

Prova Orale

Convocazione candidati ore 10.00



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1. Il Piano triennale della trasparenza e della prevenzione della corruzione
2. I trattamenti economici accessori previsti dal C.C.C.N.L. 21.5.2018 del Comparto funzioni Locali
3. Avanzo e disavanzo di amministrazione

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Outlook è un programma che permette di fare ?

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1. La scelta del contraente – le procedure aperte e ristrette
2. Il contratto individuale di lavoro a tempo parziale
3. Il patrimonio disponibile ed indisponibile degli enti locali

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cos'è Powerpoint ?

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1. I differenti tipi di pareri che vengono apposti sugli atti del Comune
2. La violazione dei doveri contenuti nel Codice di Comportamento dei dipendenti delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni quali responsabilità e conseguenze comporta ?
3. Gli agenti contabili: nomina e funzioni

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cosa sono le formule di Excel ?

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1. Come si rapportano le disposizioni in materia di trasparenza e quelle sulla privacy?
2. Le relazioni sindacali nel CCNL 21.5.2018
3. L'esercizio provvisorio

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cosa si intende per SPAM ?



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1. La comunicazione di avvio del procedimento
2. Fasi e struttura del procedimento disciplinare
3. Le fasi della gestione delle spese.

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Differenza fra Hardware e Software

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1. Il Tuel distingue tra funzioni svolte dal Sindaco come capo/rappresentante dell'amministrazione comunale e funzioni svolte come ufficiale del governo.
2. A quali condizioni le Pubbliche Amministrazioni possono conferire incarichi a personale esterno
3. La fatturazione elettronica per la Pubblica Amministrazione, ai sensi della Legge n. 244/2007

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Per stampare una pagina quali comandi bisogna utilizzare ?

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1. Il Responsabile della Trasparenza e della Prevenzione della Corruzione.
2. Come avviene l'assunzione di un dipendente risultato vincitore di un concorso pubblico a tempo pieno e indeterminato
3. Il Documento Unico di Programmazione

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

L'invio di allegati attraverso la posta elettronica

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1. Modalità affidamento beni e servizi sotto soglia comunitaria
2. Le forme contrattuali flessibili di assunzione o d'impiego di personale delle Pubbliche Amministrazioni (art. 36, D. Lgs. n. 165/2001).
3. Il mandato di pagamento e la reversale d'incasso

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Come gestire un testo (copiare, ecc.)

TRACCIA 1 - PIAZZA SANTA ROSA (PIAZZA VECCHIA)

Considered one of the loveliest squares in the entire Piedmont region, it was built over ancient structures. Its irregular and elongated shape is due to the numerous transformations over the years when the buildings were incorporated. It dates back to the thirteenth century, when Savigliano became a free commune and the noble families who had moved there settled around this central area, building fortress dwellings facing the square. The arcades did not exist in antiquity, and there were two-storey buildings with shops on the ground level. With the communal ordinance of 1470, work commenced to reorganize the square, which had become the administrative and economic heart of the town.

TRACCIA 2 - CIVIC TOWER

The tower we see today is the outcome of complex constructional superimpositions over the centuries. According to tradition, it was founded on the remains of a pagan temple dedicated to the goddess Ceres, and it seems that construction commenced in the thirteenth century, when several families belonging to the Guelf faction of medieval Savigliano, the Nobili d'Ospizio, erected a tower for defensive purposes. It is thus one of the few medieval defensive towers visible on Savigliano's modern cityscape.

TRACCIA 3 - CIVIC TOWER

In 1303 the Commune entrusted the tower to the founders of the Casana or Monte dei Pegni, a charitable institution, which raised the edifice, completing the brick portion visible today. The earliest documentation about the presence of a clock dates back to 1387. In 1447 the commune reclaimed the tower and in 1535 it built the upper segment to replace a spire erected in 1465, the year the main bell was also cast.

In 1612 the clock and bell fell on the house next to it and work commenced immediately to restore the structure. Additional work was done on the masonry and clock mechanisms in 1624 by Ercole Biga.

TRACCIA 4 - CIVIC TOWER

In 1643, following a celebration when the Savoy dukes visited the town, a terrible fire broke out in the tower, devastating part of the belfry.

It was rebuilt in 1644 and finished with elegant plasterwork, and the main bell was recast. The current bell, which weighs 1,700 kg, was installed in 1949.

The building, which has been restored in recent years, has hosted the local tourism office and several temporary exhibitions.

Bono   

TRACCIA 5 - CONVENT OF SANTA MONICA (UNIVERSITY)

In the early 2000s the University of Turin, in agreement with the municipality of Savigliano, decided to turn the complex into a university campus. The renovation work took up the traditional construction techniques and historical evolution of the structure. An Italian garden was created in the quadrilateral, taking up the plan of the convent garden as depicted in the first town plan of Savigliano, drawn up by Maurizio Eula in 1841 and preserved in the Municipal Historical Archives.

TRACCIA 6 - TRAIL ALONG THE MAIRA

The Trail along the Maira is a tourist path promoted by the Compagnia del Buon Cammino and the eight municipalities along the Maira. The Compagnia del Buon Cammino is an association, established in 1996 and based in Cuneo, that unites municipalities, organizations, associations, businesses and private citizens devoted to promoting their territory from a tourist standpoint, thanks to environmental protection, the identity of the landscape and the socio-cultural heritage.

The itinerary can be enjoyed on foot, horseback or mountain bike, and has signage illustrating the route and the natural environment; it goes from Racconigi to Villar San Costanzo, touching the municipalities of Cavallerleone, Cavallermaggiore, Savigliano, Vottignasco, Villafalletto and Busca.

TRACCIA 7 - GRANERIS PARK

The area with the town's largest park, once called the "Prati di San Francesco", or "Meadows of Saint Francis", was transformed into a parade ground for military drills in the mid-nineteenth century. This space, designed by Maurizio Eula and completed in 1851, became necessary due to the establishment of large cavalry barracks headquartered in the old convent of San Domenico.

The last military units moved out in the 1960s and the municipal administration decided to reallocate this important space. Thanks to the efforts of Mayor Enrico Graneris, the decision was made to turn it into a large park, a green lung close to the town centre. The plans were drawn up in the early 1970s by the architect Oreste Garzino, in collaboration with the municipal Technical Office.

TRACCIA 8 - GRANERIS PARK

Two other gardens in the town centre are located nearby. The first is called "Marinai d'Italia" in honour of the country's seamen, and in the late twentieth century various types of naval materials were placed there: propellers, mine buoys, an anchor and two probes are set around the monument commemorating seamen killed in battle. The triangular monument is landscaped with numerous plane-trees and maples, but there are also magnolias, blackthorns (*Prunus*) and sweetgums (*Liquidambar*).

Bono fch

