



Scoring Guidelines

Question 1: No stimulus

In most countries, the concept of the state as a political unit is subject to the tensions between centrifugal and centripetal forces. Governments are often challenged by the devolutionary factors that challenge state sovereignty.

- (A) Define the concept of the multinational state.
- (B) Explain how ethnicity can be a factor that leads to the devolution of a state.
- (C) Explain how communication technology plays an important role in the goals of devolutionary groups and democracy movements.
- (D) Explain the limitations of communication technology in furthering the goals of devolutionary groups and democracy movements.
- (E) Describe ONE centripetal force that governments use to promote the state as a nation.
- (F) Explain how uneven development within a state can act as a centrifugal force.
- (G) For a multinational state facing the realities of devolution, explain why a government would choose to create an autonomous region or choose to maintain a unitary state.

Scoring Guidelines for Question 1: No stimulus

7 points

Learning Objectives: PSO-4.A SPS-4.A SPS-4.B SPS-4.C SPS-7.B

- (A) Define the concept of the multinational state. **1 point**
- A country with multiple culture groups or multiple ethnic groups under a single government. **1.A**

- (B) Explain how ethnicity can be a factor that leads to the devolution of a state. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following: **1.B**
- Ethnic differences, ethnocentrism, or ethnic separatism can be the source of conflict between culture groups, or between one ethnic group and a government.
 - One or more ethnic groups may control a government, while another ethnic group has limited political power.
 - Ethnic nationalist political parties may compete for political power or attempt to gain control of territory.
 - An ethnic group existing within a territory shared with other culture groups may attempt to gain control through armed conflict, ethnic cleansing, or terrorism
 - Irredentism, as a country may attempt to annex or regain territory in a neighboring state inhabited by people who have ethnic ties back that country.
 - An ethnic group may desire to establish its own nation-state or agree to establish an autonomous region within an existing country.

- (C) Explain how communication technology plays an important role in the goals of devolutionary groups and democracy movements. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following: **1.B**
- Personal computers, personal communication devices, or cell phones can be used to connect people who support a common ethnic, religious, or political desire to devolve the state or reform the government.
 - Software applications (apps) for social networking can be used to connect people who support a common ethnic, religious, or political desire to devolve the state or reform the government.
 - Radio, television, news, or the internet can be used to broadcast ethnic, religious, or political groups intent to devolve the state or reform the government.
 - Ethnic, religious, or political groups who intend to devolve the state or reform the government can develop their own apps, websites, channels or news.

- (D) Explain the limitations of communication technology in furthering the goals of devolutionary groups and democracy movements. **1 point**
- Accept one of the following: **1.E**
- Governments can shut down cellular phone towers, data networks, or satellite uplinks to prevent social networking
 - Governments can filter or block information entering their country via the Internet or on social network sites.
 - Governments can ban media from broadcasting information, news, websites or other media regarding an ethnic, religious, or political groups who intend to devolve the state or reform the government.
 - Governments can counter devolutionary groups and democracy movements with pro-government applications, information, news or media.
 - Governments can use surveillance software, electronic warfare, or counterespionage (spy) techniques to hack or destroy the networks run by devolutionary groups and democracy movements.

- (E)** Describe ONE centripetal force that governments use to promote the state as a nation. **1 point**
2.A
- Governments may promote a political nationalism, ethnic nationalism, or patriotism, through forms of identity, such as symbols, folklore, sports, holidays, military or other traditions.
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- (F)** Explain how uneven development within a state can act as a centrifugal force. **1 point**
2.C
- Accept one of the following:
- When a part of a country is neglected economically by a government, resentful local residents may attempt to gain local or regional political control.
 - Countries with primate cities can have a highly-developed city or capital while the rest of the country is relatively underdeveloped; this can create devolutionary pressures.
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- (G)** For a multinational state facing the realities of devolution, explain why a government would choose to create an autonomous region or choose to maintain a unitary state. **1 point**
5.B
- Accept one of the following:
- The creation of an autonomous region would give an ethnic group limited self-determination, but this may weaken the state's control over the region's territory, people, and resources.
 - Maintaining a unitary state would give the government full control over territory, people, and resources, but this risks rebellion against the state by the region's ethnic group.
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Total for question 1 7 points

Question 3: Two stimuli

NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI, INDIA, POPULATION CHANGE

CENSUS YEAR	1991	2001	2011
Total population	9,420,644	13,850,507	16,787,941
Population density per square mile	17,771	26,128	31,669

COMMUTERS IN DELHI, INDIA



Source: Getty Images / Hindustan Times

(See question 3 on next page.)

The National Capital Territory of Delhi, India, includes the old city of Delhi; the national capital city of New Delhi; and surrounding districts, where much of the city's population resides.

- (A) Describe the data in the table that classifies Delhi as a megacity.
- (B) Describe a pull factor that has contributed to Delhi's total population change over time.
- (C) Explain how local housing development has contributed to the change in Delhi's population density, as shown in the data table.
- (D) Given Delhi's population density, describe a challenge related to urban infrastructure that the city's government is likely to face.
- (E) Explain the challenge to Delhi's local environmental sustainability that is shown in the photograph.
- (F) Explain the degree to which India's level of economic development as a country contributes to Delhi's local challenges to environmental sustainability.
- (G) Explain a possible solution to the challenge of environmental sustainability that is shown in the photograph.

Scoring Guidelines for Question 3: Two stimuli

7 points

Learning Objectives: **PSO-6.A** **IMP-2.C** **IMP-6.A** **IMP6.B** **IMP-6.D** **SPS-6.B**

- (A)** Describe the data in the table that classifies Delhi as a megacity. **1 point**
3.B
- Accept one of the following:
- Delhi is classified as a megacity because it has a total population greater than 10 million.
 - From 1991 to 2011, Delhi's total population grew to over 10 million.
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- (B)** Describe a pull factor that has contributed to Delhi's total population change over time. **1 point**
2.A
- Many people move to Delhi from rural areas and smaller cities....
- AND
- One of the following reasons:
- in search of employment opportunities
 - in the hopes of improving their income or quality of life
 - to join family members or friends already living in Delhi
 - to have better access to services, health care, or education
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- (C)** Explain how local housing development has contributed to the change in Delhi's population density, as shown in the data table. **1 point**
3.C
- Accept one of the following:
- The city's center increases in the size, height, and/or number of large apartment buildings and condominium that attract a growing population of middle-class workers in the country's capital
 - Infilling occurs where open space presents an economic opportunity for landowners to build small multi-family housing units, placing more people into existing city blocks
 - The government is increasing its provision of public housing in apartment blocks within the city, which provide larger buildings with multi-family housing units.
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- (D)** Given Delhi's population density, describe a challenge related to urban infrastructure that the city's government is likely to face. **1 point**
1.D
- Accept one of the following:
- A need for additional public transportation lines and/or added capacity on existing transit systems
 - A need for improved sanitation, water supply, waste disposal, or wastewater treatment facilities
 - A need for more housing, especially for lower-income residents
 - A need for improved communication or electric utility infrastructure
 - A need for additional public schools, colleges, universities, and/or libraries.
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- (E)** Explain a challenge to Delhi's local environmental sustainability that is shown in the photograph. **1 point**
Increased number of vehicles on the roadways results in visible air pollution, fog, smog, and/or airborne chemicals that lead to... **4.E**
- AND
- One of the following:
- health problems
 - transportation accidents
 - diverting potential economic investment in the city
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- (F)** Explain the degree to which India's level of economic development as a country contributes to Delhi's local challenges to environmental sustainability. **1 point**
Accept one of the following: **5.D**
- India is a less developed country which has limited government funding to pay for pollution abatement programs (such as alternative fuels) or large investments in public transit.
 - India has a growing industrial sector which has limited environmental regulations such as controls on air pollution. Industrial air emissions contribute to the city's air pollution levels.
 - India has a large rural population and urban poor population who are dependent on burning wood for home heating and cooking. The smoke increases the city's air pollution levels.
 - During the dry season, farmers in northern India will burn the dead vegetation in their fields (following the harvest) to improve soil nutrients. The smoke can increase the city's air pollution levels.
 - As India's economy grows, more people can afford to own cars or buy trucks for their businesses. The additional vehicle increases the total amount of air pollution.
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- (G)** Explain a possible solution to the challenge of environmental sustainability that is shown in the photograph. **1 point**
Accept one of the following: **2.C**
- Transportation-oriented development of new housing, industrial and retailing areas. Or, laws requiring new developments be constructed with bus lanes, train lines, and stations.
 - Vehicle restrictions, high-occupancy requirements, tolls, or congestion pricing to limit the number of vehicles on the roads.
 - Smart-growth policies, slow-growth, or zoning policies that restrict the amount of land that can be developed or create a development boundary or greenbelt around the city.
 - Alternative electrical energy and/or alternative fuel programs that are cleaner-burning or have zero emissions.
 - New Urbanism or mixed land-use developments where workers live, shop, and work within walkable distances.
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Total for question 3 7 points