

BUSTA N° 7

1. Il candidato parli dei termini di conclusione del procedimento
2. Il candidato parli dei pareri dei responsabili dei servizi.
3. Il candidato parli dell'art. 55 c.p.p. (funzioni polizia giudiziaria) e correlazione con l'Art. 347 c.p.p (comunicazione notizia di reato)
4. Il candidato esponga l'Art. 180 NCdS Possesso dei documenti di circolazione e guida
5. Parli il candidato dello SPID



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principal questions. First, has the degree of efficiency of law enforcement changed in the last twenty or thirty years and, if so (as has been frequently said), has it diminished? Second, has there been up until now a relationship between the number of police officers and the number of crimes, and is it true (as many citizens believe) that the increase of the one usually provokes the diminution of the other?

### I The permanent entities

The police forces have the duty of maintaining order and public safety. Law 121 of 1981 establishes that the Polizia di Stato (national police), the Arma dei Carabinieri or military police, and the Guardia di Finanza (or finance police, responsible for customs, tax and treasury matters) are the three bodies permanently engaged in police activity – i.e. in the prevention and repression of illicit behavior and vigilance over dangerous persons and activities. The police, which is directly responsible to the Ministry of the Interior, carries out functions regarding the maintenance of public safety, as do the other two bodies. To such functions are added, in the case of the carabinieri (a part of the armed forces), the duty of national defense and safeguarding institutions, and, for the finance police, which is directly dependent on the Ministry of Economy and Finance, specific duties of prevention and denunciation of violations in financial and economic matters.

However meager and fragmentary, the data available to us, which pertain to the numbers of those belonging to the carabinieri, state police and finance police over the last century and a half, indicate certain interesting trends (Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1). First, for the entire time span under consideration, this number has always increased. Second, the rapidity of this growth has varied according to the period. Between 1893 and 1919 there was a strong increase. On the other hand, during the Fascist period, the number of carabinieri and police had only a modest increment, lower than that of the resident population. The sharpest growth, from the unification of Italy in 1870 until the present, was after World War II, in the three years from 1945 to 1948 (17 per cent a year), and is in large part due to an extraordinary expansion of the Corpo delle Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza (as the state police was then called). The increase in members of the forces of order was quite modest from 1950 to the end of the 1960s (0.4 per cent annually) and greater, but still relatively contained, over the following thirty years (1.1% annually). Third, the carabinieri and the state police have undergone, from 1860 until today, quite differing rhythms of development, and therefore the relative weight of these two forces has notably changed over this period. The carabinieri corps was born almost forty years earlier than the state police, and for a long time it had a greater number of members. Both were instituted under the Kingdom of Sardinia: the first, called Corpo dei Carabinieri Reali (Royal Carabinieri Corps) in 1814; the second, called Corpo delle Guardie di Pubblica Sicurezza (Guardians of Public Safety Corps), in 1852.

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