abrogative referendum.

8. Constitutional rights: general categories and main classifications. The problem of the foundation of constitutional rights. Guarantees of rights. Individual constitutional rights: freedoms; social rights; political rights; constitutional duties.
9. The European constitutional space: the process of European integration; the structure of the Treaties; the competences of the Union: general principles. The institutional set-up of the Union after the Lisbon Treaty.

Textbooks

G. Guzzetta - F. Marini, Italian and European Public Law, ed. Giappichelli, fifth edition, 2022.

Assessment

Intermediate assessments, pre-appeals and a final exam are foreseen.

Intermediate tests and pre-appeals can be taken by students who have attended regularly. The final exam will be held in oral form.

The exam evaluates the overall preparation of the student, the ability to integrate the knowledge of the different parts of the program, the consequentiality of the reasoning, the analytical ability and the autonomy of judgment. Furthermore, language properties and clarity of presentation are evaluated, in accordance with the Dublin descriptors: 1. Knowledge and understanding; 2. Ability to apply knowledge and understanding; 3. Making judgments; 4. Learning skills; 5. Communication skills.

The final grade will be related for 70% to the degree of knowledge and 30% to the expressive ability (written and oral) and autonomous critical judgment demonstrated by the student.

Reception hours

The teacher receives students at the Department of Law (via Cracow 50, Building D, third floor), on the days indicated on the Faculty page of the Degree Course website.

For appointments, contact the teacher at burattiandrea@hotmail.com

5) MICROECONOMICS

CFU 9

Prof. Gustavo Piga

<https://economics.uniroma2.it/faculty/52/piga-gustavo>

Training contents and objectives

The course will study the basic elements of the theory of individual consumption and production choices, with particular attention to the neo-classical theory of value and costs, as well as to the market forms of monopoly and perfect competition, framing them within a vision critical and not always utilitarian of the market.

Didactic method

Lectures only (online and face-to-face).

Specific contents

1. Thinking like economists: supply and demand for goods. The market: freedom or constraint?
2. The rational choice of the consumer.
3. Individual demand and market demand.
4. Consumer surplus and well-being from exchange
5. The manufacturing company.
6. Technology.
7. Costs.
8. Perfect competition
9. Monopoly
10. Pareto and Marshallian optimality

Textbooks

Lezioni di Microeconomia, G. Giappichelli Editore, 2019, third edition.

Chapters: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

Andrea Salustri, *Esercizi di Microeconomia* - G. Giappichelli Editore, 2016, plus corrections on-line exercise book.

Assessment

To take the exam, you must book online within 5 days from the date of the exam. Those who do not register will not be admitted to the exam.

The exam consists of two written tests, one in the middle of the semester and one at the end of the lessons, or in a single final test of longer duration. Any written test will always have half of the questions relating to the theoretical part (score 50%) and half of the questions relating to the practical part (score 50%).

If you pass the first half-term test, this will count for 50% of the final grade. If, after the final exam, you get a grade of less than 18 or you refuse the final grade, you lose the grade of the half-term exam. To pass the exam overall, with a grade of at least 18/30, it is necessary to obtain at least 15/30 in one test, recovering the average in the other test. The vote of the half-term test can be "spent" in any appeal of the summer session.

It is possible to take the exam after at least 20 days during the summer session and in the autumn session. It is believed that the student has taken the exam if he remains in the classroom for writing 15 minutes after the start of the test.

The student who, having completed the written pass, decides to refuse the grade, can go to the next exam session of the same session. In this case, however, it is not allowed to maintain the grade of the written exam.

Reception hours

Prof. G. Piga (Faculty of Economics, Building B, III Floor): after the lesson or by appointment via e-mail gustavo.piga@uniroma2.it

Web teaching

When not in attendance, the lessons will take place on the Zoom platform at the link

<https://zoom.us/my/aulapme>

<https://economy.uniroma2.it/corso/221/>

6) Science of administration

CFU 9

Prof. Nino Paolantonio

Contents

The course aims to introduce learners to the knowledge of public systems in Italy under the triple profile of organization, functions and responsibility. The course aims to transmit the basic notions on "public" decision-making centers, highlighting the variations that the very notion of "public" has known over the decades, and to highlight the special regime of responsibilities in relation to parameters, not only juridical, of legality and efficiency. The historical approach for the reconstruction of organizational models will be privileged, pointing out that the administrative reforms that gradually followed were conditioned by the political and ideological structure of the moment, sometimes producing contradictory results and generators of inefficiencies. The limits of the corporate approach, which is not always adequate, will be indicated, providing tools for reflection on the need to perfect a mechanism for democratic and transparent participation in public decision-making processes in view of a model inspired by concrete legality and, therefore, concrete efficiency.

Educational objectives

(i) Knowledge, parameterised to the possession of the legal notions of the learners, of the different models of public administration in Italy: state, regional, local, independent administrations, private entities performing public functions; (ii) Understanding of the decision-making processes of public apparatuses according to the specific public interest to be pursued; (iii) Ability to use the information covered by the course to understand national and European politics.

Didactic method

Lectures and possible supplementary seminars with experts in organizational, decision-making and accountability models from the public and private sectors. Discussion in the classroom will also be encouraged in view of preparing for the exam.

Specific contents

Enter here a list of specific, sufficiently detailed topics. The number of topics should coincide with the number of teaching credits (equivalent to 6 hours of class), without prejudice to the flexibility that each teacher maintains. In principle, a 9-credit course should indicate 9 specific topics. Each theme can be described with 1-4 lines of explanation.

Themes

1.The historical evolution of the public administration. Organizational forms, functions, decision-making processes, procedures.
2. Administration and constitution: organizational and action principles
3. Independent administrative authorities. Legal independence and political independence. Limits and contradictions of the Italian system. The interference of the authorities in the decision-making processes of the bureaucratic apparatuses. The issue of lobbies
4. Activities and administrative procedure: general notions

5. The assets of the public administration
6. Public administration contracts
7. Public work and performances
8. The responsibility of and in the bureaucracy

Textbooks

Recommended text: AA.VV., *Scienza della pubblica amministrazione* (edited by F. Manganaro), Scientific Editorial, Naples, 2018, exclusively for the parts, chapters and paragraphs indicated below:

Part 1 (The foundations): Chapters 1 (Development lines of public administrations) and 2 (Administration and Constitution)

Part 2 (Capital resources and assets): Chapter 4 (assets of the public administration)

Part 3 (The structures): Chapter 1 (The administrative organization)

Part 4 (The activity of administrations): Chapters 1 (Activities and administrative procedure), 2 (The administrative provision) and 4 (The contractual activity of the public administration)

Part 4.1 (The new business principles): Chapter 1 (Simplification of administrative action in the law on the procedure)

Part 5 (People serving the public interest): Chapter 1 (Public employment)

Part 6 (Controls and judicial protection): the only in-depth study entitled "Administrative-accounting responsibility", excluding paragraphs 6, 7 and 8.

The topics covered in class are also the subject of the exam for non-attending students.

Supporting didactic material will be distributed during the lessons.

Attendance is not compulsory

Assessment

Oral examination.

Reception hours

Students will be received before and after the lessons and, in any case, and always, by appointment via contact at the following email address: nino.paolantonio@studiodclarizia.com.