

PS120: Politics Around the World
Discussion 7: Non-Democratic Regimes/China Case Study

I. Key Terms

Non-Democracies	Case Study: China
authoritarian regime	Cadre evaluation system
cult of personality	Chinese Communist Party
democratic backslide	Cultural Revolution
mass mobilization	Deng Xiaoping (<i>who?</i>)
personalistic rule	General Secretary of CCP
political succession	Great Leap Forward
political apathy	Lean to one Side
propaganda	Li Keqiang (<i>who?</i>)
sultanistic regime	Mao Zedong (<i>who?</i>)
theocracy	National People's Congress
totalitarian regime	nomenklatura
	Party Congress
	President of the People's Republic of China
	Premier of the People's Republic of China
	Politburo
	Politburo Standing Committee
	State Council
	Xi Jinping (<i>who?</i>)

II. Three Types of Non-Democratic Regimes

System	Ideal Type: Totalitarian	Ideal Type: Authoritarian	Ideal Type: Sultanistic	Mao's China	Modern China
Regular Use of Violence and Suppression					
Degree of Plurality					
Institutionalization of Power					
Use of Mass Mobilization					
Role of Ideology					

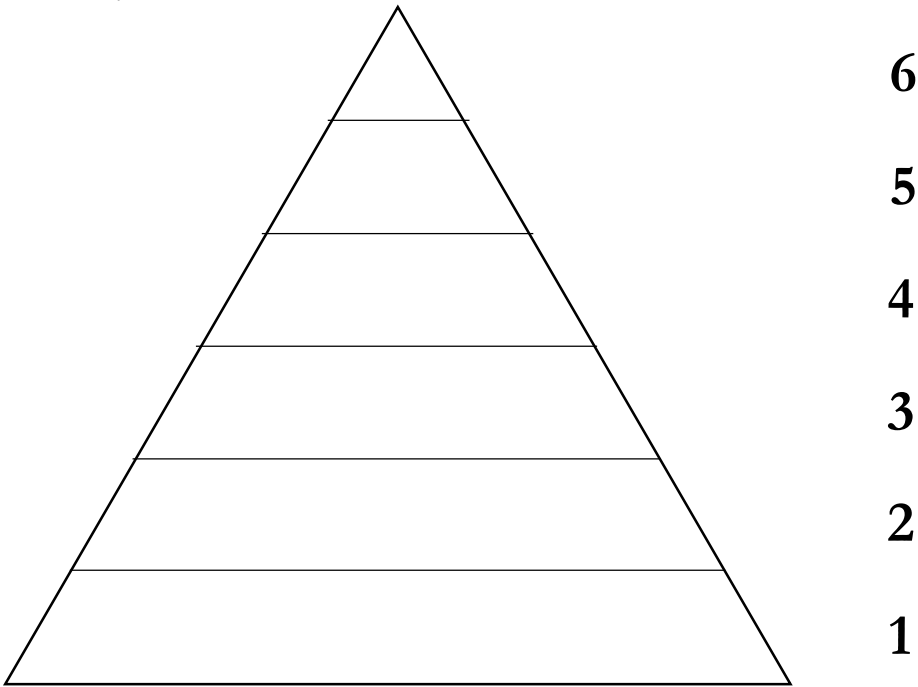
Question:

What kind of changes has President Xi Jinping made in China's political system? What is the implication of these changes? Is power more concentrated/less concentrated? Is the Chinese regime more institutionalized/less institutionalized under Xi?

III. Chinese Political System: Party vs. State

a. CCP Party Hierarchy

What is the name of each level of party organization, and how many people are there in each level of hierarchy?



b. Formal State Institutions

	Name	Roles & Powers	Means of Selection	Responsible to?
Presidency				
Legislature				
Cabinet				
Prime Minister				

Questions:

1. How does the Party control the State? Specify its major measures to maintain control.
2. Why has the CCP been so stable and resilient to change? Why does democratization fail to occur in China?
3. What are the major challenges facing the regime right now?