Concorso pubblico, per titoli ed esami, per la copertura di n. 1 posto di Dirigente di seconda fascia, con contratto di lavoro subordinato a tempo indeterminato, presso la Direzione Didattica e Servizi agli Studenti dell'Università degli Studi di Udine

Ai sensi, per gli effetti e per gli adempimenti previsti dall'art. 19 del D.Lgs. 33/2013, n. 33 ("Riordino della disciplina riguardarne il diritto di accesso civico e gli obblighi di pubblicità, trasparenza e diffusione di informazioni da parte delle pubbliche amministrazioni") e successive modificazioni e integrazioni, la Commissione, nominata con Provvedimento Dirigenziale n. 367 del 18/09//2019 e così composta:

Presidente: prof.ssa BROLLO Marina – Professore Ordinario – Università degli Studi di Udine; Componente: dott. DI SILVERIO Massimo – Direttore Generale – Università degli Studi di Udine; Componente: prof. NASSIMBENI Guido – Professore Associato – Università degli Studi di Udine; Componente aggregato dott. TARANTINO Ludovico

Segretario: dott.ssa CATENA Alessandra – cat. EP – area amministrativa-gestionale – Università degli Studi di Udine.

COMUNICA

di aver formulato i seguenti quesiti per la prova orale:

QUESITI DELLA PROVA N. 1

Quesito n. 1: Procedure, approvazioni e vincoli per l'attivazione di un nuovo corso di studio

Quesito n. 2: Manifesto degli Studi: contenuti, scadenze e procedure di approvazione

Quesito n. 3: Direzione per obiettivi: inquadramento generale e contestualizzazione universitaria

QUESITI DELLA PROVA N. 2

Quesito n. 1: Illustrare gli spazi di azione per l'interdisciplinarietà di un Corso di studi

Quesito n. 2: Procedure di accreditamento dei corsi di studio: ruolo dell'ANVUR e normativa di riferimento

Quesito n. 3: Pianificazione strategica e controllo direzionale: inquadramento generale e struttura del Piano strategico dell'Università degli Studi di Udine 2015 – 2019

QUESITI DELLA PROVA N. 3

Quesito n. 1: Tasse universitarie: autonomia e vincoli normativi

Quesito n. 2: La programmazione didattica nel Regolamento didattico dell'Università degli Studi di Udine

Quesito n. 3: Norme, processi e procedure: illustrare le interdipendenze attraverso un esempio

Si comunica altresì che il candidato Piani Giovanni Cristiano ha estratto la prova n. 1, la candidata Croatto Manuela ha estratto la busta n. 2, la candidata Daneluzzi Sabrina ha estratto la busta n. 3.

Della busta n.4 non estratta è stata data lettura.

Allega alla presente inoltre i quesiti di inglese e informatica della prova n.1, n.2, n.3 e n.4.

Udine, 31.07.2020

p. Il Presidente della Commissione Giudicatrice

PROVA n. 1

Completare la tabella

costo per studente
costo lordo totale corsi

cod_corso	numero iscritti I	numero iscritti II	numero iscritti	costo netto per	costo Iordo per
	anno	anno	totale	corso	corso
1	23	67	90	900	1035
2	27	68			
3	31	69			
4	35	70			
5	39	71			
6	43	72			
7	47	73			
8	51	74			
9	55	75			
10	59	76			

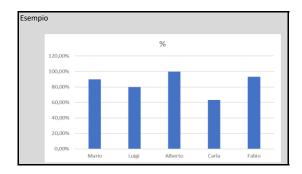
PROVA 1

Le viene chiesto di presentare il costo globale dei corsi in essere considerando il numero di studenti iscritti sia al 1° che al 2° anno Oltre ai dati presenti in tabella dovrà considerare:

il costo unitario per studente pari a 10 euro l'anno una percentuale "IVA" del 15% da applicare al costo netto

PROVA n. 2

	max=30	%
Mario	27	90%
Luigi	24	
Alberto	30	
Carla	19	
Fabio	28	



PROVA 2

Le viene chiesto di calcolare il valore percentuale di ogni votazione riferita al massimo possibile
Le viene chiesto di rappresentare i risultati tramite un grafico che esponga i dati della prima e della terza colonna come indicato nell'esempio

PROVA n. 3

Nome Cognome	VOTO PROVA 1	VOTO PROVA 2	MEDIA VOTI
Mario Rossi	8	7	
Gino Verdi	7	6	
Franco Bianchi	2	6	
Simone Blu	10	8	
Ugo Neri	10	9	

PROVA 3

Le viene chiesto di calcolare nella colonna il valore medio delle 2 votazioni per ciascun soggetto le viene chiesto inoltre di rappresentare in un istogramma i risultati medi riportati

PROVA n. 4

CORSO	VOTO	suff/insuff
Simone Blu	10	
Gino Verdi	7	
Ugo Rossi	8	
Franco Bianchi	2	
Mario Neri	10	

voti insufficienti	
percentuale di voti insufficienti	

PROVA 4

Le viene chiesto di completare la tabella, utilizzando le apposite funzioni di excel: applicare il conteggio "se" e restituire sufficiente/insufficiente calcolare il numero di voti insufficienti e la percentuale di voti insufficienti rispetto al numero totale di voti

In many organizations, employees know more about their work than their managers. This reality should force organizations that still adhere to the old, top-down style of managing to recognize that many employees today are very capable of managing themselves. This author explains the "Why" and "How" of a new style of managing for today.

When we try to define management, our first thought is usually of a manager who occupies a role and who has authority over people. But in the case of knowledge workers, who manage themselves, management is seen as a process, one which can engage everyone. Thus, when we define management as a role, we restrict it to something that refers to managers only. Such a definition is not only a limiting one, it is one that does not account for the way in which work and responsibility has changed.

Industrial-age organizations were formal hierarchies that assigned specific roles to employees. The focus on roles put all power in the hands of managers, who governed employees by planning, organizing and controlling their work. This is essentially what made management a top-down, restricting function.

Today we talk of "managing one's boss," and of having "relationships with strategic partners, suppliers and customers." But, if partners can manage their relationships with each other, then management cannot be a one-sided, controlling activity. And, if you can manage your boss, management isn't restricted to the use of authority to control the people who report to you.

Management is much more than what managers simply do to get work done through employees. Today, we can manage ourselves, our time and many other activities that don't require one to have a formal managerial role or even to manage people. This is why today, the *function* of management, as distinct from the role of the manager, has become everyone's business.

The truth is that the role of the "manager" is only a particular application of management, not the whole story of managing. A broader perspective avoids the negative connotations so commonly attributed to management, such as controlling and restricting people. Moreover, employee engagement, especially with respect to innovative knowledge workers, cannot become a reality until we move beyond our industrial-age definition of a manager.

In modern, post-industrial organizations, all employees need to manage. Self-managing teams use complex systems to help them manage their own work, and precise performance measures are openly accessible. Knowledge workers don't need to be told what to do, and often, they know better than their managers. This article will outline how we should see and define management for the 21st century by starting, not with the role of manager, but by seeing management as a process that can be led by all employees, not just managers.

Management can be defined as a way of achieving goals that add the most value. It's about being sufficiently organized to identify the right goals and the best means for achieving them. To take a simple example, whenever you set priorities for yourself you are managing your time.

Prioritizing means deciding which activities are most likely to achieve a specific goal and which tasks are the most urgent or important. Management is thus like investing, a process of allocating resources to obtain the best return, even if those resources are just your own time, knowledge and experience. Clearly, it is possible for all employees to manage their own time and other personal resources without occupying a formal managerial role and without managing people.

Management is closely linked to goal achievement. Suppose your goal is to develop a cure for a rare disease. You could achieve this goal in one of three ways:

- 1. By luck you could by chance find a cure while looking for something else.
- 2. In a disorganized, wasteful manner, exceeding your budget and alienating stakeholders.
- 3. In a cost-effective, inclusive way that makes the best use of all resources.

If you prefer the third approach, you are opting for management over luck and chaos. Everyone has goals: personal, career, business, financial, social, learning and leisure among others. The fact is that a managed approach – and not necessarily regimentation — will allow you to achieve more.

Front-line employees who have no one reporting to them routinely need to achieve multiple targets in tight timeframes. This is possible only if they manage key aspects of their work and time. Clearly, they can manage a lot of things without having authority over people or a management title.

Some Common Sense Principles of Good Leadership

1. You don't need any particular skill

Apart from being able to manage people.

2. Be generous with success

Take the blame when things go wrong. Accept that sometimes you'll make a mistake and reverse your decision.

3. Find great people

It's easier to succeed with great people and poor products than with great products and poor people. Ideally you want both.

4. You need to delegate but not abdicate

Never pretend to understand aspects of the business that you don't. You will be seen through immediately.

5. Be open to being convinced by your colleagues

But also know when you should not be convinced. Court respect but never popularity.

6. Always be fair

If you can't, be seen to have made every effort to be fair, even in the most awkward situations.

7. Work with investors that you like

Everyone has a good relationship with investors at first but ask yourself: will you still like them when business goes through hard times?

8. Have patience and belief in your workers capabilities

9. Take care of yourself

As a CEO or chairman, you need something to help you switch off. For me, that's classical music – I have 24,000 CDs in my collection.

10. A good CEO is like a good conductor – and a good horse performing at a show.

You need to know when to control and when to influence. You also need to recognise that, no matter how skilled a rider you are, it's the horse that jumps the fence.