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## **Les corrigés des examens DPECF - DECF 2004**

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**DPECF  
SESSION 2004**

**EXPRESSION ET COMMUNICATION  
(Langues étrangères)**

**TEST DE COMPREHENSION D'UN TEXTE  
EN LANGUE ÉTRANGÈRE COURANTE**

**Anglais**

DUREE : 2 heures – COEFFICIENT : 0,5

N. B - Il est rappelé au candidat que pour l'épreuve de langue vivante l'usage des machines (agendas, traductrices...) et du dictionnaire est interdit, sauf pour l'arabe où il est permis d'utiliser un dictionnaire unilingue en arabe.

**ANGLAIS**

**SUJET**

**India is raising its sights at last**

New roads, schools, and free market reforms are charging up the economy

1 Can India's economy really take off? That's the most important question to ask as the West  
wakes up to the power of Bangalore's human capital. Plenty of skeptics say no. Their position:  
India can crank out all the software it wants, but that won't relieve the misery of hundreds of  
millions of farmers, factory hands and unemployed – the vast disenfranchised class of the  
5 country. The skeptics sure can proffer plenty of stats. Here's one: India's service exports are  
expected to generate 24 million jobs by 2020. But 200 million young people will be entering  
the workforce during the same period. Looks like an unbridgeable gap. Huge, complex and  
poor, far more dependent on the vagaries of the monsoon than on investment from Microsoft  
Corp.: That's India's destiny they say.

10 But it isn't. To find out why, take a drive along the new Bombay-Pune highway. It shoots out  
of the city's crowded northern mouth and snakes around and through the steep hills of  
Western Ghats. Flowering bougainvillea line the median. Once the road leaves Bombay it can  
take a car as little as 50 minutes to reach Pune – compared with three hours three years ago.  
15 Because of the highway, Pune can ship its goods efficiently and link up with the outside world.  
As a result, it's one of India's new boom towns and is exporting globally both software and  
manufactured goods such as auto parts. Similar highways are creating smaller boomlets in  
forgotten pockets of the country, where the poor for the first time aspire to a better life. (...)

20 Three years ago, no one thought India, with its inefficiency, rigid bureaucracy, and  
corruption, could build such projects. But it did, pushed by Prime Minister Atal Bihari  
Vajpayee. And it's building more: roads, airports, schools, hospitals. Twelve years after an  
acute financial crisis forced India onto the path of reform, the country finally seems ready to  
build a robust economy, inspired by the example of Bangalore's global software success. (...)

25 If India does take off, it will be because of its chaotic, robust democracy, not in spite of it.  
True, the system has at times condoned corruption in politics and business. But decades of  
democracy and affirmative action have also allowed participation of the poorest in the system  
and have brought them to national power after centuries of repression. For the poor, the most  
30 potent cure for poverty is education. That is resulting in a surge in school spending in the  
villages. Young Indians today get five more years of schooling, on average, than their  
parents, and there is nearly universal primary education.

Even some of India's past follies are turning into sources of strength. Socialism and import-  
35 substitution, for instance, held the economy back. But they also produced generations of  
entrepreneurs who had to develop indigenous products, from shampoos to satellites, with  
their own resources. That self-reliance is benefiting India now: in the past two years, six  
companies have won prestigious Deming quality awards, and their excellence has triggered a  
surge in export orders.

40 It's not just business that has learned a few lessons. New Delhi has (...) steadily lowered  
interest rate, eased up (...) restrictions, freed banks from their obligation to lend to  
agriculture and favored state companies. That has made the rupee virtually convertible, with  
Indian business largely free to invest where it chooses, while credit has become so affordable  
45 that it has resulted in a consumer boom.

India's transformation is still a work in progress. The problems of illiteracy, poor  
infrastructure, and bad government persist. But something else is there, too: self-confidence.  
By 2015, 55% of Indians will be under the age of 20, and this generation will have grown up  
50 in an economy where roads like the Pune highway are the rule, not the exception. Unlike the  
generation before them, young Indians are no longer obsessed with India's poverty, but with  
its future. They give India a fighting chance.

**BusinessWeek, December 8, 2003.**

**Travail à faire par le candidat****I - COMPRÉHENSION DU TEXTE (sur 40 points)**

*Answer these questions briefly and completely in your own words. You are advised to read all the questions before answering.*

1. To what extent do you have a contrast in the Indian economy?
2. What is the consequence both on the economy and on poor populations of the creation of highways?
3. What were the hampering factors that prevented India from developing?
4. Why is Bangalore an example in India?
5. According to the journalist what role did democracy play in India's current situation?
6. What is the evolution of education in India?
7. What can account for the success of export orders today?
8. What are the major changes decided by government to improve the economic situation?
9. Why isn't India's transformation already achieved?
10. What is India's best asset for the future?

**II - VERSION (sur 30 points)**

*Translate the following passages:*

1. *From "The skeptics sure can..." (ligne 5) to "...unbridgeable gap." (ligne 7)*
2. *From "' True, the system..." (ligne 27) to "...is education." (ligne 30)*

**III - EXPRESSION (sur 30 points)**

What are the possible factors that could help least advanced countries to achieve further development? You should base your answer on the Indian example, but also refer to other countries.

## PROPOSITION DE CORRIGÉ

### **I - Compréhension**

1. India's economy is split in two. On the one hand there are those who can profit from the economic growth, and on the other hand those who cannot. The contrast is even more blatant since in India castes have long prevented upward mobility. Nowadays, even with India's economic progress, a large proportion of the population does not take advantage of it. While 24 million jobs will be created by 2020, there will still be an outstanding number of 200 million people looking for one (l. 6). The discrepancy is thus carried on.
2. The creation of highways has one direct consequence on the economy: it enables small towns like Pune to trade with the rest of the world: they "can ship goods efficiently and link up with the outside world" (l. 15). The consequences on the population are twofold: people can travel more quickly, and, thanks to the opening up to the world, now they can yearn to make a better living.
3. The factors that hampered India's development were: "its inefficiency, rigid bureaucracy, and corruption" (ll. 20-21).
4. After the crisis of 1991, India was "forced (...) onto the path of reform" (l. 23). Bangalore was one of the first cities to take that path, and succeeded in the computer software business. It served as an example for the rest of the country. It is also widely known for its highly skilled workforce.
5. According to the journalist, democracy was a means to promote education (ll. 29-30) and to allow upward mobility ("have (...) allowed participation of the poorest in the system" (l. 28)).
6. In India every child has now access to primary education. Moreover, education budget has increased dramatically, and schooling lasts longer than it used to (ll. 30-32).
7. The success in exports comes from the gigantic improvements in the quality of the Indian products that has led to a policy of "import-substitution" (ll. 34-35).
8. The major changes decided by the government were threefold: first, to progressively lower interest rates; second, to lessen restrictions weighing upon people; and third, to give banks the freedom to invest where they wanted (ll. 41-45). Consequently, the rupee became convertible, and credit was easier to get.
9. India's complete transformation from socialism to capitalism is still under way: problems of widespread illiteracy, of "poor infrastructure", and of bad politics (ll. 47-48) remain to be solved.
10. India's best asset for the future holds in one word only: "self-confidence" (l. 48). The country has thus evolved from self-reliance to self-confidence. But more than that, India's young population has now turned towards the future.

### **II - Version**

1. Les sceptiques peuvent toujours avancer de nombreuses statistiques. En voici une : on s'attend à ce que les exportations indiennes de services génèrent 24 millions d'emplois d'ici à 2020. Mais, pendant la même période, 200 millions de jeunes entreront dans la vie active. Il semble que le fossé soit infranchissable.
2. C'est vrai, le système a parfois cautionné la corruption en politique et dans le monde des affaires. Mais des décennies de démocratie et de discrimination positive ont aussi permis aux plus démunis de jouer un rôle au sein du système, et les ont amenés au pouvoir à l'échelle nationale après des siècles de répression. Pour les pauvres, l'éducation est le plus puissant remède contre la pauvreté.

### III - Expression

What least advanced countries need most is funds. But to attract capital, those countries have to achieve major evolution. First and foremost, they have to deal with any instability that might trigger flight of capital, be it corruption, civil war, or dictatorship. To reach that objective, least advanced countries must reform their institutions.

Once funds are on national soil, the countries must be careful not to be too dependent on the International Monetary Funds (IMF). They should also not allow too many multinationals to settle, for progress has to come from themselves. That is the reason why some will attempt to create some form of protectionism. It is not an easy job to find the balance between protectionism and an opening up to the world.

With capital contribution, least advanced countries will then be able to finance education, infrastructure, etc. They will, in turn, become factors to further development. The final goal obviously being the betterment of people's life.

When the country finds itself on the road of progress in trade, it had better specialise in the production of goods or services for which it has an advantage over other countries. For instance, India has a cheap but well-trained workforce, so that it can, and has, specialised in fields requiring high qualifications, like computer software, engineering and services, as Brazil has specialised in agriculture, North Africa and South East Asia in the textile industry, etc.

Yet, such a quick evolution for least advanced countries could also have its downsides. First, since implementing environmental policies is expensive, those countries are likely to damage the environment during their industrial development. Second, the country should offer its skilled workforce good living conditions, or else it risks a brain drain...