## Course of Degree in Organization of Public and Private Administrations Institutions of public law

## Academic Year 2021/2022, II Semester 12 ECTS credits – 72 hours Prof. Paolo Nicosia

|                          | Institutions of Dublic Law Course of Dogress in Organization of Dublic and   |
|--------------------------|--|
|                          | Institutions of Public Law, Course of Degree in Organization of Public and Private Administrations- I semester – 12 ECTS credits – 72 hours of lessons |
| Information about        | Disciplinary-scientific area - IUS/09  |
| the course               | Language of the course: Italian.   |
|                          | Prof. Paolo Nicosia  |
|                          | Department of Law, Economics and Sociology   |
| Professor                | e-mail: nicosia@unicz.it   |
| Information              | Student Reception: on days of lessons, after the same. On days of  |
|                          | examinations, after the same. In the remaining period, according to  |
|                          | communication available on the university website.   |
|                          | The course is divided into lectures of frontal teaching, for a total of 6 hours  |
| Course                   | per week, divided into three days; integrative teaching activities. The  |
| description              | following program will be addressed.   |
| -                        | The course aims to illustrate the rules of operation of the constitutional and   |
|                          | public apparatus, the relationship between authority and freedom (civil and  |
| Course aims and          | political rights, constitutional duties, negative and positive freedoms), as well  |
| expected learning        | as legal and political rules and guarantees, operating rules and guarantees  |
| outcomes                 | Relating to public administration. At the end of the course, the student   |
| outcomes                 | should know the configuration of the institutions according to the program   |
|                          | below.   |
|                          | Law and legal order. The subject of law and subjective legal situations. The   |
|                          | State. The Organization of the State. Forms of State and forms of  |
|                          | Government. The Constitution. The Parliament (the formation of the   |
|                          | Chambers, the status of a Member of Parliament, the organisation and   |
|                          | functioning of the Chambers). The President of the Republic. The   |
|                          | Government. The Public Administration. The auxiliary bodies. The   |
| Program (contents,       | Constituitional Court. The Judiciary. Local and regional authorities (Regions,   |
| methods of               | the formations and legal nature of Regions, the organization of Regions, the   |
| execution)               | connections between State and Regions, the financial autonomy, the   |
| Possible distinction     | dissolution of regional Council, Provinces, Metropolitan Cities,   |
| between programs         | Municipalities); Activity of political direction; the regulatory preparation   |
| of attending and         | function (constitution) laws, ordinary laws and acts having the forse of law,  |
| non-attending            | regulatory sources, union sources). Administrative function (from function   |
| students                 | to measure, the instruments of administrative activity). The public  |
|                          | administration of the economy. The Judicial function (general knowledge,   |
|                          | the process, the constitutional jurisdiction). Justice in administration   |
|                          | (Administrative protection, judicial protection). Freedoms (the principle of   |
|                          | equality, the rights and duties of citizens, negative freedoms, the  |
|                          | positive freedoms). The international protection of human rights and the   |
|                          | legal status of foreigners. Autonomies in social formations.   |
| Estimate of the time     | Without prejudice to the University didactic regulations and the   |
| commitment               | subjectivity of the study methods of each student, it is estimated, by   |
| required for             | default, a study commitment of 350 hours.  |
| individual study         |  |
| Toaching                 | Lessons of frontal teaching, in-depth exercises, seminars.   |
| Teaching<br>methods used |  |
| memous useu              |  |

|   | Recomended tex  | xt:  |  |  |  |  |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| Learning resources (suggested textbooks, any further readings recommended for further study, other teaching material) | T. Martines, Diritto pubblico, nona edizione (riveduta e aggiornata da L. Ventura), Giuffré, Milano 2019. The study must be constantly accompanied by consultation and analysis of the Constitution and the fundamental laws indicated by professor.  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Support activities  | Workshops and   | exercises with rese                              | arch fellows and doctors   |  |  |  |
| Attendance modes  | Attendance of the course is optional.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Oral examination.   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | In order to pass the exam, the student must demonstrate to know sufficiently the program in its entirety and to be able to express it in a satisfactory language on a syntactic and technical level. The total or partial lack of these basic elements will entail the negative evaluation of the test and therefore the student's unsuitability to pass the exam.  Once the presence of these minimum requirements has been established, the evaluation of the student, aimed at identifying the final grade (from 18 to 30) will be carried out using the following parameters shown in schematic form:   |  |  |  |  |  |
|   | Vote  | Knowledge  | Skills of  | Use of                                   |  |  |
|   | Total Control of the | and<br>understanding<br>of the subject           | analysis and<br>synthesis  | references                               |  |  |
|   | Unsuitable  | Important deficiencies. Significant inaccuracies | Irrelevant. Frequent generalizations. Inability to synthesize  | Completely inappropriate                 |  |  |
|   | 18-20   | At threshold level. Obvious imperfections        | Barely sufficient capacity   | As soon as appropriate                   |  |  |
| Evaluation<br>methods   | 21-23   | Routine<br>knowledge                             | The student is capable of correct analysis and synthesis and argues logically and coherently           | The student uses the standard references |  |  |
|   | 24-26   | Good<br>knowledge                                | The student has good<br>analytical and<br>synthesis skills.<br>Arguments are<br>expressed consistently | The student uses the standard references |  |  |
|   | 27-29   | More than<br>good<br>knowledge                   | The student has considerable analytical and synthesis skills   | The student has deepened the arguments   |  |  |

| 30-30L | Excellent<br>knowledge | The student has excellent analytical and | Important<br>insights |  |
|--------|------------------------|--|-----------------------|--|
|        |                        | synthesis skills                         |                       |  |