

Political Geography

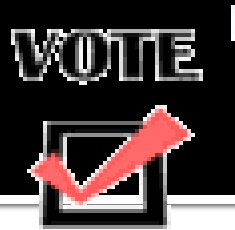
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Government Types

- ***Define the different types of governments (i.e., democracy, autocracy, oligarchy, monarchy, and dictatorship).***



Democracy



- *In a democracy, the government is elected by the people. Everyone who is eligible to vote has a chance to have their say over who runs the country. It is distinct from governments controlled by a particular social class or group (aristocracy; oligarchy) or by a single person (despotism; dictatorship; monarchy).*
- *A democracy is determined either directly or through elected representatives.*

Autocracy

- *Government by a single person having unlimited power; despotism (domination through threat of punishment and violence) .*



Oligarchy

- *A government in which a few people such as a dominant clan or clique have power.*



Monarchy



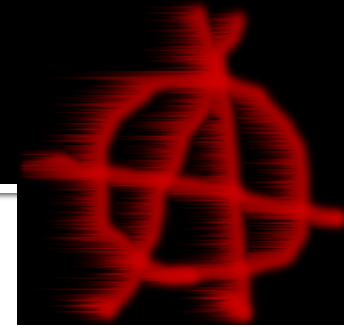
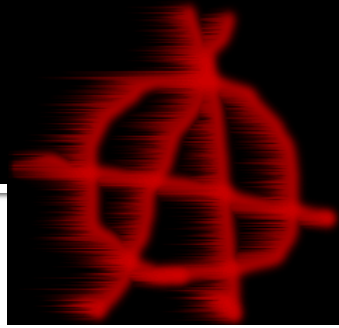
- *A monarchy has a king, queen, emperor or empress.*
- *The ruling position can be passed on to the ruler's heirs.*
- *In some traditional monarchies, the monarch has absolute power.*
- *But a constitutional monarchy, like the UK, also has a democratic government that limits the monarch's control.*

Dictatorship

- *A country ruled by a single leader. The leader has not been elected and may use force to keep control.*
- *In a military dictatorship, the army is in control.*



Anarchy



- *Anarchy is a situation where there is no government. This can happen after a civil war in a country, when a government has been destroyed and rival groups are fighting to take its place.*
- *Anarchists are people who believe that government is a bad thing in that it stops people organizing their own lives.*

Capitalist



- *In a capitalist or free-market country, people can own their own businesses and property. People can also buy services for private use, such as healthcare.*
- *But most capitalist governments also provide their own education, health and welfare services.*

Communist



- *In a communist country, the government owns property such as businesses and farms.*
- *It provides its people's healthcare, education and welfare.*



Republic

- *A republic is a country that has no monarch.*
- *The head of the country is usually an elected president.*



Revolutionary

- *If a government is overthrown by force, the new ruling group is sometimes called a revolutionary government.*



Totalitarian

- ***This is a country with only one political party.***
- ***People are forced to do what the government tells them and may also be prevented from leaving the country.***



Based on Participation of People

- *Democratic*
- *Non- Democratic*

Based on Institutional Centralization of Political Power

- ***Parliamentary***
- ***Presidential***

Based on Regional Distribution of Political Power

- ***Unitary***
- ***Federal***

We have to Concentrate

- *Arristotle*
- *Modern*

Major Organs of a State

- *Civil Service*
- *Police*
- *Election Commission*
- *Public Service Commission*
- *Census Commission*
- *Universities*
- *Central Bank*

Central Bank

Origin & Evolution of Central Bank

- *1656 Riks Bank, Sweden*
- *1694 Bank of England, England*
- *1800 Bank France, France*
- *1814 Netherland Bank, Netherland*
- *1835 Bank of Belgium, Belgium*
- *1882 Bank of Japan, Japan*
- *1913 Federal Reserve System, U.S.A*
- *1920 International Conference, Brazil*
- *1935 Reserve Bank of India, India*
- *1948 State Bank of Pakistan, Pakistan*
- *1972 Bangladesh Bank, Bangladesh*

Principles of Central Bank

- *Welfare (People & State)*
- *Non-Commercial Bank*
- *Maintain Economical Solvency (Bank)*
- *Lender of the Last Resort (Bank)*
- *Spokesman and consultant (Government)*
- *Free from Politics*

Main Functions of a Central Bank

- *Note Issue*
- *Banker of Government*
- *Bankers Bank*
- *To Control Credit*
- *Lender of the last Resort*
- *Maintain Stable Exchange Rate*
- *Clearing House*
- *Miscellaneous*

Thank You