

1.10 Political Stability

China: A Case Study

Internal actors can interact with governments to bolster or undermine regime stability and rule of law, represented by:

- Contrasting methods to combat political corruption among the six course countries
- State responses to separatist group violence, drug trafficking, and discrimination based on gender or religious differences in Iran, Mexico, and Nigeria
- Varied state responses to mass protest movements that oppose governmental policies or their equal enforcement

<i>*can be modern or historical</i>	China's methods to combat political corruption	China's discrimination based on gender or religious differences	China's response to mass protest movements
Institution/Peoples/Event(s) - <u>what happened?</u>			
How has China attempted to limit the influence of divisive and violent actors in their country to <u>attract more private capital and FDI</u> and to <u>improve economic growth?</u>			
Has any <u>internal reform pressure from citizen protest groups and civil society</u> led to the creation of new political institutions or policies to protect civil liberties, improve transparency, address election fairness and media bias, limit corruption, and ensure equality under law in China?			

Explain how internal actors influence and interact with state authority and either enhance or threaten stability...label the chart and explain for each.