

Prova Orale



Convocazione candidati ore 14.00

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1. I vizi dell'atto amministrativo
2. Gli incarichi di posizione organizzativa nel C.C.N.L. 21.5.2018 del Comparto Funzioni Locali
3. Il Bilancio pluriennale di previsione dell'Ente Locale;

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Excel è un'applicazione che permette di fare ?

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1. La determinazione a contrarre
2. La procedura di reclutamento di personale
3. Che cos'è e quali caratteristiche ha l'impegno di spesa

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cosa occorre fare per inviare un messaggio di posta elettronica ?

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1. Il principio di separazione fra politica e gestione
2. la composizione del fondo per le risorse decentrate: risorse stabili e risorse variabili del fondo per il personale non dirigente
3. La legge 190/2014 ha introdotto la scissione dei pagamenti (Split Payment) nella Pubblica Amministrazione: di cosa si tratta?

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cos'è Explorer ?

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1. Tra i principi dell'attività amministrativa vi è quello di motivazione del provvedimento amministrativo. Caratteristiche e riferimenti normativi
2. La responsabilità penale e la responsabilità disciplinare nei reati contro la pubblica amministrazione
3. Le variazioni al Bilancio.

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Quali sono gli elementi indispensabili di un account di posta elettronica ?



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1. Le forme associative fra enti locali nel D. Lgs. n. 267/2000
2. La segnalazione di una condotta illecita da parte di un dipendente. Il whistleblowing.
3. Il Rendiconto di gestione: composizione e procedimento di approvazione

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Come creare una "cartella" ?

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1. Nomina, ruolo e funzioni del Segretario Comunale
2. La responsabilità amministrativa e contabile dei Dirigenti/Posizioni Organizzative
3. Le fasi della gestione delle entrate.

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cos'è la PEC ?

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1. Gli elementi essenziali dell'atto amministrativo
2. I contenuti del contratto individuale di lavoro stipulato per l'assunzione di un dipendente a tempo indeterminato.
3. Le funzioni dell'organo di revisione

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Come e eliminare un file e cambiare il nome di un file

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1. L'origine e lo scopo di "Amministrazione Trasparente". I suoi contenuti.
2. Sanzioni disciplinari – Tipologie
3. La tracciabilità dei flussi finanziari (Legge n. 136/2010)

Accertamento conoscenze informatiche:

Che cos'è Windows Media Player ?

A handwritten signature in blue ink is written over a circular official stamp. The stamp contains the text "ISTITUTO LOMBARDO DI SCIENZE E LETTERE" around the perimeter and "COMITATO DI TORINO" in the center. The date "12/02/2012" is handwritten to the right of the stamp.

TRACCIA 1 - TRIUMPHAL ARCH

Work to erect the Triumphal Arch commenced on 9 May 1585 in preparation for the wedding parade of Duke Charles Emmanuel I and his wife Catalina Micaela, daughter of the King of Spain, in July. The procession, on its way back to Turin from Zaragoza, where the nuptials had been celebrated, crossed Piedmont from Ceva to Moncalieri.

The towns visited by sovereigns would hold celebrations and ceremonies during which the façades of the houses were decorated and arches, often temporary, would be erected to exalt the power of the ruling house.

TRACCIA 2 - TRIUMPHAL ARCH

The Turin architect Giovanni Battista Ripa drew up the original plans for the arch and the decorations were designed by the painter Giovanni Angelo Dolce. The arch was built in the middle of town rather than at its gates, as it was to serve as a dramatic backdrop for the arrival of the newlyweds from Borgo Pieve along Via Sant'Andrea and was thus designed to frame the large square. A temporary arch had already been built in the same place in 1560 for Emmanuel Philibert's visit.

Traccia 3 - MONASTERY OF SANT'AGOSTINO

The current building was erected around the mid-seventeenth century over the ruins of a monastery destroyed by the French army in order to obtain materials to construct fortifications for the town. The dormitory and church were rebuilt, adding the bell tower, which was not completed until the eighteenth century. Following the suppression of religious orders by the French government in 1802, the Augustinian fathers, already burdened by immense debts, had to abandon the monastery permanently. The furnishings and relics were lost and the church was set up as a warehouse.

TRACCIA 4 – MONASTERY OF SANT'AGOSTINO

Today the former monastery of Sant'Agostino is an important cultural and social complex that offers the town numerous diversified activities.

Since 2012 the complex has also housed the *Centro della Memoria*, a point of reference for those who want to learn something more about the town past, as it is a place that collects, preserves and valorises oral documentation, photographs, films and other works about Savigliano during the twentieth century.



TRACCIA 5 - THE MARKET HALL

In nineteenth-century Piedmont, which had an economy based largely on agriculture, the construction of market halls – called “ali” here – was quite a common event. Similar structures were built in Novara, Asti, Vercelli, Alessandria, Carmagnola, Cuneo, Racconigi, Saluzzo, Bra, Alba and, naturally, Savigliano. The construction systems employed traditional technologies (brick, stone and wood) as well as new ones (cast iron and/or steel) for the supporting structures.

On 25 June 1854 the Savigliano Municipal Council's agenda included a discussion of whether a market hall should be built for the benefit of local commerce.

TRACCIA 6 - THE MARKET HALL

They designated a commission in order to choose the best location for the structure and to submit a project describing its constructional characteristics. It presented its report during the council meeting of 13 November 1854 and the first site that was proposed corresponded to the building owned by the Regio Ospizio di Carità, a charitable institution west of Piazza Nuova.

Based on the construction plans drawn up by the surveyor Giovenale Trossarelli, the hall was to cover eight enormous warehouses at the two ends, one of which would house the public weigh station and another the municipal customs house. The six remaining warehouses were allocated to commercial activities.

TRACCIA 7 - MUNICIPAL BUILDING – TOWN HALL

The building was planned by the head engineer of the municipal government, Clodoveo Cordoni, in order to house the boys' elementary school.

The cornerstone of the building was laid on 4 September 1889 in the presence of Mayor Stefano Musante, the municipal council, and civic and religious authorities.

When Cordoni was transferred to Novara as head engineer and then to Genoa as director of public works, construction work was directed by his successor, engineer Cotta-Ramusino.

Following provisional inspection of the structure in March 1892, the work was completed in 1901.

TRACCIA 8 - MUNICIPAL BUILDING – TOWN HALL

After the boys' elementary school moved to a new wing constructed for it by engineer Guido Jaffe close to the old oratory of San Filippo, in 1930 the building became the new headquarters of the municipal administration. Work to decorate the ceremonial rooms and the hall of honour was completed according to the instructions of the “*podestà*” Annibale Galateri. Important authorities visiting the city were received in the new building, such as King Victor Emmanuel II on 31 August 1930, and Prince Humbert and Princess Maria José on 21 September 1930.