



AP Government & Politics: Comparative 1999 Sample Student Responses

The materials included in these files are intended for non-commercial use by AP teachers for course and exam preparation; permission for any other use must be sought from the Advanced Placement Program. Teachers may reproduce them, in whole or in part, in limited quantities, for face-to-face teaching purposes but may not mass distribute the materials, electronically or otherwise. These materials and any copies made of them may not be resold, and the copyright notices must be retained as they appear here. This permission does not apply to any third-party copyrights contained herein.

These materials were produced by Educational Testing Service (ETS), which develops and administers the examinations of the Advanced Placement Program for the College Board. The College Board and Educational Testing Service (ETS) are dedicated to the principle of equal opportunity, and their programs, services, and employment policies are guided by that principle.

The College Board is a national nonprofit membership association dedicated to preparing, inspiring, and connecting students to college and opportunity. Founded in 1900, the association is composed of more than 3,900 schools, colleges, universities, and other educational organizations. Each year, the College Board serves over three million students and their parents, 22,000 high schools, and 3,500 colleges, through major programs and services in college admission, guidance, assessment, financial aid, enrollment, and teaching and learning. Among its best-known programs are the SAT[®], the PSAT/NMSQT[™], the Advanced Placement Program[®] (AP[®]), and Pacesetter[®]. The College Board is committed to the principles of equity and excellence, and that commitment is embodied in all of its programs, services, activities, and concerns.

Copyright © 2001 by College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved. College Board, Advanced Placement Program, AP, and the acorn logo are registered trademarks of the College Entrance Examination Board.

From 1980 to 1995 Individual ownership increased from none to 12% ~~and~~ and foreign ownership increased from 0% to 18% while state ownership decreased unaccountably from 74% to 35%.

The reason for these dramatic changes ~~of forms of~~ ^{of forms of} industrial ownership in China is due to the economic reform that occurred during these years. The ~~real~~ cause of the increase of individual ownership is because of the gradual shift towards market economy. ~~Presently~~ In 1980, individual ownership did not ~~exist~~ ^{exist}. ~~At that time~~ ^{At that time} In 1995, 12% of industrial ownership belonged to ~~the~~ ^{individuals}. In 1980 individual ownership did not exist because individual ownership was not allowed. This shift towards the market economy was brought by Deng Xiaoping. He tried to move away from Mao's ~~ideas~~ philosophies and ideals of agrarian ~~and~~ based economy. This change in leadership and ~~the~~ policies allowed individuals to own industries.

The increase of foreign ownership is also a result of Deng Xiaoping's move toward a market economy. His move away from Mao's idea of "closing" China ~~to~~ to foreign countries and foreign business ~~has~~ resulted in an increase of foreign ownership. Deng's policy was closer to the open door policy. Again, with the move to a market economy and the idea of laissez faire the Chinese government also decreased its ownership over industries. With this decrease of state ownership, ~~individual~~ individual and foreign ownership increased drastically.

A political consequence of losing ~~42%~~ ^{42%} of their ownership ~~is~~ ^{is} also the loss of business and revenue for the government. This loss of money ~~will~~ will only lead to raise in prices of other government ~~services~~ ^{services}.

These raises ~~and~~ in prices will only hurt the developing economy of China at such a fragile point of transition. But to counterbalance the loss ~~of~~ such a raise in taxes or government services will suffice. Foreign ownership will also only ~~bring~~ bring about more legislation dealing with foreign businesses. With out the legislation foreign businesses will not only trample ~~existing~~ fledgling ~~local~~ businesses in China but also trample some of the natural resources the state owns.

After 1980, the trend in Chinese economic management regimes has been towards reducing state-owned ~~property~~ ^{industry}, and at the same time, ~~increasing private property industry~~ creating more private industry. ~~Another important change was the increase of foreign ownership.~~

In the past, the Chinese believed that nationalization was the most efficient way of managing industry and property. However, as many studies show, implementation of property or industry management regimes must be decided on a case-by-case basis, with regard to the type of property, population dynamics, and interactions among users. The Chinese eventually realized this, as the ~~national~~ ~~govt~~ state proved to be an ~~ineffecting~~ ineffective producer of goods and services.

Without competition, there were no direct economic incentives for workers to produce the optimum amount of product at the best quality level.

Thus, the Chinese government began to privatize ~~some~~ some floundering state-owned enterprises. Currently, the private sector of China's economy has been ~~flour~~ flourishing, prompting the government to ~~to~~ change its mindset towards private ownership from being merely a "complement" to the Chinese economy to being an "integral part" of the economy. Many Chinese entrepreneurs

hope that these new attitudes towards private ownership will lead to more legislation protecting owners' rights and protection of private property.

Another trend in the forms of industrial ownership in China is the movement toward greater foreign ownership. This is a result of the Chinese realization of their ~~of~~ interdependence with the rest of the world. ~~While historically China has tried to remain separate from the West,~~ ~~to~~ China has wanted to benefit from technology and development in other countries. The government increased efforts to stabilize the country socio-politically; to encourage foreigners to invest in China. While relations between the U.S. and China are somewhat strained, both countries maintain open lines of communication to foster a greater understanding in the future.

In the graph pictured, two notable changes occurred in the ~~economic~~ industrial ownership between 1980 and 1995. ~~The~~ Foreign ownership grew tremendously, and State and collective ownership evened out. Foreign ownership grew, because China realized that without an open market, they would never reach their economic potential. The growth in foreign market participation is an attempt to better ~~China's~~ China's economy. Multiple laws were passed allowing more foreign investors to invest in the Chinese market. The other drastic change in the graph suggests a trend from state owned industry to cooperative ownership in industry. This is a very necessary step ~~in~~ in economic reform when considering China's enormous peasant population. With state ownership, peasants were given guidelines of how much to produce. They had no incentive to work. With the addition of more ~~collective~~ collective ownership, the ~~the~~ Chinese people were given more to strive for. Collective ownership seems to be more of a trend towards a market economy that would greatly benefit China and its people.