

1.1 Introduction: The Development Complex

Today the world's nations are divided into two groups: first and third world countries. First world refers to a developed, capitalist, and industrial country that aligns with a common political view and economic interest, for example, the United States (North America), Western Europe, Japan and Australia. Third world refers to countries that lack modern development and industry whose political and economic interest do not align with the political elite, for example, countries within Africa, Asia, and Latin America. These third world countries are the ones that suffer the most from global inequality and the lack of economic growth and development. The term "inequality" suggests that there is a lack of equality and equity, a difference in the degree of size and circumstance when in comparison to others. Economic inequality is widespread and to some extent unavoidable that in all parts of the world human beings suffer from inequality levels. Global inequalities are explained as different positions within the economic distribution based on the means of income, pay, and wealth. However, the people that suffer are also related to other characteristics such as: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, and Disabilities. That there is a gap between the well-off and the less fortunate in the overall economic distribution. The conversation on economic inequality let alone why poor countries are poor should be deemed as important because if not properly addressed it will lead to a manner of political and social catastrophes. Avoiding such disasters begins with careful monitoring the issue to find a possible solution and if the function of nations form of government is the key it is worth the observation. Eventually, it is up to public deliberation and political institution and process to make these difficult decisions.

1.1.1 Development Context: History and Politics

Seeking to understand that there are poor and rich countries, how can one compare them justly without acknowledging that each nation has a different starting point. That some nations suffer from disparities such as: poverty, war, government corruption, in spite of them not getting in that position on their own. The reason why some underdeveloped countries are less fortunate than others is possibly due them being the recipients of developed nation's aid in the past.

As a point of refers historic context must be taken into consideration, referring to the fact that rich countries did not become developed by themselves; that their wealth may be the reflection of the resources they extracted from poor countries. Development has its origins in the colonial era as Europeans began constructing a system of government domestic, imperial, and concentrating with the emerging national states and industrial system fueled by the products of colonial labor regimes. In the broader context when European political economics matured the context that is development emerged as a definitive concept. The meaning of development focused on European accomplishments, that every accomplishment achieved came at the expenses of the colonized. One of the massive injustice of the past that led to the great inequalities between the developed and underdeveloped world, for instance, was slavery. By 1840 the southern part of the United States grew 60 percent of the world's cotton and provided some 70 percent of the cotton consumed by the British textile industry. Thus slavery paid for a substantial share of the capital, iron, and manufactured goods laid basis for American economic growth. In the United States alone slaves at the time were worth some 3.5 billion dollars, making them the largest single financial asset in the entire U.S. economy.

In Europe's colonies the inhabitant appeared undeveloped by European standards by this the standard development became an ideological view justifying imperial intervention. The

extraction of the colonized resources facilitated European industrialization. Imperialism and Western industrialization during the nineteenth century was the catalyst that emerged the gap between the rich and poor, powerful and powerless, and distinguishing between colonizer and colonized. Acknowledging that there is no blueprint to make developing countries developed, underdeveloped countries are unable to reach the same scale of development as others without them actually witnessing the experiences that current developed nations went through to gain their wealth and/or development. The Development theory suggests that “development” is the consumption of the privileges of the market as the vehicle of change and/or evaluation. That markets maximize individual preference and allocate resources “efficiently”. This theory is unrealistic, first because it is one sided view of western philosophy; second its discounts other human attributes and/or values such as corporation, redistribution and reciprocity.

1.1.2 Explanation of Theory

Thinking critically about why poor countries are poor is the reason the acknowledgment of the development theory is important. It provides context to a state’s situation to understand that there are variables engaged in state performance. To comprehend a nation's tribulation enables a theatrical solution to be applied. Thus, seeking to solve the issue of poor economic growth and development. Therefore, since there has already assessment of the historical context of the history/politics of poor nations and an explanation for their inequality of development. It should be considered as essential that the study of cause of economic growth and development may be found in the function of a state’s form of government. This research uses democracy as the formula to stimulate economic growth and development. Consequently, if democracy in fact has the ability to imitate growth, Applying that formula to a non-democracy to assist in a better

overall economic performance should be worth the observation. To see if can produce better overall wellbeing of society aiding in the correction of state misfortune.

1.1.3 Development: Explanation for Democracy's

Noting that during the nineteenth century the United States can be considered more democratic politically than almost any other nation in the world at the time, it was also more democratic than others when it came to innovation. This was critical to the United States path to becoming the most economically innovative nation in the world. Not using the United State as the model for a developed nation, but referring to the institution of democracy (the form of government) as vital asset to the promotion of economic growth. Advocating that a function of a nation's form of government essential to direction to stimulating economic growth.

Countries that have poor economic growth may be in that position not only because of their form of government. Their poor economic status may be due to other independent variables such as political stability, trade openings, war, social issues, geographic location, goods, services and colonialism. Understanding that there are poor democracies in the world and rich non-democracies in the world, one can argue that when a nation is subject to one disparity it leaves them vulnerable to others. Acknowledge that Democracy promotes economic growth by establishing protection from those other independent variables that can be a disadvantage to a nation's economic performance. A country's economic growth is dependent on the successes or failures of their form of government; it is possible to assert that democracy promotes a better overall economic performance. Acknowledging that there is a relationship between democracy and the promotion of economic growth. This essay seeks to compare and contrast different research studies to assist me in observing different regimes form of government, to answer the following research questions: Does democracy cause economic growth and when the methods of

democracy are applied to non-democracy, does it foster economic growth? To answer my research questions, I have examined different countries as my units of observation and their form of government as my key independent variable and their economic growth as my dependent variable.

1.2 Hypothesis

When determining the cause of economic growth, a country's form of government is a key factor in the promotion of their total economic output and development.

When thinking critically about a state's form of government democracies or nations that exhibit democratic principles and/or characteristics have a better base to stimulate economic growth and development. When compared to non-democracies and nations that lack democratic principles and/or characteristics have less economic growth and development.

1.3 Research Design

Acknowledging that some states are in better economic positions than others. To conduct a just observation of my units my research utilizes the disputed climate and geographical location hypothesis. Used as the first as the criteria for the county selection process. Since geographical determinism is not the whole story, as there is a great deal of variation among countries within the same regions.

To compare and contrast democracies and non-democracies with very similar geographical characteristics, you should find that some have done extremely well while others have performed adequately. Accrediting that the country's form of government is the reason why some nations are more efficient than others. The contemplation behind country selection is to select countries that are almost identical to each other based on population, location, natural

resources, while taking into consideration their similarities in regime establishment. Each state is either a democracy or a non-democracy, which is based on the actions and/or function of each country's form of government. Suggesting, when comparing to states that are extremely similar and the only difference is their form of government; that nations should have positive or negative levels economic growth and development based solely on the function of the form of government.

1.4 Defining Independent Variable, Form of Government: (Democracy)

The term Government refers to the means in which state policy is enforced, as well as the operation for determining the policies of the state. Acknowledging that there is no perfect democracy that governments with democratic attributes are the ones recognized as democracies. In regards to the research every unit presented for observation will not be selected based on their defining term. Meaning just because a state identifies as a democracy does not mean it is a democracy. That countries that are chosen for observation were selected based on how they function; that a political leader's title does not automatically indicate a particular type of government.

What is a Democracy, for the purpose of this research a democracy will be defined as a political system in which candidates compete for political office through frequent fair elections, in which a sizable portion of the adult population can vote? That there is a frequent and just turn over of political leadership, which provides the ability of political participation. That there is more than one political party for the furtherance of political competition. A democratic institution must determine the rules of political decision making within a regime establishing political stability. That political power is dispersed or spread over a wide area enabling separation of powers or some form of checks and balances. A Democracy must promote an all-

inclusive relationship between its leaders and the people to help determine the extent to which citizen's interest's matter. There must be a positive platform that the government protects and promotes civil liberties and personal freedoms.

When assessing each state to be selected as democracy solely based on their function each nation must have the following criteria:

(1) Political Competition, (2) A multi-party system, (3) Fair and equal elections, (4) An unbiased transfer of leadership, (5) Political Participation, (6) Political Stability, (7) An honest distribution of political power, (8) Political Representation, (9) Protection and promotion of civil liberties and personal freedoms.

1.5 Defining Dependent Variable, Economic Growth: (Development)

The term Economic will be related to the economy of each state. That the status of their economy will be observed to determine the nation's development.

What is economic growth, for this research model economic growth will be defined as a increase in a country's productivity measuring a nation's Gross National Product (GNP). Relating to a positive change in the real output of the country in a span of particular time.

“Gross national product (GNP) is an estimate of total value of all the final products and services produced in a given period by the means of production owned by a country's residents.”

and their Gross Domestic Product (GDP). *“Gross domestic product (GDP) is the monetary value of all the finished goods and services produced within a country's borders in a specific time period.”*

Assessing the development of each nation and their production/distribution of goods and services/imports and exports. That there is a system that promotes of job creation and access. Development will involve a rise in the level of production in a country's economy along with the advancement of technology, improvement in living standards. That nation as whole is able to foster equitable social services such as: health care, education, food, water. safety. To observe

the impact the well-being of society. That the state has the capability to obtain modern services such as internet and other advanced industrial technologies.

For an economy to be considered development has to aspire to the following criteria:

(1) Have an increase in gross national product (GNP) and their gross domestic product (GDP), (2) Positive destruction of goods and services, (3) Generate sufficient exports abroad and gaining supportive and/or beneficial imports, (4) Employment creation, Access to equitable social services, (5) Have modern services such as internet and other advanced industrial technologies.

1.6 Observation One: The Republic of Cuba

The Republic of Cuba is the largest island in the Caribbean Sea and the North Atlantic Ocean covered by groups of mountains, rivers, and hills. Positioned in a tropical region, according to the CIA world Fact book Cuba's main natural resources consists of sugar, coffee, salt, and timber. With a population of 11.48 million according to the on the United States Census Bureau Cuba diversity identities Blacks, Whites, and Mixed races.

The State of Cuba was discovered in October of 1492 by Christopher Columbus, by 1515 Cuba was a settlement and/or colony of Spain. Governed by Spain for proximity three hundred and eighty-eight years with a governor in the nation capital Havana. Functioning with a slave economy and operating under the crown of Spain without any representation. Between 1869-78, Cuba fought for its independence against Spain failing to win it was not till 1898 that Cuba won their independence. On May 20, 1902, nearly five years of U.S. military occupation Cuban launched into nationhood with fewer problems than most Latin American states

According the World atlas, The Republic of Cuba has a democratic centralist political system embodied in the one state one party principle since the revolution of 1959. Based Constitution Cuba is a socialist country ruled under a dictatorship (when one person has absolute power). The Communist Party of Cuba is the leading power of state influencing the function of society. In

spite of having a form of disruption of power, the official party controls almost every sector of the Cuba which includes the media. Regarding election, only people not accused of any criminal offences or not physically challenged are eligible for voting. Cubans living abroad are not able to vote. The government is split into three branch of government: The judiciary, executive and legislature.

1.7 Literature Review

By observing different perspectives from different authors that studied the correlation between democracy and economic growth. Each source has a perspective that differed from the other. Some suggested that democracy causes economic growth or that economic growth caused democratic operations. Others analyzed the historical foundation of regimes or claimed that other independent variables such as political stability could have an internal or external effect on a country's economic performance. The complexity is that one might think that the world inequality is so huge and consequential and has such sharply The conventional wisdom of each author is that they all explain that democracy in one way or another is a primary or secondary cause for economic growth even when applied to non-democracies.

1.7.1 Theories for the promotion economic growth (IV)

The problems of economic development, which are complex and multidimensional, have resulted in the development of a number of theories, explanations, arguments and assertions. One might think the due to the world's inequality being so huge that you should be able to tell a pattern in the structure of underdevelopment nation as a point of clarification to have an understanding backed by well accepted scholars. Most hypotheses social scientists have proposed for the creation of poverty hand the success of country prosperity simply do not have a clear direction for the lack of development. To comprehend ways in which theorists suggest their

explanation for the promotion of economic growth we must first understand their development of their hypothesis

1.7.2 The Culture & Personal Freedoms Hypothesis

According to Pippa Norris, the author of *“Making Democratic Governance Work; How Regimes Shape Prosperity Welfare and Peace”* focuses on answering the following three research questions: (1) *is democratic governance good for economic prosperity?* (2) *Has this type of regime accelerated progress toward achieving the Millennium Development Goals, social welfare, and human development?* (3) *Does it generate a peace dividend and reduce conflict at home?* Norris answers these questions by concluding that when democracy is applied, it has a successful effect on development. That democracy stimulates economic growth because of the methods of Democracy: the promotion of human rights and peacebuilding nations. Leaders of countries should enforce their citizen’s right to hold their elected officials accountable for social issues. Human security concerns economic prosperity by providing protection against risks that threaten the wellbeing of regimes. Preserving the social welfare for the public is important and if the social needs of the public are not addressed, it leaves regimes vulnerable. In order to have peace a regime must advocate peace making.

Another theory presented by Thornton et al, authors of *Middle Eastern Belief about the Causal Linkage to Development to Freedom, Democracy, Human Rights* is the concept of developmental idealism that associates development with freedom, democracy and human rights. Developmental idealism is a set of beliefs concerning the appeal of development, the methods for achieving it, and its consequences. The literature proposes that these beliefs have diffused worldwide among elites and lay citizens and posits that when such beliefs are disseminated they become forces for social and economic changes. Survey data results from Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon,

Saudi Arabia, and Turkey found that publics of these countries associate development with these elements. That majority believed that development brings greater personal freedom, democracy, and human rights. Advocating that more personal freedoms contributes to development, furthermore their research claimed that more religion will bring more development.

According to *why nations fail* written by Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson claims that culture hypothesis such as Developmental idealism in Middle Eastern countries that social norms are related to culture therefore these type of hypotheses are useful for understanding world inequality. However, because those aspects of culture often emphasized religion, national ethics which are not important for understanding how nations got there and why the inequalities in the world persist.

1.7.3 The Climate and Location Hypothesis

One view is that the geographical realities of some countries impede their growth. The fact that the world's tropical regions are generally poor, while the temperate regions are richer, suggests that geography and climate affects development directly or indirectly. Some scholars credit a substantial portion of the development problems to tropical regions for example, sub-Saharan African and Southern Asia. Whereas in *Determinants of Economic Growth* written by Robert Barro, he explores the causes of economic growth. He suggests that location is one of many variables that determines growth. He writes that democracy is not a singular cause for economic growth it's just another variable that has an internal or external effect on a country's economic performance. Claiming that democracy is not the premiere cause for economic growth it is just another variable that leads to it. Geographical determinism cannot be the whole story, as there is a great deal of variation among countries within the same regions. According to *the National Bureau of Economic Research* tropical underdevelopment that the income gap between

rich and poor nation has been amplified due to the poor public health and weak agricultural technology combined with the slow the demographic transition from high fertility and mortality rates to low fertility and mortality rates. Imbalances in geopolitical power too have played a role

Democracy could possibly be just another variable, but according to *why nations fail* written by Daron Acemoglu and James Robinson the world inequality cannot be explained by climate or diseases, or any version of geography hypothesis. That geography hypothesis cannot explain the differences between North and South Korea or East and West Germany before the fall of the Berlin Wall or even the differences in wealth between North and South America? Between Europe and Africa? Simply, no. History illustrates that there is no simple or enduring connection between climate or geography and economic success. That “Yes” Disease is largely a consequence of poverty and of governments being unable to unwilling to undertake the public health measures necessary to eradicate them. Another part of this argument is that the tropics are poor because tropical agriculture is intrinsically unproductive. That the soil is unable to maintain nutrients. The others suggest that there is some merit to this argument, but as well show, the prime determinant of why the agriculture is terrible is not due to the soil but rather it is a consequence of the ownership structure of the land the incentive for framing made by the government.

1.7.4 The Ignorance Hypothesis

Scholars suggest that some nations are poor and some are rich is due to the Ignorance hypothesis, which asserts that world inequality exists because rulers do not know how to make poor countries rich. According to Acemoglu et al., having a functioning market economy is vital to economic growth a situation in which all individuals and firms can freely produce, buy, and sell any products and services that they wish, it's until a nation lacks that capability. That such

failures continue without ever being addressed to the point that new theories are being created, when in actuality the ignorance hypothesis maintains that poor countries are poor because they have a lot of market failures and that political leadership does not know how to get rid of them. Which concluded that rich countries must have found a way to manage market failure and their political leadership makes better policies. That the difference in regards to this theory is the prosperity and poverty is that poor countries are poor not because rules do not know how to make poor nation rich, because those who are in power make choices that create poverty. They get wrong not by a mistake, accident, or “ignorance” but on purpose. For example, it was Ignorance that led the Mexican government and El Salvadoran government to embezzle the nation money to pay the elites. It was not an accident that North Korea has a dictatorship if was someone's choice and citizens set back and let it happen because they believed that their leaders were making the best decision for them.

1.8 Measuring Economic Growth (IV)

1.8.1 Inequalities *Across the World People*

Global inequality can be defined into three different spheres: inequality across countries, within countries, and across the world’s people. Using those three spheres as a guide I suggest global equality should be defined at as country’s opportunity, referring to a nation's ability to take part in the advantages of the modern world has to offer. Their ability to provide for the citizens to live without major disparities to the best of their ability when compared to the rest of the world. On the other hand, global inequality is the lack thereof, when compared to the rest of the world nations fall short. That they are unable to participate and/or take advantage of the modern world; that their citizens live with major disparities. All in which can be accredited to a nation's: Economy, Gross Domestic Product, form of government, and origins colonization ...etc.

All relevant factors when trying to comprehend a States inequality. According the 2018 World Inequality Report ...

“The richest 20 percent of the world's population accounted for 70 percent of income in 1.960. By 1991 this share increased to 85 per cent. Meanwhile the bottom 20 per cent declined from 2.3 percent to 1.4 percent. The ratio between the richest and poorest increased from 30:1 to 60:1. By the end of the millennium, the wealthiest 5 percent of the world's population earned 114 times as much as the poorest 5 per cent and the top 1, percent earned the equivalent of the bottom 57 percent. The 200 largest US fortunes exceeded the income of 43 per cent of the world's population, or the entire wealth of over a billion Chinese.”

Income inequality varies greatly across the world regions that it is the lowest in Europe and highest in the united states. The worlds inequality varies greatly that in 2016 the share of total national income accounted for by just the nation’s top 10 earners was 37 percent in Europe, 41 percent in China, 46 percent in Russia. 47 percent in the US and Canada, around 55 percent in Africa, Brazil, India, and the Middle East which according to their estimates is the world's most equality region. Their research claims that in recent decades’ income inequality has increased in nearly all countries but at different speeds suggesting that institutions and policies matter in shaping global inequality. Since the 1980s there has been growth in global inequality in the distribution of wealth across the total of the world population the top 1 percent earners have captured double the amount of growth as the 50 percent of the poorest individuals. That the bottom 50 percent has seen important grown rates and how the global middle class contains the poorest 90% income groups in the EU and United states.

According to the World Inequality Report 2018 written by Alvarado et al,

“income inequality has increased in nearly all world regions in recent decades, but at different speeds. The fact that inequality levels are so different among countries, even when countries share similar levels of development, highlights the important roles that national policies and institutions play in shaping inequality.”

I find that statement to be misleading because it implies that poor nations are poor solely because of their policies and institutional failures. Granted that those features do play a role, they are not the primary reason for regime failure. Using the data from, the 2018 Inequality Report: Executive Summary and the theories presented by Greig et, al. The best way to measure global inequality is to look at the distribution of wealth of the global income across the totality of the world's population. Recognizing that the global top 1% earners has captured twice as much of the growth as 50% poorest individuals. Whereas the bottom 50% of the world's population captures twice as much of that growth as the poorest individuals. When looking at the developed countries in the EU and the US the “global middle class” according to the Inequality Report the “global middle class” contains all of the poorest 90% of income groups. That being said if one was to account for the world's wealth I find it to be beneficial to measure global inequality to base on the distribution of the world's wealth (the global economy).

“Economic inequality is largely driven by the unequal ownership of capital, which can be either privately or public owned. We show that since 1980, very large transfers of public to private wealth occurred in nearly all countries, whether rich or emerging. While national wealth has substantially increased, public wealth is now negative or close to zero in rich countries. Arguably this limits the ability of governments to tackle inequality; certainly, it has important implications for wealth inequality among individuals.”

Global inequality implies there is some form of shared responsibility between nations. The United Nations Development Programmed states that that an estimated 53 countries account for 80% of the inequality occurred in only 9 countries count for 4% of the world population. Clearly there is a huge gap between the extremely rich and the extremely poor. Acknowledging that there are many possible causes of global inequality, I suggest that the most efficient way to help this issue is to stop trying to make an “blue print” of the methods of development to improve global equality.

1.9 When Democracy is Applied (ID)

According to: Daniel Treisman, Monica Das, Vadim Kufenko, Clifton Parker, and Bollen et al, agree with the following correlation that democracy promotes and/or causes economic growth.

Daniel Treisman suggests that Economic development does lead to greater democracy but not in a smooth, incremental way. At certain times, a country's income matters a lot for its political evolution; in other periods, income's influence is muted. What opens such windows is leadership succession. As authoritarian states become richer, they do tend to become more democratic. Das, she examines four of the largest growing economies: Brazil, Russia, India, and China, and reviews the economic performance of each country to observe how their economies grow. Her research reveals that when democracy or a democratic process were applied to those nations it produced economic growth. Kufenko states that there is a relationship between economic growth and structural change, and changing the form of government may be a different method of structural change to cause growth. Parker suggests that South Korea and Taiwan are political proof that liberal democracies can thrive in the cultures of Asian countries. That growing democracies depend on the political leadership in those countries for economic growth. Since South Korea and Taiwan have become a democracy they have joined the ranks of advanced industrial, social, and economic countries.

1.9.1 The Relationship between Democracy and Economic Growth and Development

Bollen et al, suggests that democracy promotes growth indirectly by introducing major regular government change. Democracy has a significant and positive effect on economic growth by prohibiting regime interruption and enhancing system adjustability. This means that

democracy provides a stable political environment which reduces unconstitutional government change; yet along with regime stability, democracy offers flexibility and the opportunity for major government change within the political systems. Democracy promotes an indirect effect upon growth through its impacts on the probabilities of both regimes change and the constitutional government changes from one ruling party to another. In addition, the evidence indicates that there is a relationship between democracy and growth, as well as a relationship between political stability and growth, that one affects the other to exert a positive effect upon a country's growth performance. Gerring et al. claims that there is no relationship between democracy and economic growth.

They suggest that having a historical understanding of democracy and its relationship to economic growth would allow them to observe or predict a countries economic performance. Their case study aimed to measure economic growth as a stock. They believe that there is a correlation between a country's economic performance and a stock gaining interest. In conclusion, they confirm the standard findings of democracy have no significant effect on economic growth. This non-relationship is robust across a wide range of democracy indicators and model specifications. In the long run it matters not how one measures the level of democracy in a given year because it still has no effect on ensuing economic performance. Frieden et al, ask if countries desire economic development, why is it so hard to achieve? The authors suggest that Less Developed Countries (LDCs) want to develop but a few people would deny them the opportunity to do so. However, steps to improve a nation's developmental prospects is sometimes threatened because of the interests of certain actors at home or abroad.

Although other scholars address that economic growth, human welfare, and security are advocates of democracy promotion. Bollen et al., who accepts Pippa Norris's connection

between the Independent Variable (Form of Government) and Dependent Variables (Economic Growth), but they also affirm that not only is there is a relationship between democracy and growth, as well as the relationship between political stability and growth. Their article addresses those arguments by developing a simulation model, which allows them to examine the possibility that democracy, political stability and economic growth are mutually related. They conduct a theoretical experiment of ninety-six countries, as their units of observation between the years of 1960-1980 to observe the long running interrelationship between growth, stability, and democracy. The economic data of each country is obtained by a data set, which displays a country's political stability as the independent variable and the estimation of growth as the dependent variable. Their hypothesis is that democracy is likely to have a significant indirect effect on growth through its impacts on political stability. The authors propose that political instability is identified as the cause of poor economic growth or sometimes the consequences of it.

1.9.2 The Role of Political Stability

To truly understand the political instability in countries is to comprehend the leaders and political parties who create political instability by either punishing or rewarding economic performance based on the three forms of government change described earlier. For example, in non-democracies or authoritarian states government change would be characterized as an irregular governmental change. Which are those countries who are trapped in a history of Coups d'état: a sudden, violent, and illegal seizure of power from a government from a small group that depose the established regime and replace it with a new ruling body. A political party that has been in power for a long time, whose grip on political stability is a hindrance to the country's economic growth. Therefore, it is hypothesized that when democracy is applied to non-

democracies it will increase the likelihood of a major regular government change and decrease irregular and minor regular government change. In the long run democracy would have a significant indirect effect on growth through its impacts on political stability.

Irregular government change shows the different impacts on economic growth. For example, irregular political changes is when a sudden violent or illegal seizure of power occurs with the government. This results in slowing down and reversing economic growth. A major regular government change takes place in the framework of the nation's constitution. This government change implies that the government performance was defected. So when election occur voters are more like choose a new government because of its potential for improving the economy; the economy will then reposition itself for growth. However, in a minor regular government change the government would rather conduct a political adjustment rather than a radical change to continue the policies that may or may not provide political stability for economic growth.

Work Cited

Das, Monica, and Sandwip K. Das. Economic Growth and Income Disparity in BRIC Theory And Empirical Evidence. Singapore: World Scientific Pub., 2014.

Daron Acemoglu and James A. Robinson, why nations fail: the origins of power, prosperity, and poverty (London: Profile Books, 2013).

Facundo Facundo et al., World Inequality Report 2018 (THE WORLD INEQUALITY LAB,2017).

"First World." Investopedia. June 07, 2011. Accessed April 06, 2018.
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/first-world.asp>.

Frieden, Jeffry A., and David A. Lake. World politics: interests, interactions, institutions, W.W.Norton & Co. 2013

Giang Dang and Low Sui Pheng, Infrastructure Investments in Developing Economies the Case of Vietnam (Singapore: Springer Singapore, 2015).

Gerring, John, Philip Bond, William T. Barndt, and Carola Moreno. "Democracy and economic growth: A historical perspective." World Politics 57, no. 03 (2005): 323-364.

he Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History." Historical Context: Was Slavery the Engine of American Economic Growth? | Gilder Lehrman Institute of American History. Accessed April 06, 2018. <https://www.gilderlehrman.org/content/historical-context-was-slavery-engine-american-economic-growth>.

"Gross National Product - GNP." Investopedia. March 28, 2018. Accessed April 06, 2018.
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/gnp.asp>.

___ History of Cuba." History of Cuba - Nations Online Project. Accessed April 06, 2018.
<http://www.nationsonline.org/oneworld/History/Cuba-history.htm>.

How Is Economic Inequality Defined?" The Equality Trust. Accessed April 06, 2018.
<https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/how-economic-inequality-defined>.

First World." Investopedia. June 07, 2011. Accessed April 06, 2018.
<https://www.investopedia.com/terms/f/first-world.asp>.

Home." World Inequality Report 2018. Accessed April 06, 2018.
<http://wir2018.wid.world/introduction.html>.

Kufenko, Vadim. Economic Growth and Inequality Empirical Analysis for the Russian Regions.Aufl. 2015 ed. Wiesbaden: Springer Fachmedien Wiesbaden, 2015.

Norris, Pippa. "Prosperity" In Making Democratic Governance Work: How Regimes Shape Prosperity, Welfare, and Peace, 97. New York: Cambridge University Press, 2012.

McMichael, Philip. 2011. *Development and Social Change: A Global Perspective*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage, Chapter 1

Parker, Clifton B. "Stanford Scholars Examine Evolution of Democracy in South Korea, Taiwan." *Stanford News*. January 14, 2014. Accessed November 7, 2015.

Sawe, Benjamin Elisha. "What Type of Government Does Cuba Have?" *WorldAtlas*. November 28, 2016. Accessed April 06, 2018. <https://www.worldatlas.com/articles/what-type-of-government-does-cuba-have.html>.

"Why Tropical Countries Are Underdeveloped," *The National Bureau of Economic Research*, March 01, 2018, accessed March 01, 2018, <http://www.nber.org/digest/jun01/w8119.html>. YI FENG (1997). Democracy, Political Stability, and Economic Growth. *British Journal of Political Science*, 27, pp 397. Doi: 10.1017/S0007123497000197.