SELEZIONE PUBBLICA PER TITOLI ED ESAMI PER LA COPERTURA A TEMPO INDETERMINATO DI N. 1 POSTO DI DIRIGENTE BIBLIOTECHE. (S.P. N. 03/21).

Quesiti prova orale

Argomento 1: Biblioteconomia

1) La pianificazione strategica della biblioteca. Quadro di riferimento normativo e metodologico, obiettivi, esempi.
2) Il digital lending. Caratteristiche e limiti del quadro legislativo e del mercato, potenzialità del servizio.
3) La coprogettazione nei servizi bibliotecari. Normativa, metodologie, esempi.
4) La valorizzazione delle raccolte storiche della biblioteca con gli strumenti del digitale. Finalità, strumenti, esempi.
5) L'adozione di un nuovo ILS – Information Library System – per la gestione del catalogo e dei servizi del Sistema Bibliotecario Urbano. Analisi del fabbisogno, iter amministrativo, implementazione.
6) La cooperazione con le reti bibliotecarie d'area metropolitana. Obiettivi, strumenti amministrativi, assetti organizzativi e rapporti economici fra enti contraenti.

Argomento 2: Diritto amministrativo

1) La figura del Responsabile del procedimento.
2) La gestione del bilancio.
3) L'autocertificazione.
4) Il diritto di accesso agli atti.
5) La determina di affidamento negli appalti sotto soglia.
6) Il responsabile del trattamento dei dati.

Argomento 3: Informatica

1) La PEC.
2) Google.
3) Intranet.
4) La firma digitale.
5) Il foglio di lavoro elettronico.
6) Il PDF.

Argomento 4: Inglese

1) The European Commission has been monitoring Member States' digital progress through the Digital Economy and Society Index (DESI) reports since 2014. Each year, DESI includes country profiles which support Member States in identifying areas requiring priority action as well as thematic chapters offering a European-level analysis across key digital areas, essential for underpinning policy decisions.
   The DESI 2021 reports are based mainly on 2020 data and present the state of the digital economy and society in the first year of the pandemic. DESI 2021 has been adjusted to reflect the two major policy initiatives set to have an impact on the digital transformation in the EU in the coming years: the Recovery and Resilience Facility (RRF) and the Digital Decade Compass.

Since 2015, the level of digital skills has continued to grow slowly, reaching 56% of individuals having at least basic digital skills, 31% with above basic digital skills and 58% of individuals having at least basic software skills.

2) In the world of tomorrow, we must rely on digitally empowered and capable citizens, a digitally skilled workforce and digital experts. Clear responses will be needed to successfully manage demographic trends and close existing skills gaps in the context of the digital and green transitions1 . Basic digital skills for all citizens and the opportunity to acquire new specialised digital skills for the workforce are a prerequisite to participate actively in the Digital Decade2 and to reinforce our collective resilience as a society.
   Already 84% of people used the internet in 2019 regularly. Nevertheless, only 56% possesses at least basic digital skills and only about one third of Europeans possesses above basic digital skills (31%). Therefore, having an internet connection and using the internet is not sufficient; it must be paired with the appropriate skills to take advantage of the digital society.

3) The skills indicators are strongly influenced by socio-demographic aspects. For example, 80% of young adults (aged 16-24), 84% of individuals with high formal education, and 87% of students have at least basic digital skills. By contrast, only 33% of those aged 55-74 and 28% of the retired and the inactive possess at least basic digital skills. There is still substantial gap between rural and urban areas when looking at the digital skills of the population: only 48% of individuals living in rural areas possess at least basic digital skills, in contrary to the ones living in the cities (62%).
   It should be noted that youth is not a determinant of digital skills and growing up in a digital world does not automatically make one digitally competent. Young people do not develop sophisticated digital skills just by growing up using digital devices. In 9 out of 14 EU Member States who have participated in ICILS, more than one third of the pupils achieved scores below the threshold for underachievement in digital competence.

4) Despite many Europeans using internet regularly, we observe some barriers persisting. The top reasons for not having internet access at home in 2019 remained the lack of need or interest (45% of households without internet access in 2019), insufficient skills (45%), equipment costs (25%) and high cost barriers (23%). The deterring effect of each of these factors varies significantly in strength across Member States. For example, only 5% of Estonian households without internet access mentioned costs as a barrier, but as many as 53% did so in Portugal. A lack of relevant skills is an important factor deterring households from having internet access at home. Moreover, given that this factor limits awareness of potential benefits from digitisation, it may also be among the reasons behind the large numbers of EU households that still claim not to have internet access at home, because they do not need it.

5) In 2020, 19% of EU enterprises employed ICT specialists. Among the EU Member States, Ireland and Belgium presented the highest proportion of enterprises employing ICT specialists, with 30% each. Italy, with 13%, presented the lowest ratio of enterprises employing ICT specialists in 2020. In 2019 55% of the EU enterprises that recruited or tried to recruit ICT specialists reported difficulties in filling vacancies. In Czechia, more than 3 out to 4 enterprises that recruited ICT specialists reported difficulties in filling those vacancies.
   Enterprises are providing more and more training to their personnel to develop or upgrade their ICT skills. Overall 20% of the EU enterprises provided ICT training for their personnel. The leaders in this domain are Finland (38%) and Belgium (33%). In countries

like Lithuania (14%), Greece (12%), Bulgaria (7%) and Romania (6%), the provision of such a training was considerably lower.

6) Digital technologies increasingly place new demands and expectations on the public sector. Realising the full potential of these technologies is a key challenge for governmental organisations. Effective e-government can provide a wide variety of benefits including more efficiency and savings for both governments and businesses. It can also increase transparency and openness. This dimension measures both the demand and supply sides of digital public services as well as open data . The Digital Decade has the target that all key public services for businesses and citizens should be fully online by 2030. Indicators 4a3 and 4a4 are monitoring the progress of these targets.
   The top performers are Estonia, Denmark and Finland, while Romania, Greece and Hungary have the lowest score.