

Ministère de l'Enseignement Supérieur et de la Recherche
Session 2017
Concours de Technicien classe normale externe
BAP J Technicien en Formation et orientation-insertion
professionnelle

NOM :

(en majuscules, suivi s'il y a lieu du nom marital)

Prénom.....

Né (e) le.....

N° d'anonymat



N° d'anonymat

NOTE : /20

Centre organisateur : Université Savoie Mont Blanc

Académie de Grenoble : J4A41TCNECY008

Concours de Technicien classe normale Externe – BAP J

Technicien en Formation et orientation-insertion
professionnelle

Epreuve d'admissibilité

Mardi 13 juin 2017

Durée : 3 heures - Coefficient : 3

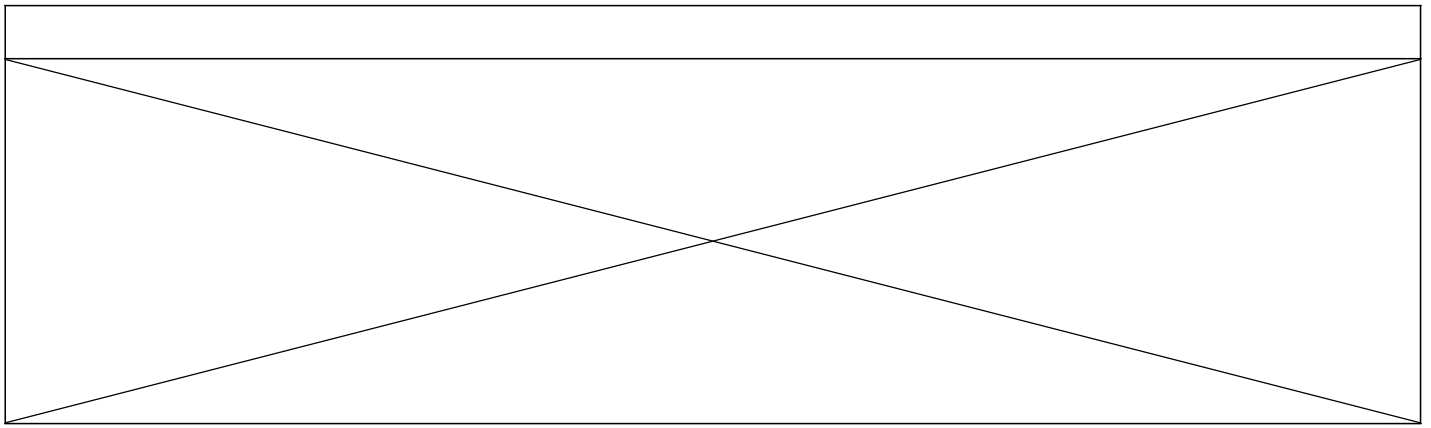
Remarques importantes :

Il vous est rappelé que votre identité ne doit figurer que dans la partie supérieure de la bande à en-tête du fascicule mis à votre disposition. Toute mention d'identité ou tout signe distinctif porté sur toute autre partie de la copie mènera à l'annulation de votre épreuve.

Le sujet comporte 11 pages, en comptant la page d'identification. Vous devez vérifier en début d'épreuve le nombre de pages de ce fascicule. S'il est incomplet, demandez un autre exemplaire au surveillant de salle.

Vous répondrez directement sur le sujet. Vous devrez rendre la totalité du document à la fin de l'épreuve sans détacher aucune page.

Aucun document ni matériel n'est autorisé.



1/ Développez les sigles (mots de l'acronyme seulement)

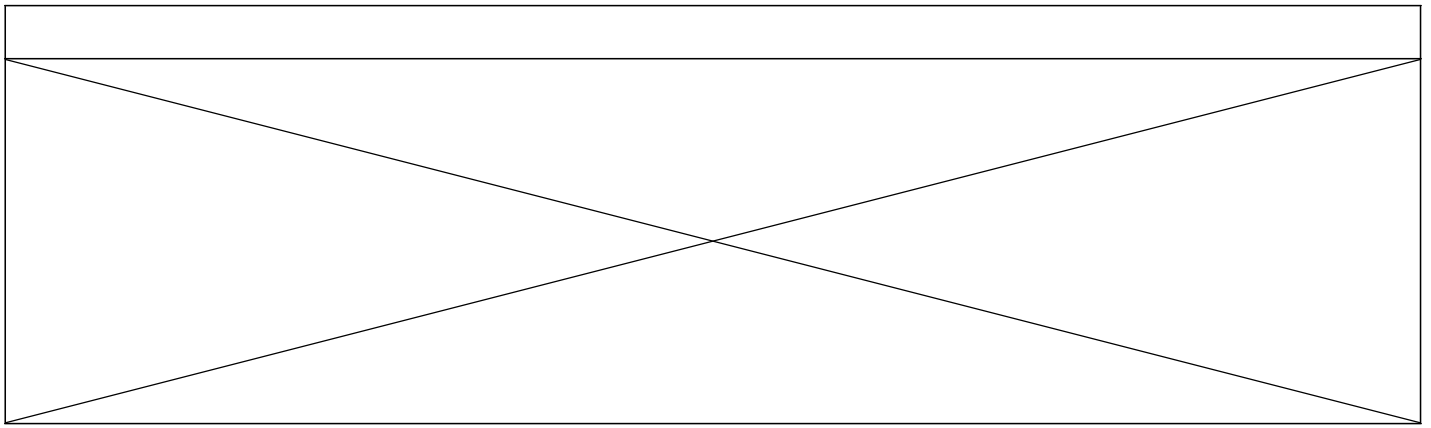
RNCP

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COMUE

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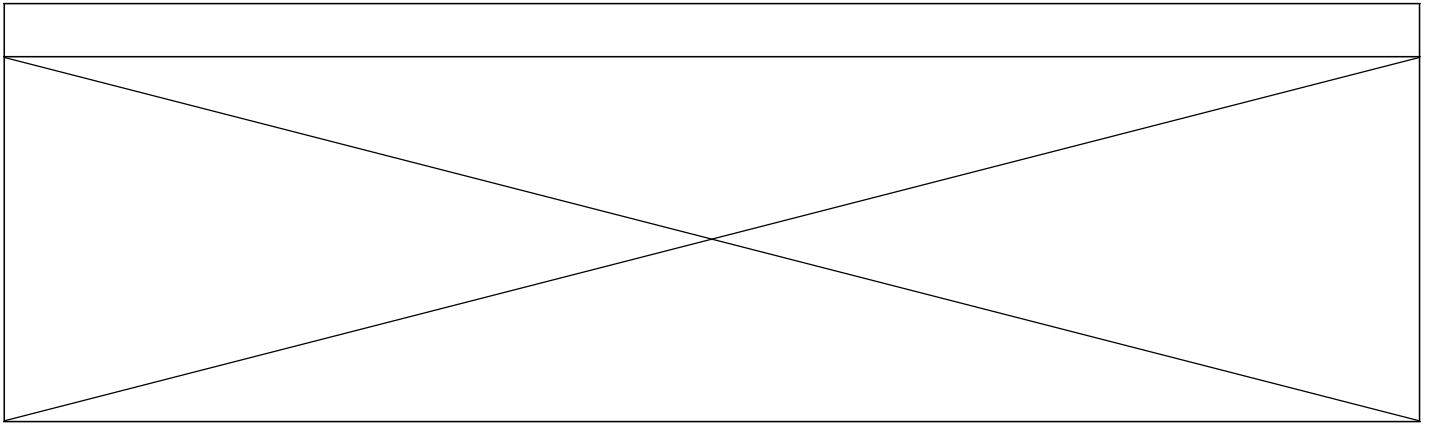
CAC

USMB

SCUIO-IP

2/ Questions à développement court

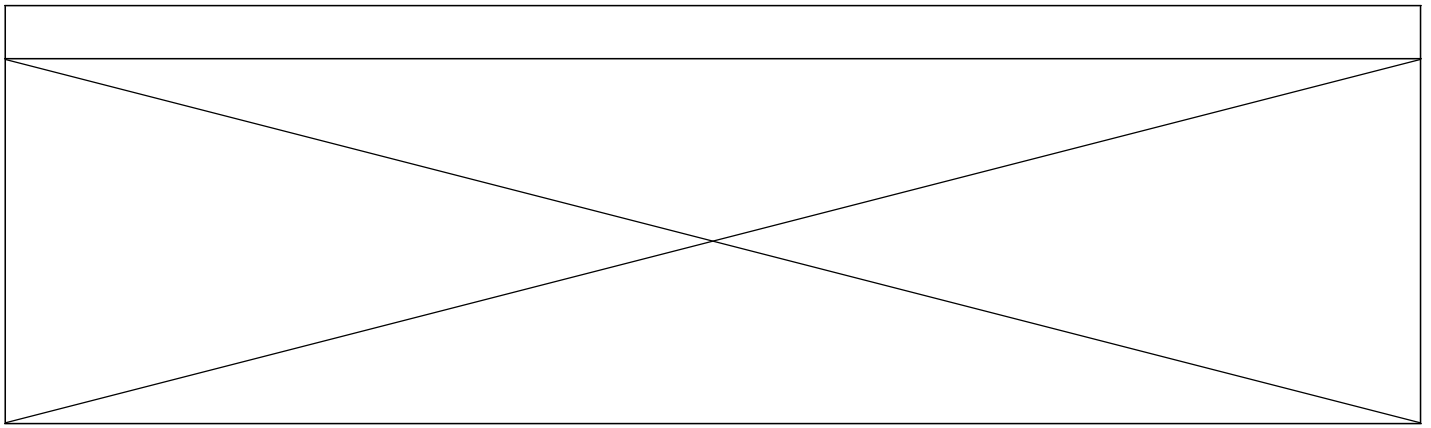
En dehors du baccalauréat, quels sont les modes d'accès à l'université ?



Quel est le nombre approximatif d'étudiants de l'université Savoie Mont Blanc ?

Quels sont les sites géographiques sur lesquels est implantée l'université Savoie Mont Blanc ?

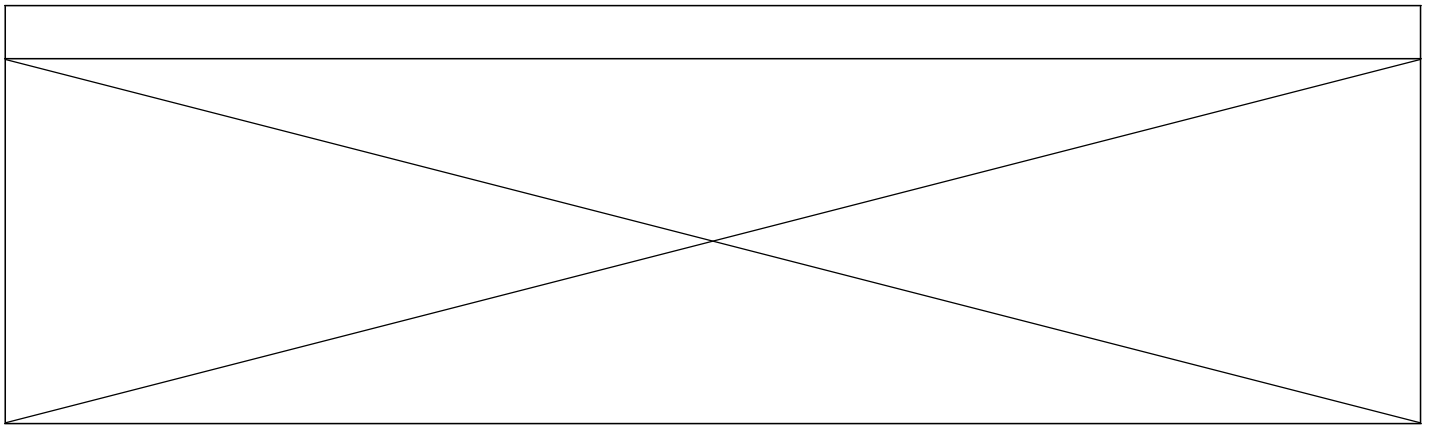
Quelles sont les UFR de l'université Savoie Mont Blanc ?



Quel est le nombre approximatif d'étudiants de l'IAE de l'université Savoie Mont Blanc ?

Quel type de contrat permet l'accès à l'alternance pour les personnes de plus de 26 ans ?

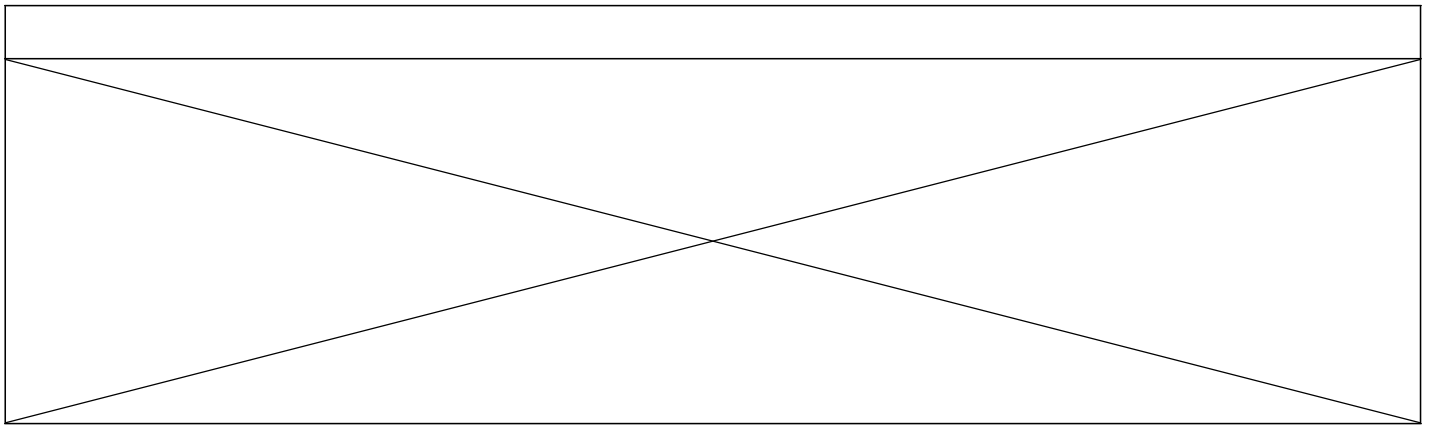
Quel type de contrat permet aux établissements publics de recruter un alternant ?



Qu'est-ce qu'un MOOC ?

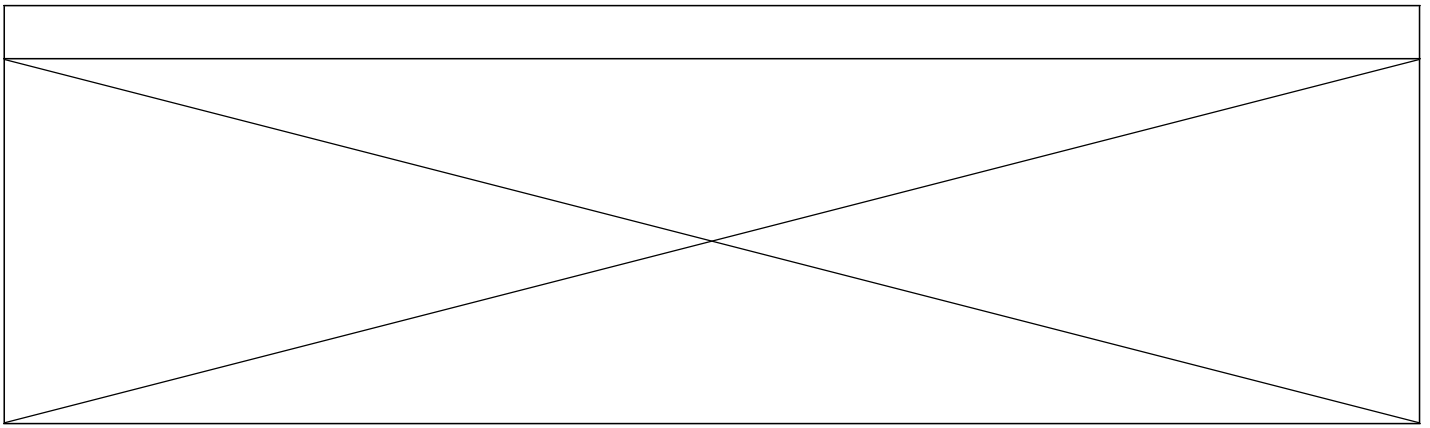
Citez 3 laboratoires de recherche de l'université Savoie Mont Blanc ?

Citez 4 obligations du fonctionnaire ?



Quel est le rôle d'un OPCA ?

Est-ce qu'un DU est un diplôme national ? Expliquez.



3/ Texte en anglais / questions

Organisational autonomy

The organisation of the university sector in France evolved significantly with the implementation of the 2007 law on enlarged competences and responsibilities. Since then, a new law on higher education and research was passed in 2013 and introduced some changes in the framework, particularly with regard to organisational autonomy.

A series of provisions nevertheless remains stable. This is the case of procedures related to the executive head. The selection of the university's executive head (president) does not require validation by an external authority. Selection criteria are stated in the law as executive heads must hold an academic position. Equally, the law prescribes the procedure for the executive head's dismissal, carried out by the ministry: resignation of two-thirds of the board members, leading to the dissolution of the board and the academic council and the automatic dismissal of the executive head. The minister then appoints a provisional administrator to deal with current affairs and organise new elections – this process has been used only once so far. However, it is also possible for the ministry to dismiss the president on disciplinary grounds – after having been condemned for wrongdoing through penal and/or disciplinary proceedings (also happened once). By law, executive heads serve for four years, renewable once.

It can now be considered that French universities have dual governance structures, with both a board/council and a senate-type body.

The university board/council is the main strategic decision-making body. It is complemented by a senate-type body ('academic council') which acquired, with the 2013 law, a series of competences including a focus on staffing matters. It takes individual decisions relative to the hiring, assignment or career of the academic staff.

By law, the board is composed of between 24 and 36 members. It is chaired by the executive head with at least one-third being academic staff representatives, at least one-sixth student representatives and at least one-sixth administrative staff. Another third is made up of external members. The type of external members (representatives of regional authorities, business representatives, etc.) are defined in the law. They are partly nominated by external organisations (maximum five) and partly by the board itself. The organisations involved in nominating external partners must be mentioned in the university statutes and typically include the regional public authorities, the regional chamber of commerce, etc.

The 2013 law increased the size of the board (previously composed of maximum 30 members), leading to an increase in the representation of all groups except external members, whose number remains at a similar level to 2007. Among changes brought by the law, all members of the board now take part in the election of the executive head, including external members.

Source: "University Autonomy in Europe III Country Profiles" de EUA European University Association – Avril 2017

