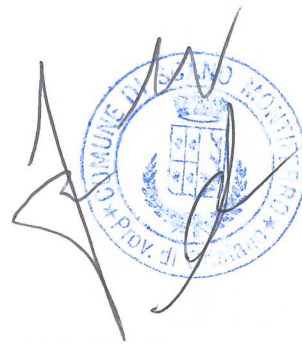


BUSTA N° 8

1. Il candidato parli dei regolamenti comunali
2. Il candidato parli dell'offerta economicamente più vantaggiosa negli appalti pubblici.
3. Il candidato parli della differenza formale e sostanziale tra concorso e solidarietà con le relative ricadute nel sistema sanzionatorio del NCdS
4. Il candidato esponga l'Arresto con specifico riferimento alla casistica di cui all'Art. 380 Arresto obbligatorio in flagranza
5. Il candidato spieghi le finalità e utilità del sito web istituzionale



A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of stylized, overlapping loops and lines.

Until 1860, the former was made up of a few thousand components, the second, of only a few hundred. This dual model was taken up again by the Kingdom of Italy, and for a few decades the number of carabinieri was five times greater than that of the Guardians of Public Safety (police). The enormous numerical imbalance between the two bodies began to diminish during the first two decades of the twentieth century and completely disappeared during the 1960s. For the fifteen successive years, these two groups maintained similar dimensions. During the last decade, however, the quantitative weight of the carabinieri has always been slightly greater than that of the state police, only because the former has a few more auxiliary members (who do not, however, perform other operative functions) than the latter.

It is more difficult to say, based on the data available to us, if and to what degree the territorial distribution of the police forces may have changed during the long period under consideration. We know that, immediately after the formation of a unified Italy, some regulations gave the carabinieri responsibility for policing the countryside, while the guardians of public safety policed the cities. In 1919, it was established by law that the Public Security Police would be responsible for 'police functions that [are] preventive, repressive, and related to maintaining public order in the larger population centers, leaving the supervision of the remaining territory of the State to the Royal Carabinieri'.<sup>2</sup> The basis of this regulation was the idea that, for three different reasons, the carabinieri were 'ill-adapted' to operate in urban centers where 'cunning, rather than violence, is the instrument of crime'

*Table 1* Number of elements belonging to the state police, the carabinieri branch, the finance police, and the total forces of order (actual numbers, historic series, 1887–2002)

	<i>State police</i>	<i>Carabinieri</i>	<i>Finance police</i>	<i>Total forces of order</i>
1887	4,505	24,626	–	47,049
1893	5,000	25,000	–	–
1919	24,000	60,000	–	–
1945	31,000	65,000	–	–
1948	70,000	75,000	40,000	185,000
1960	76,121	75,142	40,000	191,863
1970	79,740	80,500	40,120	200,360
1975	81,660	87,357	41,120	210,137
1990	90,880	101,848	54,219	246,947
1995	102,490	107,931	59,826	270,247
2000	100,883	108,230	64,098	273,211
2002	103,646	101,271	64,164	269,081

Sources: for 1867 Valori (1960); for 1887 Davis (1988); for 1893 Canosa (1975); for 1919 and 1922 Canosa (1976) and Corso (1979); for 1945, 1948 and 1960 Canosa (1975); for 1970 D'Orsi (1972); from 1990 to 2000 elaboration by the Istituto Cattaneo of data from the Ministry of the Interior; for 2002: Ministry of the Interior (2003).