Political Systems

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Abstract

What political system works best? It is a complex question to answer, and absolutely a disputed one. There is no one best political system over another, since many people would argue from their subjective perspectives. However, there are some ways to approach to an answer that is not totally correct, but it has a logical foundation. Looking for a universal answer this research focuses on economic statistics, health, education and other demographic concepts and facts from several countries.

This research could have used 1 to 2 examples from each political system, but this approach would have included not more than 3 - 4% of the 196 independent countries. On the other hand, this research cannot use all of them, because some are not classified as presidential system, constitutional monarchy or single-party states. Nevertheless, taking into consideration as many countries as possible, and adding them together to get an average is a reasonable solution.

Key words: GDP per capita, literacy rate, Life expectancy, birth rate.

Classification:

1. Presidential systems:

This unit includes ninety-two countries (92) from the full presidential systems, the presidential systems with a primer minister and the semi-presidential systems (43, 20, 29 countries respectively).

- Full presidential systems: the head of state and the head of government is attributed to the president. Generally, there is no prime minister; however, if one exists, he/she serves purely at the pleasure of the president.

- Presidential systems with a prime minister.

- Semi-presidential systems: usually, there is both, a president and a prime minister. The president has genuine executive authority, but the prime minister exercised some of the role of a head of government.

2. Constitutional monarchies

This unit includes thirty-seven (37) countries from constitutional monarchies with ceremonial monarchs and constitutional monarchies with active monarchs (28, 9 countries respectively).

- Constitutional monarchies with ceremonial monarchs: in this system the prime minister is the head of the executive branch, and in some cases is also leader of the legislature. In other cases the executive and legislative branches are completely separated. A constitutional monarch is the head of sate, who exercises his/her power with the approval of the government.

- Constitutional monarchies with active monarchs: the prime minister has the active executive power; however, the monarch still has considerable political power at his/her own discretion.

3. Single-party states

This unity includes 7 countries; all of them have a system in which a single political party is the government, usually based on the constitution.

Grading:

A very simple approach to grade the different political systems in each of the evaluation areas is to grade them with a three-grade-system. The political system in the first place receives three points, the second, two points, and the last one, one points. For example, the political system with higher GDP per capita is the best one; therefore, three points will be acknowledge to that political system.

GDP PER CAPITA

First of all, it is important to know the difference between GDP and GDP per capita (PPP). In one hand, GDP is defined as the total market value of all final goods and services produced in a country in a given year, equal to total consumer, investment, and government spending, plus the value of exports, minus the value of imports (investorwords.com). GDP signifies economic growth or decline, depending if it increases or decreases from one year to another, respectively. It is useful to aid the government in creating plans to boost economic growth.

On the other hand, GDP per capita is the share of individual members of the population of the annual GDP, which means GDP, is divided by the annual population of a country. In this research GDP per capita is more valuable, because not only measure the wealth of a country, but also the average standard of living of each individual. GDP per capita is more useful when comparing countries as poor, developing, or rich under many essential factors (e.g. standard of living, annual economic surplus or deficit). Lastly, an increase in GDP per capita signifies an increase in productivity, and thus increases in economic wealth.

According to the International monetary fund (2013):

Presidential systems:

Country	GDP per capita
1. Afghanistan	678
2. Angola	5,845
3. Argentina	11,766
4. Benin	805
5. Bolivia	2,700
6. Brazil	11,310
7. Burundi	303
8. Chile	15,775
9. Colombia	8,097
10. Comoros	920
11. Republic of the Congo	3,295
12. Costa Rica	10,432
13. Cyprus	24,761
14. Dominican Republic	5,834
15. Ecuador	5,968
16. El Salvador	3,875
17. Gambia	452
18. Ghana	1,729
19. Guatemala	3,512
20. Honduras	2,323
21. Indonesia	3,509
22. Kenya	1,017
23. Liberia	473
24. Malawi	222
25. Maldives	6,764
26. Mexico	10,629
27. Myanmar	1,711
28. Nicaragua	1,839
29. Nigeria	1,692
30. Palau	14,022

31.	Panama	16,658
32.	Paraguay	4,169
33.	Philippines	2,790
34.	Seychelles	15,046
35.	Sierra Leone	784
36.	South Sudan	1,262
37.	Sudan	2,039
38.	Turkmenistan	9,510
39.	United States	53,101
40.	Uruguay	16,609
41.	Venezuela	12,472
42.	Zambia	1,541
43.	Zimbabwe	987
44.	Azerbaijan	7,899
45.	Belarus	7,577
46.	Cameroon	1,271
47.	Central African Republic	333
48.	Chad	1,218
49. ---	Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	1,175
50.	Guinea	564
51.	Equatorial Guinea	20,572
52.	Gabon	12,302
53.	Kazakhstan	12,483
54.	Mozambique	592
55.	Namibia	5,666
56.	Peru	11,124
57.	Rwanda	698
58.	South Korea	33,189
59.	Tanzania	703
60.	Togo	639
61.	Uganda	626
62.	Uzbekistan	1,867
63.	Yemen	1,468
64.	Algeria	5,437
65.	Armenia	3,208

66.	Burkina Faso	728
67.	Cape Verde	3,836
68.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	397
69.	Djibouti	1,594
70.	East Timor	5,177
71.	France	42,999
72.	Georgia	3,604
73.	Guinea-Bissau	524
74.	Guyana	3,729
75.	Haiti	819
76.	Lithuania	16,003
77.	Madagascar	488
78.	Mali	656
79.	Mauritania	1,127
80.	Niger	443
81.	Palestine	1,209
82.	Portugal	20,727
83.	Romania	8,910
84.	Russia	14,818
85.	São Tomé and Príncipe	2,194
86.	Senegal	1,072
87.	Syria	N.A.
88.	Republic of China (Taiwan)	20,930
89.	Sri Lanka	3,161
90.	Tajikistan	1,044
91.	Tunisia	4,345
92.	Ukraine	3,919
TOTAL		594,290

Constitutional monarchies:

Country	GDP per capita
1. Andorra	(According to CIA) 37,200
2. Antigua and Barbuda	13,838

3.	Australia	64,863
4.	Bahamas	23,488
5.	Barbados	15,373
6.	Belgium	45,383
7.	Belize	4,601
8.	Cambodia	1,015
9.	Canada	51,989
10.	Denmark	59,190
11.	Grenada	7,696
12.	Jamaica	5,133
13.	Japan	38,491
14.	Lesotho	1,194
15.	Luxembourg	110,423
16.	Malaysia	11,513
17.	Netherlands	47,633
18.	New Zealand	40,481
19.	Norway	100,318
20.	Papua New Guinea	2,282
21.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	13,115
22.	Saint Lucia	7,801
23.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	6,563
24.	Solomon Islands	1,950
25.	Spain	29,150
26.	Sweden	57,909
27.	Tuvalu	3,404
28.	United Kingdom	39,567
29.	Bahrain	27,435
30.	Bhutan	2,665
31.	Jordan	5,174
32.	Kuwait	47,639
33.	Liechtenstein	(CIA) 89,400
34.	Monaco	(CIA) 85,500
35.	Morocco	3,199
36.	Tonga	4,604

37.	United Arab Emirates	43,875
TOTAL		1,151,054

Single party states:

Country		GDP per capita
1.	Cuba	6,301
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	583
3.	Eritrea	707
4.	Laos	1,476
5.	People's Republic of China	6,747
6.	Sahrawi Republic	(CIA) 2,500
7.	Vietnam	1,901
TOTAL		20,215

Political System	Presidential System	Constitutional Monarchies	Single-party States
Total Sum	594,290	1,151,054	20,215
Average	6,530.66	31,109.57	2,887.86
Points	2	3	1

LITERACY RATE

Literacy gives access to acquire more knowledge through education and experience. A person that is able to read and write is able to participate more openly in a society. Strong literacy skills are helpful to understand important public issues, and be more active in the government – if the government allows it. For instance, in a democratic system, literacy skills are necessary to the public in order to practice their suffrage rightfully. People without the skill to read are more easily influence by other people; thus they participation in a society is inadequate to practice their rights.

Furthermore, literacy skills are closely related to the possibilities of a person to have a good job, and more importantly a decent one. People with weak literacy lead them to unemployment; consequently, the lack of literacy affects the economy of a country. Basically, reading is a base where everything else can build on.

In this research literacy rate is important, because it represents how well a government is taking responsibility in this issue, such as creating schools, improvements in education or promote reading, writing skills and so forth.

Literary rate is calculated by taking the number of literate people, dividing it by the total population and multiplying it by 100.

According to the Central Intelligence Agency CIA):

Presidential systems:

Country	Literacy Rate (% of pop)
1. Afghanistan	28.1
2. Angola	70.4
3. Argentina	97.9
4. Benin	42.4
5. Bolivia	91.2
6. Brazil	91.3
7. Burundi	67.2
8. Chile	98.6
9. Colombia	93.6
10. Comoros	75.5
11. Republic of the Congo	83.8
12. Costa Rica	96.3
13. Cyprus	98.7
14. Dominican Republic	90.1
15. Ecuador	91.6
16. El Salvador	84.5
17. Gambia	50
18. Ghana	71.5
19. Guatemala	69.1
20. Honduras	80
21. Indonesia	90.4
22. Kenya	87.4
23. Liberia	60.8
24. Malawi	74.8
25. Maldives	99
26. Mexico	93.4
27. Myanmar	93
28. Nicaragua	67.5
29. Nigeria	61.3
30. Palau	92

31.	Panama	91.9
32.	Paraguay	94
33.	Philippines	95.4
34.	Seychelles	91.8
35.	Sierra Leone	35.1
36.	South Sudan	27
37.	Sudan	71.9
38.	Turkmenistan	98.8
39.	United States	99
40.	Uruguay	98
41.	Venezuela	93
42.	Zambia	80.6
43.	Zimbabwe	90.7
44.	Azerbaijan	99.8
45.	Belarus	99.6
46.	Cameroon	71.3
47.	Central African Republic	56.6
48.	Chad	35.4
49.	--- Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)	56.2
50.	Guinea	41
51.	Equatorial Guinea	94.2
52.	Gabon	88.4
53.	Kazakhstan	99.5
54.	Mozambique	56.1
55.	Namibia	88.8
56.	Peru	92.9
57.	Rwanda	71.1
58.	South Korea	97.9
59.	Tanzania	69.4
60.	Togo	60.9
61.	Uganda	66.8
62.	Uzbekistan	99.3
63.	Yemen	63.9
64.	Algeria	72.6
65.	Armenia	99.6

66.	Burkina Faso	28.7
67.	Cape Verde	84.9
68.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	66.8
69.	Djibouti	70
70.	East Timor	58.6
71.	France	99
72.	Georgia	99.7
73.	Guinea-Bissau	55.3
74.	Guyana	91.8
75.	Haiti	52.9
76.	Lithuania	99.7
77.	Madagascar	64.5
78.	Mali	27.7
79.	Mauritania	58
80.	Niger	28.7
81.	Palestine	95.6
82.	Portugal	95.4
83.	Romania	97.7
84.	Russia	99.7
85.	São Tomé and Príncipe	84.9
86.	Senegal	39.3
87.	Syria	79.6
88.	Republic of China (Taiwan)	98.3
89.	Sri Lanka	91.2
90.	Tajikistan	99.7
91.	Tunisia	74.3
92.	Ukraine	99.7
TOTAL		7181.6

Constitutional monarchies:

Country	Literacy Rate (% pop)
1. Andorra	100
2. Antigua and Barbuda	99

3.		Australia	96
4.		Bahamas	95.6
5.		Barbados	99.7
6.		Belgium	99
7.		Belize	76.9
8.		Cambodia	73.9
9.		Canada	99
10.		Denmark	99
11.		Grenada	96
12.		Jamaica	87.9
13.		Japan	99
14.		Lesotho	89.6
15.		Luxembourg	100
16.		Malaysia	93.1
17.		Netherlands	99
18.		New Zealand	99
19.		Norway	100
20.		Papua New Guinea	57.3
21.		Saint Kitts and Nevis	97.8
22.		Saint Lucia	90.1
23.		Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	96
24.		Solomon Islands	84.1
25.		Spain	97.7
26.		Sweden	99
27.		Tuvalu	N.A.
28.		United Kingdom	99
29.		Bahrain	94.6
30.		Bhutan	52.8
31.		Jordan	93.4
32.		Kuwait	94
33.		Liechtenstein	100
34.		Monaco	99
35.		Morocco	67.1
36.		Tonga	98.9

37.	United Arab Emirates	77.9
TOTAL		3300.4

Single-party states:

1.	Cuba	99.8
2.	Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	100
3.	Eritrea	80
4.	Laos	73
5.	People's Republic of China	95.1
6.	Sahrawi Republic	54.3
7.	Vietnam	94
TOTAL		596.2

Political System	Presidential System	Constitutional Monarchies	Single-party States
Total Sum	7181.6	3300.4	596.2
Average	78.07	91.68	85.17
Points	1	3	2

LIFE EXPECTANCY

One important factor to consider when grading the different political systems is health and life expectancy is the most important measure of health. Life expectancy at birth reflects the general mortality of a population. It summarizes the mortality pattern that exists across all age groups - children and adolescents, adults and the elderly.

Life expectancy reflects how well the government interacts in different health issues; it increases as a result of healthcare improvements; for example, nutrition, access to safe potable water, hygiene, birth control and other medical interventions. Life expectancy is the number of years a person would be expected to live, beginning from birth. Therefore, life expectancy measures quantity (years), rather than quality of live.

This research, takes life expectancy as a crucial factor in the development of a country, and the positive or negative interaction between government and people in regard to health issues.

According to the World Health Organization (2013):

Presidential systems:

Country		Overall Life Expectancy
1.	Afghanistan	60
2.	Angola	52
3.	Argentina	76
4.	Benin	59
5.	Bolivia	69
6.	Brazil	76.2
7.	Burundi	53
8.	Chile	79.5
9.	Colombia	74.6
10.	Comoros	68
11.	Republic of the Congo	58
12.	Costa Rica	78.8
13.	Cyprus	81.2
14.	Dominican Republic	73.2
15.	Ecuador	76
16.	El Salvador	74.6
17.	Gambia	59
18.	Ghana	66
19.	Guatemala	71.5
20.	Honduras	74
21.	Indonesia	72
22.	Kenya	60
23.	Liberia	59
24.	Malawi	58
25.	Maldives	77.2
26.	Mexico	77.2
27.	Myanmar	68
28.	Nicaragua	74.5
29.	Nigeria	53
30.	Palau	74

31. Panama		77.8
32. Paraguay		74.7
33. Philippines		73
34. Seychelles		74.7
35. Sierra Leone		47.5
36. South Sudan		54.6
37. Sudan		63
38. Turkmenistan		66.5
39. United States		79.8
40. Uruguay		77.3
41. Venezuela		75
42. Zambia		55.5
43. Zimbabwe		54
44. Azerbaijan		71.5
45. Belarus		72.5
46. Cameroon		61.5
47. Central African Republic		48.5
48. Chad		51
49. --- Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)		56.5
50. Guinea		55
51. Equatorial Guinea		54
52. Gabon		64
53. Kazakhstan		68
54. Mozambique		52.5
55. Namibia		67.2
56. Peru		74.7
57. Rwanda		60
58. South Korea		81
59. Tanzania		59
60. Togo		57
61. Uganda		56
62. Uzbekistan		68.5
63. Yemen		64
64. Algeria		73.3
65. Armenia		74.4

	Country	Overall Life Expectancy
66.	Burkina Faso	56.5
67.	Cape Verde	74.5
68.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	49.5
69.	Djibouti	61
70.	East Timor	(CIA) 67.3
71.	France	82.3
72.	Georgia	74.5
73.	Guinea-Bissau	50
74.	Guyana	70.5
75.	Haiti	63
76.	Lithuania	75.9
77.	Madagascar	66
78.	Mali	51
79.	Mauritania	59.5
80.	Niger	56
81.	Palestine	72.2
82.	Portugal	80
83.	Romania	74
84.	Russia	70
85.	São Tomé and Príncipe	72
86.	Senegal	64
87.	Syria	75
88.	Republic of China (Taiwan)	80.6
89.	Sri Lanka	74.7
90.	Tajikistan	68
91.	Tunisia	74.5
92.	Ukraine	71
TOTAL		6149.5

Constitutional monarchies:

Country	Overall Life Expectancy
1. Andorra	84.2
2. Antigua and Barbuda	75.8

3.	Australia	83
4.	Bahamas	76.5
5.	Barbados	78.5
6.	Belgium	81
7.	Belize	76.9
8.	Cambodia	66
9.	Canada	82.5
10.	Denmark	79.5
11.	Grenada	76.5
12.	Jamaica	74.8
13.	Japan	84.6
14.	Lesotho	51
15.	Luxembourg	82
16.	Malaysia	75.7
17.	Netherlands	81.5
18.	New Zealand	81.7
19.	Norway	81.9
20.	Papua New Guinea	67.5
21.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	75.1
22.	Saint Lucia	75.5
23.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	76
24.	Solomon Islands	73
25.	Spain	82.5
26.	Sweden	83
27.	Tuvalu	66.9
28.	United Kingdom	81
29.	Bahrain	77
30.	Bhutan	70.8
31.	Jordan	74.6
32.	Kuwait	78.2
33.	Liechtenstein	80.7
34.	Monaco	87.2
35.	Morocco	73
36.	Tonga	74.5

37. United Arab Emirates		79.2
TOTAL		2849.3

Single-party states:

Country	Overall Life Expectancy
1. Cuba	79.4
2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	69
3. Eritrea	61.5
4. Laos	68
5. People's Republic of China	76
6. Sahrawi Republic	(UN) 66
7. Vietnam	75
TOTAL	494.9

Political System	Presidential System	Constitutional Monarchies	Single-party States
Total Sum	6149.5	2849.3	494.4
Average	66.84	77.01	70.61
Points	1	3	2

BIRTH RATE

The birth rate measures the number of births per 1,000 women between the ages of 15 to 44 in a particular year.

The birth rate is an important measure not only in demography, but also in politics. It has significant government policy implications. Government must take important decisions based on the birth rate of their country. If the birth rate were high the government would need to increase the number of education and later in jobs to accommodate these new generations. Otherwise, if a country has low birth rate they would have to invest more money in older generations. Therefore, the birth rate affects budgets and other issues depending on the ages of the people.

In this paper the birth rate represents how well a government is generating incentives and creating provision of support services to new mothers in order to reduce the births, and have a more stable society. The birth rate is also taken as how relevant are women in a society, the lower it is the more important they are. The lower the birth rate is and the more education women have. The lower the birth rate is the more participation women have in a society.

According to the CIA World Fact book:

Presidential systems:

Country	Fertility Rate (births/woman)
1. Afghanistan	5.43
2. Angola	5.43
3. Argentina	2.25
4. Benin	5.04
5. Bolivia	2.80
6. Brazil	1.69
7. Burundi	6.14
8. Chile	1.84
9. Colombia	2.07
10. Comoros	3.76
11. Republic of the Congo	4.50
12. Costa Rica	1.91
13. Cyprus	1.46
14. Dominican Republic	2.36
15. Ecuador	2.29
16. El Salvador	1.95
17. Gambia	3.85
18. Ghana	4.09
19. Guatemala	2.99
20. Honduras	2.86
21. Indonesia	2.18
22. Kenya	3.54
23. Liberia	4.81
24. Malawi	5.66
25. Maldives	1.76
26. Mexico	2.29
27. Myanmar	1.98
28. Nicaragua	1.99
29. Nigeria	5.25
30. Palau	1.71

31. Panama		2.38
32. Paraguay		1.96
33. Philippines		3.06
34. Seychelles		1.88
35. Sierra Leone		4.83
36. South Sudan		5.43
37. Sudan		3.92
38. Turkmenistan		2.10
39. United States		2.01
40. Uruguay		1.84
41. Venezuela		2.35
42. Zambia		5.76
43. Zimbabwe		3.56
44. Azerbaijan		1.91
45. Belarus		1.47
46. Cameroon		4.84
47. Central African Republic		4.46
48. Chad		4.68
49. --- Côte d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast)		3.63
50. Guinea		4.93
51. Equatorial Guinea		4.66
52. Gabon		4.49
53. Kazakhstan		2.34
54. Mozambique		5.27
55. Namibia		2.25
56. Peru		2.22
57. Rwanda		4.62
58. South Korea		1.25
59. Tanzania		4.95
60. Togo		4.53
61. Uganda		5.97
62. Uzbekistan		1.80
63. Yemen		4.09
64. Algeria		2.78
65. Armenia		1.64

66.	Burkina Faso	5.93
67.	Cape Verde	2.34
68.	Democratic Republic of the Congo	4.80
69.	Djibouti	2.47
70.	East Timor	5.11
71.	France	2.08
72.	Georgia	1.77
73.	Guinea-Bissau	4.30
74.	Guyana	2.14
75.	Haiti	2.79
76.	Lithuania	1.29
77.	Madagascar	4.28
78.	Mali	6.16
79.	Mauritania	4.07
80.	Niger	6.89
81.	Palestine (UN)	5.09
82.	Portugal	1.52
83.	Romania	1.32
84.	Russia	1.61
85.	São Tomé and Príncipe	4.67
86.	Senegal	4.52
87.	Syria	2.68
88.	Republic of China (Taiwan)	1.11
89.	Sri Lanka	2.13
90.	Tajikistan	2.76
91.	Tunisia	2.00
92.	Ukraine	1.30
TOTAL		302.87

Constitutional monarchies:

Countries	Fertility Rate (births/woman)
1. Andorra	1.38

2.	Antigua and Barbuda	2.03
3.	Australia	1.77
4.	Bahamas	1.97
5.	Barbados	1.68
6.	Belgium	1.65
7.	Belize	3.02
8.	Cambodia	2.66
9.	Canada	1.59
10.	Denmark	1.73
11.	Grenada	2.09
12.	Jamaica	2.05
13.	Japan	1.42
14.	Lesotho	2.78
15.	Luxembourg	1.77
16.	Malaysia	2.58
17.	Netherlands	1.78
18.	New Zealand	2.05
19.	Norway	1.86
20.	Papua New Guinea	3.24
21.	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.78
22.	Saint Lucia	1.77
23.	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.84
24.	Solomon Islands	3.36
25.	Spain	1.48
26.	Sweden	1.88
27.	Tuvalu	3.03
28.	United Kingdom	1.90
29.	Bahrain	1.81
30.	Bhutan	2.02
31.	Jordan	3.16
32.	Kuwait	2.53
33.	Liechtenstein	1.69
34.	Monaco	1.52
35.	Morocco	2.15

36.	Tonga	2.26
37.	United Arab Emirates	2.36
TOTAL		77.64

Single-party states:

Countries	Fertility Rate (births/woman)
1. Cuba	1.46
2. Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)	(UN) 1.85
3. Eritrea	4.14
4. Laos	2.90
5. People's Republic of China	1.55
6. Sahrawi Republic	4.07
7. Vietnam	1.85
TOTAL	17.82

Political System	Presidential System	Constitutional Monarchies	Single-party States
Total Sum	302.87	77.64	17.82
Average	3.29	2.10	2.54
Points	1	3	2

	Presidential System	Constitutional Monarchies	Single-party states
GDP per capita	2	3	1
Literacy rate	1	3	2
Life expectancy	1	3	2
Birth rate	1	3	2
Total Points	5	12	7

Now you should be wondering, why constitutional monarchies received maximum points?

The evidence presented above is not completely accurate as mentioned before; however, this research has proven that constitutional monarchies are better than the other two political systems when talking about facts and how well a government practices its duties, and fulfill the needs of its citizens. Undoubtedly, this is the best outcome of this research.

Somehow the government is responsible for generate incentives to create jobs, business and to take care of the economy of a country in order to maintain and economic stability, and not experience from inflation or deflation. This governmental practice is reflected in the GDP of a country and citizens' wealth in GDP per capita (PPP).

Furthermore, the creation of public school, the improvements in education and the facilities and opportunities offered to citizens to learn how to write and read are partial responsibilities of the government. The well performance in this area is reflected in the literacy rate of such countries.

In addition, the government is responsible for the creation of children programs, family programs, elderly programs and other health programs. Once again, the

government is responsible for generating incentives to create the private medical institutions, and generate enough public hospitals and establish an adequate and feasible access to further information in medical issues (e.g. causes and consequences) and how to prevent health issues.

Lastly, birth rate reflects the importance of women and the quantity of information given to them in order to be more cautious and aware of the effects of having children. It also reflects the government incentives to women to work in the labour place; this is indeed significant for the development of a country from being a poor, or developing country to a developed country. Overall, women play a fundamental role in the economy and prosperity of a country.

It is not a surprise that constitutional monarchies are ranked first, due to countries such as Liechtenstein, Monaco, Luxembourg and Norway have a GDP per capita higher than 80,000 US dollars. Therefore, this monetary wealth allows these countries to invest in other areas such as health, education and women in the labor place; these countries also present a literacy rate of 100 percent except Monaco with 99. Out of the thirty-seven monarchical countries, fifteen presents literacy rate higher or equal to 99% (40% of the total constitutional monarchies). Moreover, fourteen countries have a life expectancy higher than 80 years. According to the CIA, 33 countries are considered as developed countries (DCs); out of this 33 countries 15 countries have a constitutional monarchy system.

Finally, take into consideration that many of the presidential system countries are undeveloped and many of them are from Africa – the current situation in Africa is not a

pleased one. Thus, the situation in these countries such as war and violence are reflected in their demographic results. Eventually, there are some countries in the presidential system that are better than some in constitutional monarchy or in a single-party state and vice versa. Nevertheless, based on the measures of GDP per capita, literacy rate, life expectancy and birth rate, the outcome presents that constitutional monarchy is the best political system.

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