

# Comparative Analysis of Economic Policy Stability between Monarchical and Republican Systems: A Theoretical Fundamental Research

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## Abstract

The difference between monarchies and republics stems from the variation in the sources of authority and the nature of leadership transition. However, the similarity lies in the fundamental tasks accomplished by political systems, as they represent the structures and institutions that manage the relationships between the ruler and the governed within the state. These systems are responsible for organizing public life and achieving stability. The core tasks differ according to the nature of the political systems, whether they are monarchies, republics, or (democratic, authoritarian, or others). Each system has its own features and characteristics that impact the state's stability, either positively or negatively.

**Keywords:** Political Systems, Measurable Stability, Monarchy, Republican System

## 1. Introduction

Monarchical and republican systems represent two distinct forms of governance that regulate the relationship between the ruler and the ruled, each with its own characteristics and advantages. Nations differ in adopting one system over the other based on their history, culture, and the aspirations of their people. A monarchy is a system of governance where the king or queen inherits authority, which reduces political conflicts as power is transferred within the royal family. In this system, the monarch may be fully responsible for executive power. Monarchies are characterized by continuity and economic stability.

On the other hand, in a republican system, the president is the head of state, elected for a specific term either directly by the people or through representatives. This system is considered more democratic as it provides citizens with the opportunity to choose and periodically change their leaders. However, challenges related to stability may arise, particularly in countries experiencing political or economic unrest, which can lead to instability. When comparing the stability of both

systems, several factors must be considered, such as political culture, social and economic developments, and the nature of the legal system.

#### Research Importance:

The importance of research on monarchies and republics and their stability stems from the necessity of understanding and analyzing the relationship between the political system and the economic performance of a particular state. This study can assist governments and policymakers in making informed decisions about how to enhance economic stability and prosperity.

#### Research Hypothesis:

It may be hypothesized that monarchies enjoy relative economic stability due to political continuity, while republics experience political changes that may affect economic stability. However, economic stability in both systems depends on other factors such as economic institutions and government policies.

#### Research Problem:

To what extent does the form of the political system, whether monarchical or republican, influence the stability of economic policies in countries? Can one system be considered more capable of achieving long-term economic stability compared to the other?

## 2. Research Methodology:

Given the nature of the topic, the research problem it seeks to address, the questions it aims to answer, the objectives it seeks to achieve, and the hypotheses it intends to test, the researcher has found it most suitable to use the comparative method.

The importance of this method lies in its ability to understand how each political system impacts the stability of economic policies, providing real-world examples from different countries. This approach helps in assessing the effectiveness of economic policies within each system. The comparative method is a powerful tool for offering comprehensive and in-depth insights into the stability of economic policies in both monarchical and republican systems.

Here is the English academic translation of your section on the definition of political systems:

#### First: Definition of Political Systems

The definitions of political systems have varied, and two meanings have been identified: a narrow, traditional definition, and a broader, modern one. The traditional narrow definition of political systems refers to the systems of governance that prevail in certain countries.

The French scholar Georges Burdeau defines a political system as "the manner in which authority is exercised in the state." Before World War II, the political system was understood as the political institutions, specifically the three branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. However, the broader modern meaning of political systems goes beyond the traditional definition. It encompasses the study of governance systems in contemporary states, not only

through the formal rules applied but also through the prevailing philosophical, political, social, and economic principles in these countries.

In this context, many definitions of political systems have been proposed. Robert Dahl, in his book "Modern Political Analysis", defines a political system as "a set of human relations that result in relationships of an authoritative nature." Roy Macridis describes a political system as "a mechanism for decision-making carried out by governing bodies, where decisions are expected to be respected either by consent or coercion." These decisions are often the result of negotiations between various groups. From this perspective, the political system represents interactions between individual and collective actors, aiming to achieve specific objectives and perform essential functions necessary for the system's survival. It also includes structures and institutions that are fundamental to fulfilling these functions.

Monarchical systems are based on the principles of authority and wisdom, while democratic systems rest on the principle of freedom. If the qualities of both systems could be combined into one — where wisdom is attained by the ruler and freedom is guaranteed for the ruled — then fraternity would be realized, and ultimately, the sought-after stability would be achieved. Thus, instead of Plato attempting to turn kings into philosophers while overlooking or deliberately neglecting the people, he, like many pragmatic politicians, tried to reconcile monarchy with the issue of popular governance. The way to achieve this reconciliation or harmony is either by ensuring a certain degree of freedom in a monarchy or by granting more authority in a democracy. History has proven the validity of this idea. The collapse of states is often due to the despotic control of kings and their subjugation of individuals, which leads the people to turn away from them, seeking opportunities to overthrow them, as happened with the Persian Empire.

On the other hand, excessive individual freedom, to the point of undermining authority and mocking laws, leads to instability, as seen in the case of Athens. Plato took the model of the monarchical system from the Persian Empire, where kings pushed their authority to its limits, creating an absolute, individual rule. Meanwhile, he took the model of the democratic system from the city-state of Athens, which extended freedom to its utmost boundaries.

In an absolute monarchy, the king enjoys full control over all institutions of the state, and the succession of power is typically hereditary within the ruling family. In such a system, the king's authority and actions are not subject to questioning or limitation by any law, body, religion, custom, or electoral process. Monarchy is a form of governance where the king rules the kingdom until death or abdication. The power of the monarch varies depending on the type of monarchy. There is a symbolic monarchy, as in the parliamentary monarchy of the United Kingdom. There is a constrained monarchy, as in the constitutional monarchy of Kuwait. And there is a despotic monarchy, as in absolute monarchies where the king holds executive, legislative, and judicial powers, such as in Saudi Arabia. Most monarchies are hereditary, although some kingdoms elect their kings and declare their own monarchy.

A monarchical government can take various forms, such as a federal monarchy, a centralized kingdom formed through personal unions between monarchs, or a kingdom subordinate to a greater power like an empire. The authority and laws of a monarchical government are proclaimed and recognized through several means, including the regalia bestowed upon the king

and the royal titles he holds. For instance, monarchs may bear titles such as king, queen, emperor, khan, caliph, czar, or sultan. These titles can be associated with specific geographic regions, like the Emperor of Japan, or with peoples, such as the King of the Belgians. In the modern era, the primary alternative to monarchical government is the republic, although there are instances where the fundamental principles of republican governance are compromised, or where presidents maintain power in a manner resembling hereditary succession. In republican systems, the head of state is typically referred to as the president, or another title chosen according to the nation's preferences.

Monarchy was the most common form of government worldwide until the 20th century. At that time, 45 countries were under monarchical rule, including 16 nations within the Commonwealth of Nations, which were under the constitutional rule of Queen Elizabeth II. Most modern monarchies are constitutional monarchies, where the monarch retains a legal and ceremonial role, exercising limited or no political power, as determined by the popular constitution. However, in some countries, such as Brunei, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and Thailand, the monarch enjoys significant political influence that surpasses other state institutions, whether through popular traditions, hereditary rule, or constitutional authority.

Historically, monarchies preceded other political systems, such as nation-states and even regional unions. Under monarchical rule, it was not necessary for nationalism or a constitution to exist, as power was concentrated in the hands of a single individual (the monarch), who united the various political institutions and the legitimacy of the kingdom in his person, as if all authority was embodied in a single figure.

### The Concept of Economic Stability

The term "economic stability" is used to describe the financial system of a country that experiences only minor fluctuations in production growth and consistently shows a low inflation rate. Economic stability is typically seen as a desirable state for a developed country and is often encouraged by the policies and actions of its central bank.

ability has become one of the most important modern and contemporary concepts that has long occupied human political thought. It is a fundamental pillar of the economic, social, and security stability of human societies. Without economic stability, nations and peoples cannot prosper. Regardless of the challenges faced in defining the concept of economic stability, it is generally determined by two indisputable criteria: stability and policy. These two concepts represent the political system and its ability to withstand sudden collapses, coups, and external interventions.

ds, political stability is inherently tied to the political system and cannot exist without it. Political stability is a goal that can only be achieved through the concerted efforts of both the political system and the members of society. When the system enjoys popular acceptance due to its encouraging policies that yield tangible results, the citizens will view the system as representative of their interests. This will lead to the preservation of state institutions and mutual trust between the system (its institutions and parties) and the people. On the contrary, the collapse of the political system may become inevitable if political instability persists, resulting in social, political, and economic turmoil. The military may become vulnerable to political interference

(both internal and external), and demonstrations and protests may become commonplace, ultimately threatening the continuation or effectiveness of the political system.

### The Concept of Monarchical Rule

The origin of the word "king" traces back to ancient Latin, which itself has roots in ancient Greek. In ancient Greek, it meant "sole ruler," but today the word "king" refers to a hereditary system of governance.

Monarchy can be defined as a political system based on the sovereignty or rule of a single individual. Thus, the term monarchy applies to countries where the king is the supreme authority and acts as the head of state, acquiring this position through inheritance. Most monarchies traditionally allow only male succession, usually from father to the heir son.

The monarchical system consists of a set of distinct and interconnected institutions that function as the government and administration of the state on one hand, and as a judiciary and a range of other procedures on the other hand. The system is considered monarchical if the head of state assumes power by inheritance, and this head of state is referred to as a king. Other titles may also be used in certain cases, such as emperor, prince, or sultan, among others. Monarchy was the dominant form of governance in the past, but it has become less common today, as many monarchies transformed into republics following the French Revolution. However, this is not an absolute rule, as some countries have transitioned from a republican system to a monarchical one, as was the case in Spain following the fall of Franco's regime, for example.

### Types of Monarchies:

1. **Autocratic Monarchy:** In this system, the king is not bound by any existing laws, does not acknowledge submission to any authority, and does not respect freedoms.
2. **Absolute Monarchy:** In this system, the king is bound by existing laws, although he can modify or repeal them. He holds all elements of power in his hands without sharing it with anyone, and there is no entity that can hold him accountable for his exercise of power. He is the supreme ruler, and no one can question his actions before any authority.
3. **Constitutional Monarchy:** In this system, the head of state is a king who assumes power through inheritance, but the people hold ultimate authority and sovereignty. The king does not possess sovereignty, nor any part of it, and does not exercise any real power. Instead, actual power is concentrated in the hands of the elected body chosen by the people, who are the original holders of power. It is noted that the parliamentary political system is the primary context for the implementation of constitutional monarchy.

### Monarchical Rule

The monarchical system of governance is one of the oldest forms of rule throughout history. The term monarchy refers to a system in which the king is the head of state, and the reign typically lasts for long periods, extending from the king's coronation until his death. The rule is then passed down by inheritance to the crown prince from the same royal family. The head of state in this system may hold various titles such as king, emperor, khan, or czar, and the king holds all powers in the state, issuing, interpreting, and executing laws.

system in a state has several advantages and benefits for both the people and the country in general. Among these benefits: the monarchy guarantees stability for the state and its people, as political or economic upheavals are rarely seen in this system, unlike the frequent disruptions observed in republican countries, especially during presidential election periods. In this system, the head of state holds authority above political parties and the parliament, enabling him to manage and reconcile these competing bodies to achieve justice and stability for the people. The king's leadership is one of the key characteristics of the ruler in this system, as it is the king's duty to secure support and respect for his country from other nations, ensuring that relations are based on mutual benefit with neighboring and non-neighboring states. He is also responsible for maintaining political and economic security from any external threats.

### Definition of the Republican System

n system is one in which sovereign powers are vested in the people, and these powers are exercised either directly by the people or through representatives elected by them. The people delegate these powers to their representatives in a specific manner. Unlike a democratic system, where sovereign powers are vested in all free citizens, individuals in a republic retain certain sovereign privileges related to their property rights, work, and assets. The republican system is considered a form of government, and modern republics are founded on the idea that sovereignty belongs to the people, though the definition of "the people" and who is included or excluded from this category has varied throughout history. In a republic, citizens do not govern the state themselves, but rather through their representatives. Although there is a distinction between republics and direct democracies, modern representative democracies are also considered major republics. The term "republic" can be applied to any form of government where the head of state is not a hereditary monarch.

The republican system is based on the principle that the people are the foundation, with governments established to help secure their rights to life, liberty, and property. Examples of sovereign privileges include the right to defend private property, the right to mobility, which is the freedom to travel on public roads and waterways, and the free exercise of rights and powers. A republic is a system of governance in which the head of state (usually called the President of the Republic) is elected by the people directly, as in Yemen, the United States, Turkey, and Egypt, or by a parliament elected by the people, as in Iraq.

Of how republican governance is organized can vary greatly. The organization of the state, including republics, is studied in branches of political theory and political science, where the term "republic" is generally used to refer to a state in which the political power is nominally based on the consent of the governed. In most modern republics, the head of state is called "President." In democratic republics, the head of state is elected, and this election may be indirect: the parliament, elected by the people, chooses the head of state. In such a system, the president's term is typically between 4 and 6 years. In some countries, the constitution limits the number of terms a person can serve as president.

t is also the head of government, this system is called a presidential system (e.g., the United States). In semi-presidential systems, the head of state is not the same as the head of government, and in this case, the head of government is called the Prime Minister. Depending on whether the

president has specific tasks (e.g., an advisory role in forming the government after elections), this can render the president's role ceremonial and symbolic. The Prime Minister is responsible for political administration and the central government. Based on the rules for appointing the president and the head of government, some countries might experience a political situation where the president and the prime minister have opposing political affiliations. In France, for example, the head of state has sometimes had a political stance opposing that of the cabinet members, a situation called "cohabitation." In countries like Germany and India, the president must necessarily be non-partisan.

In some countries, such as Switzerland and San Marino, the head of state is not a single individual but a council or committee of several people occupying that position. The Roman Republic, for instance, had two consuls, appointed for one year by the Senate. During that year, both consuls alternated monthly as head of state, with one consul in the position of authority and the other overseeing the governing consul's actions, in a system of shared leadership.

Republics can also have a head of state with many of the characteristics of an absolute ruler (similar to a king). In some cases, republics appoint a president for life, granting this president greater powers than are typical in representative democracies. An example is the Syrian Arab Republic in the period following the 1990s, where the presidency began to exhibit traits of hereditary succession.

#### Pros and Cons of Monarchy vs. Republic

The advantages of a constitutional monarchy include the appointment of the head of state for a significantly long term, usually until they abdicate the throne or pass away. This generally ensures greater stability for the country compared to republics, where the head of state changes every few years.

In terms of the education system, in a monarchy, the future head of state is identified from birth and is raised and educated with this goal in mind. Royal education is typically well-prepared for their roles, providing them with a comprehensive and distinguished education across various disciplines. In a monarchical system, the king is not a politician and thus is not affiliated with any particular party, which allows them to ensure neutrality and balance while in power. Additionally, in many countries, the election campaign for the head of state can be extremely costly; in contrast, the process of succession in a monarchy incurs minimal costs. At constitutional monarchy reduces the risk of corruption, whereas an elected politician may feel the need to exploit their position, knowing that their time in power is limited. In contrast, a king may be more concerned about the long-term consequences since, after all, their children will inherit the throne, and they do not wish to leave them with a complicated future.

Among the disadvantages of a monarchical system is that the king is not elected and inherits the position, leaving citizens with limited influence over who governs. However, in most constitutional monarchies, monarchs do require parliamentary approval.

The head of state may be willing to govern, but that does not necessarily mean they are suitable and competent for the position. History bears witness to the existence of incompetent, biased, or tyrannical kings and presidents. Moreover, members of royal families often enjoy an extravagant

lifestyle, in addition to receiving salaries and other benefits. Organizing their travels and security incurs significant costs.

The modern republican system of governance is based on the premise that sovereignty resides with the people, and the president is elected through a general public referendum. The republican system has both positive and negative aspects, with some of the most notable advantages being that it provides an effective form of government. The key benefit of the republican system is the ability to maximize the effectiveness of the legislative and executive branches, which generally operate under the umbrella of the constitution and are governed by laws and regulations. Elected presidents often seek to implement and activate priority laws and policies. Eligible citizens vote for their president based on whom they believe will represent them, giving importance to their issues, ideas, and opinions. The republican system enables the people to express themselves by electing a president who represents them.

n system encourages citizens to participate in the political process. Presidential elections give the people a sense of appreciation and importance, motivating them to be more enthusiastic and active in keeping up with what is happening in the country and to contribute in every possible way to the advancement of their nation. The actual application of democracy makes the republican system one of the strongest forms of democracy, as the people are the only ones authorized to choose their ruler. This means that true absolute power rests in the hands of the people; the president of a republic is not imposed on the people without their will or election.

Among the negative aspects of the republican system are several drawbacks, the most notable of which are as follows: the emergence of personal interests. A ndidate may prioritize their personal agenda or the interests of their close associates. Although this contradicts the main purpose for which they were elected, they possess powers that enable them to use their authority to the detriment of the people. Furthermore, the electoral process consumes financial resources; conducting elections requires more state funds to elect a president, making it a financially costly process, especially if the country where the presidential elections are held is poor and resource-limited.

The possibility of election fraud means that the electoral process can be manipulated by those who have the opportunity to do so. Consequently, a presidential candidate may not be elected according to the will of the people. Disputes among political parties are sometimes generated by the republican system, which can lead to the emergence of multiple political parties competing for high political positions, resulting in numerous conflicts.

The modern civil republican system is based on several fundamental principles, the most important of which are as follows: governance by the people, rather than from a specific higher authority. Citizens' rights are protected by the constitution. The people grant authority to the elected president by a significant majority to represent their interests and serve them. The elected president is responsible for assisting all citizens, not just a specific group, as the stability and continuity of the government depend on the authority of the people.

**Constitutional Monarchy:** In this case, the head of state is a king who rules by inheritance, but the people hold the authority and sovereignty belongs solely to them. The king does not possess sovereignty, nor any part of it, and does not exercise any actual power. Instead, real power is



concentrated in the hands of the elected body of the people, who are the original authority. It is noteworthy that the parliamentary political system is the authentic field for the application of the constitutional monarchy.

### Examples of Economic Stability in Both Systems

the Arab Spring in recent years have affected several republican systems in Tunisia, Libya, Egypt, and Yemen. However, the Arab monarchies have not yet faced opposition that threatens their existence, primarily due to their economic stability compared to the republics. Each of the Arab systems has its advantages, whether they are monarchies or republics. The economic stability of the monarchies is attributed to reasons that range from economic prosperity in some countries to the expansion of political participation in others, as well as reliance on historical and religious heritage, constitutional legitimacy, royal prestige, and other social, psychological, and educational factors.

b monarchies can be divided into two types: the first type includes the Gulf countries (Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman, and the United Arab Emirates), while the second type consists of two countries: Jordan and Morocco, each with its unique situation. In the Gulf countries, stability stems from the stability of interests and benefits, arising from the attempt to satisfy various groups with money and positions. The citizens in these countries are few, and the positions and gains can reach a significant percentage of them, leading them to prefer contentment with the status quo over any revolutionary adventure that might jeopardize their interests and gains. According to Dr. Abdul Raouf Sannou, a professor of modern and contemporary history at the Lebanese University, monarchies also enjoy constitutional legitimacy, as the constitution clearly outlines how power is inherited and grants the king absolute authority for life. In contrast, the constitutions of republics often stipulate that the president serves a temporary presidential term, after which elections are held for reelection or to elect another president. However, most of these elections have been formal and without any real competition, as Arab presidents have ruled for decades, losing credibility with their peoples. Psychological factors can also be considered in the reluctance of the peoples of monarchies to overthrow their kings, such as the educational system, the nature of political and social upbringing, and the political culture in these countries.

re is a degree of stability resulting from the absence of any party aspiring to rule, given its economic, geographical, and demographic conditions, in addition to the policy of reforms and political participation enacted by His Majesty King Abdullah II. Furthermore, the Jordanian monarchy has implemented various reforms, which provide a temporary state of public satisfaction. Although the opposition has described these reforms as insufficient, the response has been that the reform process is ongoing. Additionally, the experience of the revolution in Syria positively impacted Jordan's stability, as it did not serve as a good example for change.

Once assuming the throne, King Mohammed VI has pursued a policy of expanding political participation and relinquishing some of his absolute powers, which has led to a degree of openness and allowed for some integrity while expanding the scope of freedoms. This has resulted in most political organizations competing to uphold the monarchy, which they view as not being in direct opposition to any of them, and which serves as a guarantee of stability in the

country. The current monarchical model in Morocco is functioning successfully, and there is no reason it should not endure, as long as it continues to manage social and political relations effectively, protects rights and freedoms, and drives the country forward.

Political stability in the Arab monarchies is vital for the continuation of these systems and the achievement of development and prosperity within them. These systems share some characteristics and general features, such as the king or sultan assuming power constitutionally and by inheritance, as well as a commitment to the independence of the legislative and judicial authorities and their ability to achieve consensus among various segments of society. The Jordanian economy is witnessing growth with rising investment rates, in addition to social indicators showing recovery within the community, as evidenced by a decrease in poverty rates to 15% in 2022. The study reached several conclusions, including that the stability of the monarchies indicates the strength and resilience of these systems, allowing them to continue without being subjected to internal or external challenges that threaten their continuity. Furthermore, the Arab monarchies have played an effective role in driving economic development and social welfare within their countries, leveraging their political strength to implement effective policies that enhance economic growth.

lative stability of the monarchies, many experts find it very difficult to assert that the Arab monarchies enjoy permanent stability, as change can come suddenly. Popular revolutions occur when many groups and ordinary people find no justification for being satisfied with the status quo, and they do not fear participating in a revolution because they have nothing to lose. The current stability may seem unrealistic, as the Arab region suffers from similar problems, and circumstances can change rapidly, plunging the region into a state of instability due to issues related to unemployment, poverty, social justice, corruption, how to combat it, freedoms, and differing views on how to manage the state. I believe these are among the most important factors contributing to instability in the Arab world.

onarchies are constitutional systems with functioning parliaments, such as Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, and Morocco; however, the king has the final say in most matters, which is why The Washington Post classified them all as monarchies with absolute authority. It is worth mentioning that among the remaining monarchies in the world where the king enjoys absolute rule, there are ten monarchies, eight of which are Arab, while the other two are Eswatini and Brunei. Additionally, there are monarchies where the king holds power but it is not absolute, such as Monaco, Thailand, Liechtenstein, Tonga, and Bhutan. The remaining monarchies only have a symbolic role. The impression here is that the Arab countries are the last strongholds of monarchies in the world.

titution in Saudi Arabia has proven to be capable of enhancing trust between itself and society, and of solidifying loyalties through a political methodology distinct from paths of force or unjust options. When we talk about the ruling institution in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, we refer to a model that stands out not only in the region but globally, as one of the monarchies with a long history on the world stage. Throughout history, the ruling institution in Saudi Arabia has been firmly established, and despite all the destabilizing operations that have affected the region—not just recently but for nearly three centuries, which is the age of Saudi Arabia—the ruling

institution has remained a strong factor for societal stability, operating according to dynamics that have increasingly proven its ability to maintain stability.

The most significant factor in the indicators of this stability has been the quality of the political leadership figures provided by the Saudi monarchy throughout history. The idea of stability in Saudi Arabia has gradually solidified as a natural result of the ruling institution's ability to build a model that enables society to anticipate future developments under a monarchy closely linked with existing societal structures. Historically, the ruling institution in Saudi Arabia has presented a unique model in the rise of political leadership. The recent decision issued by the Custodian of the Two Holy Mosques for His Royal Highness the Crown Prince to assume the presidency of the Council of Ministers has drawn attention; it is a historical model derived from practical experience and certainly does not invite or accept any interpretations contrary to the historical experience associated with this position. The ruling institution in the Kingdom derives from a solid legitimacy that has enabled it to be an absolute royal model, yet unique in the Middle East. This historical legitimacy has endowed the ruling institution with an exceptional community capacity to sense the political and social consensus between the ruling institution and members of society.

### **3. Conclusion**

**Internal and External Factors That May Enhance or Hinder Economic Stability in Both Systems:**

These factors play an important role in determining the stability of economic policies in any political system. By analyzing them, we can understand how the political system can affect the economic performance of the state.

**Internal Factors:**

1. **Political Stability:** In monarchies, these systems enjoy greater political stability due to the continuity of leadership and the lack of frequent changes. This, in turn, enhances the stability of economic policies. In republican systems, political stability is lower due to the periodic changes in leadership and government, which leads to instability in economic policies and frequent changes.
2. **Legitimacy and Popular Acceptance:** In a monarchy, legitimacy relies on traditions, customs, and culture, which reinforces the system's stability and its acceptance by the public. Conversely, if there is a strong opposition to the rule, it often leads to political and economic instability in republican systems.
3. **Flexibility in Decision-Making:** In monarchies, the government and leadership have greater flexibility in making economic decisions without needing to consult the public or obtain parliamentary approvals, which facilitates policy implementation. Meanwhile, in republican systems, the decision-making process tends to be more complex due to the need for political consensus, which hampers policy execution.
4. **Balance Between Powers and Institutions:** In a monarchy, power is concentrated in one hand (the king or ruling family), making it easier to control economic policies. In republican systems,

power is distributed among various institutions, which makes it challenging to exert control over economic policies.

External Factors:

1. International Relations and Alliances:

In monarchies, the nature of long-term alliances with specific countries enhances economic stability through ongoing external support. In republican systems, international relations can change due to shifts in leadership and elected governments, which affects economic stability.

2. Global Economic Fluctuations:

In both systems, economies depend on global economic changes, which impact economic stability regardless of the nature of the political system.

3. External Interventions:

In monarchies, royal countries are relatively less susceptible to external intervention due to their economic stability. Conversely, republican countries are more prone to external interventions, especially if there are internal divisions, which affects the country's economic policies.

Finally, despite the differences between the two systems, they share the pursuit of ensuring stability, development, and achieving the interests of citizens, which includes:

A. Achieving Security and Stability: (Through the enforcement of law and the protection of citizens from internal and external threats).

B. Managing Economic Affairs: (Setting economic policies that support economic growth, equitable wealth distribution, and achieving sustainable development).

C. Representing Society: (The political system reflects the desires and orientations of citizens through mechanisms such as elections, referendums, or their representation in legislative bodies).

D. Enacting Laws: (Establishing and amending laws that regulate various aspects of social, economic, and political life).

E. Oversight and Accountability: (Monitoring the performance of state institutions and ensuring transparency and accountability, whether through internal mechanisms like judicial oversight or external ones like media or civil society institutions).

F. International Interaction: (The political system is responsible for shaping the country's foreign policy and establishing diplomatic and trade relations with other countries).

G. Achieving Social Justice: (Through the equitable distribution of resources and ensuring the basic rights of citizens, such as education, healthcare, and others).

H. Political Socialization: (Enhancing individuals' awareness of the political values and principles adopted by the system and educating future generations to participate in political life).

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