

AP[®] COMPARATIVE GOVERNMENT AND POLITICS

2011 SCORING GUIDELINES

Question 4

3 points

One point is earned for a correct description of a social cleavage in China. Acceptable descriptions include the following:

- Ethnic (Xinjiang, Tibet, Uighurs)
- Urban/rural
- Interior/coastal or East/West
- Generational
- Class, rich/poor, income
- Gender

Note: A very short description is enough as long as a division is implied. The following responses **do not** earn credit: religion generally or by name; a place name; elite/nonelite; party/nonparty; an issue or controversy/ Falun Gong.

One point is earned for each correct discussion of a policy the Chinese state has adopted in response to that cleavage. Acceptable discussions of policies may include the following:

- Urban/rural
 - Migrant policies and residency requirements
 - Incentives for foreign or domestic investment in rural areas
 - Local/village elections (e.g., 1998 organic village law)
 - New agriculture/rural land policies
 - Antipoverty programs, including New Socialist Countryside 2006 policy
 - Infrastructure development such as roads, dams and communications in rural areas
 - Improved education (compulsory education, building of more schools)
 - Limited rural pensions in some areas
 - Policies on rural protests
 - Devolution of social policies to be more responsive to local or rural needs
 - Tax policies
 - Subsidies

Note: One-child policy (or relaxation of one-child policy) is **not** an answer unless the response specifically cites governmental reactions to the 2008 earthquake. If the response does not correctly identify a cleavage, it cannot earn a policy point.

- Ethnic
 - Crackdown on protest by ethnic minorities and use of military to maintain order
 - Restricting information into and out of ethnic minority regions
 - Increased infrastructural/development projects in ethnic areas (including water)
 - Improved access to education
 - Subsidies to ethnic/border regions (agricultural, educational)
 - Incentives for foreign or domestic investment
 - Increased efforts to recruit more ethnic minorities into the regional and national leadership

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Question 4 (continued)

- Interior/coastal or East/West
 - Shifting focus of development to the West/Great Western Development program
 - Infrastructure, development and land reclamation projects in the West (including water)
 - Improved access to education
 - Incentives for foreign or domestic investment in West to reduce disparities
 - Promotion of charity/donations

- Class/rich or poor/income gap
 - Public spending to create jobs
 - Programs to help retrain unemployed, especially from state-owned enterprises (SOEs)
 - Increased tolerance of localized protests as long as they do not target the party
 - Arrests of workers, low-income people and migrants who target the party
 - Crackdown on lawyers representing workers or low-income people
 - Promotion of benefits for migrant workers
 - Community provisions of social services
 - Tax policies

- Generational
 - Provision of limited pension for rural older people
 - Provision of community services for older people
 - Very gradual relaxation of one-child policy in urban areas

- Gender
 - New laws against/raising awareness about domestic violence and sexual harassment
 - Criminalization of sex-selected abortion
 - Hosting of 1995 conference on women in Beijing
 - Toleration of nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) that target women's issues
 - Efforts to reduce sex trafficking

Note: Each policy must plausibly be in response to the given cleavage. If it is a policy that was introduced before 1990 but has been renewed, shifted, revised, etc., responses must show some awareness or context. Simple continuation does not earn a point.

4A

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

Urban versus rural population.

The urban population tends to have higher education levels, wages, and technology than those in rural areas of China. China has started to ~~the~~ change the wage gap by ~~that~~ subsidizing crops giving farmers more profits. Also, education has been modified in China and more schools have been built in rural areas.

#4 B

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

One important cleavage is between the minority majority Han Chinese ethnic group in Eastern China and the various minority groups (Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongolians) located ~~in a~~ in Western and Northern China. The Han feel a superiority and the minority groups feel oppressed and unheard in government. China has set up regional governments (such as Inner Mongolia) with more autonomy for these ethnic minorities. China has also suppressed violently any ethnic protests or separatist movements such as the 2008 Tibetan riots and the 2009 Uyghur protests.

4 C

Write in the box the number of the question you are answering on this page as it is designated in the exam.

The urban-rural divide affects China. In response to this, China has given benefits to farmers and exempted them from the one-child policy.

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2011 SCORING COMMENTARY

Question 4

Overview

The intent of the question was for students to demonstrate an understanding of a major social cleavage in China. Students were expected to apply this concept to the specific context of public policies adopted in China after 1990. The skills tested were both analytical and descriptive: to describe and discuss. Students had three specific tasks: to describe a major social cleavage in China; to discuss a policy adopted by the Chinese state after 1990 in response to that cleavage; and to discuss a second policy adopted by the Chinese state after 1990 in response to that same cleavage.

Sample: 4A
Score: 3

The response earned 1 point for a correct description of a major social cleavage in China as “[u]rban versus rural population.” The response accurately describes that cleavage in terms of differential access to “education levels, wages, and technology.” The response earned 1 point for a correct discussion of a policy, “subsidizing crops giving farmers more profits,” adopted by the Chinese state since 1990 in response to that cleavage. The response also earned 1 point for a correct discussion of a second policy adopted by the Chinese state since 1990 in response to that cleavage: “[E]ducation has been modified in China and more schools have been built in rural areas.”

Sample: 4B
Score: 2

The response earned 1 point for correctly describing a major social cleavage as the cleavage between the “majority Han Chinese ethnic group . . . and the various minority groups (Tibetans, Uyghurs, Mongolians)” and for noting that “[t]he Han feel a superiority and the minority groups feel oppressed.” The response earned no point for asserting that “China has set up regional governments” for ethnic minorities because this arrangement dates back to the founding of the People’s Republic of China. The response earned 1 point for a correct discussion of a policy adopted by the Chinese state since 1990 in response to that cleavage: “China has also suppressed violently any ethnic protests or seperatist [*sic*] movements.”

Sample: 4C
Score: 1

The response earned 1 point for a correct description of major social cleavage as urban–rural. The response earned no points for a discussion of a policy adopted by the Chinese state since 1990 in response to that cleavage because the language is too vague or not situated in the post-1990 time frame.