

A Kids Encyclopedia of Political Sciences

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Absentee ballot

A vote cast by somebody who is not capable or unwilling to attend the official polling station is called an absentee ballot. To increase the voter turnout number of techniques has been utilized for the ease of access to absentee ballots such as postal votes, in which the ballot papers are posted out to the voter who fill them out and return them often with some form of certification by a witness, proxy votes in which the user appoints someone as their substitute by authorizing them to cast vote. Internet voting is another way used in modern nations to allow voter to vote through internet or via SMS service.

Absolutism

Word absolutism was originated in 1745–55 after French *absolutisme*. Absolutism is practice of unlimited and centralized authority, which lies especially with a monarch or dictator. In such system, no other authority controls the government other than ruler. Absolutism has existed in many forms.

In history, rules of the Monarchs and kings were absolute as there was no check and balance over there powers.

Some political scientists, like Thomas Hobbes, are in favor of absolutism as more than one source of powers can result in instability in government.



Accord

The word accord comes from Latin word *accordare*, which means, “to bring into agreement.” The term accord is used in a sense of harmony, agreement, and unity. In political language the term accord may refers to a peace agreement that settles a dispute. Often used synonymously with treaty but it is a diplomatic agreement that does not have the same binding force as a treaty have. There are number of accords between states such as Camp David Accord (1973) and Oslo Accord (1993) between Arabs and Israel and Waziristan accord (2006) between the government of



Pakistan and tribal resident in the Waziristan area.

Accountability

The term Accountability is derived from Latin word *accomp̄are*, which mean “to account.” This word was started to be used in English language in 13th century.

The term accountability is condition of being accountable. It refers to the situation to which people are held responsible or answerable for



their words and actions. Accountability can be categorized as personal accountability, moral accountability, administrative accountability, educational accountability, and political accountability.

In Political sense, accountability means the accountability of the Politicians, Public officials and accountability of the government to the public and to law making bodies such as a parliament.

Accountable

The term *accountable* originates from the Latin *computare*, which means, "to count." Accountable is a person assigned with some responsibilities and is held accountable for his actions. Accountable person is required to give justifications for his responsibilities and anything under his possession.

For example, elected representatives are accountable to the people. Similarly, government is accountable to the public or to the legislative bodies like parliament or congress.



Act

Term act is originated from Latin word *acta* meaning, "Register of events". Usually act is described as the process of doing or performing something. Act is also used in meaning of, to perform on the stage, drama or in play. However, in the political sense, an act can be a decision made by a law making body or it may be a written law passed by the Parliament.

An act can be a private act done by an individual to manage one's own affairs, or it may be a public act, done by an official, a council, or a court. A general or public act is a universal rule, which implies on the community as whole.



Activism

Term activism entered in English language in 1915. Commonly, it may refer to taking part in any political actions like becoming part of protest to get support of the people on any specific issue.

Activism is an effort to bring about a social, economic, political, or environmental change. Activism includes wide range of activities, which may include protests, social movements, political campaigns, economic boycotts, rallies, street marches, strikes, etc. In political language, generally activism is used in a negative sense.



Administration

Administration comes from Latin language. Generally, word administration refers to the act of managing something such as managing government or any organizational affairs. It can be used to describe the activities that relate to running a company, school, or other organization as well. A group of people who manage the way a company, school, or other organization functions and the executive branch of a government are also called administration.

The term is also used to indicate the executive branch in presidential systems for example, the “Barack Obama administration.” It may also refer to public administration that is the business of administering public policy as determined by government.



Administrative law

Administrative law is part of public law that is used to challenge the judgments and decisions of government officials. It does not include the decisions, which are made by people's elected representatives. All civil / public servants, from the Prime Minister down can be challenged in court based on rationality of their administrative actions or even on their failure to act in a reasonable way.

Affidavit

An oath statement in writing is called Affidavit. The term is derived from Latin. It is also used as a proof or as evidence in some cases. Affidavit can be used to get a statement

on any legal document that the information provided by the applicant is truthful to the best of the applicant's knowledge and incase the provided information is incorrect than the applicant can be subject to fine or imprisonment. Affidavit is a written statement of fact made confirmed by affirmation of the party or person making it. Affidavit is usually signed before a legal representative.



Agenda

Agenda is originally Latin word, which entered in English Language in 17th Century. Literal meaning of the agenda is things to be done. The usage of this word may refer to an outline, plan, or a list of all items to be discussed at a formal meeting or in session of a house of parliament. Agenda is plural of agendum but it is used as a



singular with plural as well. Agenda is also known as program.

A political agenda is defined as a set of matters of political interests. It also implies for topic, which are under discussion by government executive or a cabinet to influence current and near-future political news and debates. The political agenda can be influenced by party activists and by non-governmental activist groups.

Alliance

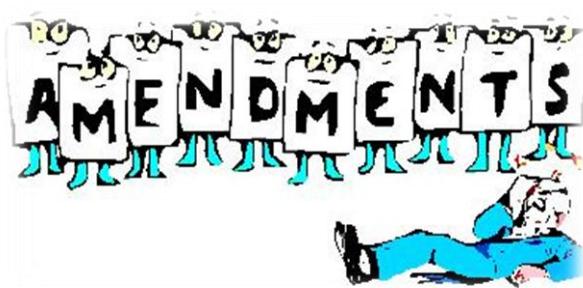
Term alliance was originated in 13th century. It is derived from Old French word *alliance*. Generally, alliance is used to describe the act of coming together of two or more firms, states, or groups to establish a joint venture in a way that each will be able to keep hold of its separate identity. Basic idea behind creating alliance is to achieve joint goals. In political sense, alliance refers to a merger of different powers or states for joint actions. Most alliances came into being after World War II for example, the Arab League, ASEAN, the Organization of American States, the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization, and the Warsaw Pact.



In the context of international relations, alliance is a formal agreement between two or more states for joint support in case of war. Alliances may be informal but they are formalized by a treaty of alliance.

Amendment

Amendment comes from French word *amendement*. It came into usage in 1250–1300.



Any change, correction, or addition to a law or constitution is called an amendment. Amendments can be made to existing constitutions of the states. They are also made to bills in the course of their passage through a legislature. Amendments to a national constitution can lead towards an entire change of a country's political system or governing institutions. In the history of politics, best amendments have been made to the U.S. Constitution, which is called the Bill of Rights.

Anarchism

Mostly the anarchism refers to a condition of any society where citizens or humans do not obey any man-made law. Anarchism was one of the leading political philosophies developed in Europe in the 19th century. It is a doctrine, which is related to the freedom of every individual, which is part of that society. The person



Citizens disobeying the laws

who followed this ideology is called Anarchist. Anarchist claims that all types of governments have been used as tool for establishing the control of influential and fortunate ones. It is further stated by anarchists that state by using its legal power can control public, private, and economic lives of its citizens. They condemn the institution of state and advocate the abolition of any organized form of authority.

Anarchist thought developed in the West and spread throughout the world in the early 20th century.

Anarchy

The term *anarchy* drives from an ancient Greek word, which means "without a leader or ruler." Anarchy is described as an autonomous movement. It does not mean disorder in society rather it is a system where people govern themselves. There is no form of higher government and even in true anarchy; there exist no common currency, which ultimately results in no peace. A true anarchy is impossible, but somewhat regulated anarchy could be possible. Such as people govern themselves, and people must protect themselves. In an ideal form of anarchy, only the strong would survive.

Anonymous elector

In some countries, anonymous elector is a qualified elector who believes that having their details available on a public electoral register could risk their personal safety or that of their family. These voters are often called silent voters. Commonly anonymous voter file an application to the concerned official stating the reason with evidences supporting the application for the reason of the applicant's personal safety, or that of their family, could be threatened by the publication of their name and details.

Appeal

Appeal stems from Latin word *appellare*, which means, "*to entreat*." Appeal usually refers to an intense or urgent request or plea to a higher authority having greater power. In terms of law, an appeal is a process for requesting a formal change to an official decision. In cases related to crimes, appeal serves for several purposes like correction of errors or promotion of uniform decision-making. This system is called appellate review.

The system of appellate review developed gradually and slowly in modern world but it had become generally available by the end of the nineteenth century. All legal systems provide for some type of appeal. In some countries, different courts serve as the highest appeal courts according to the types of cases and judicial problems.

Appointment

Term appointment entered in the usage of English language in 14th century. It can be described as an act of placing someone at job. It may be used as an arrangement to do something or meet someone at a particular time and place or placing of an authorized elected representative. It also refers to the power of government official or executive to



select persons to fill an honorary position or employment in the government, which is called power of appointment.

Arbitrary

Arbitrary refers to having power which is uncontrolled unlimited or unrestricted by law. This term drives from Latin *arbitrarius*, which means "uncertain". Generally, term is used for the actions related to the personal will or individual preferences. These judgment or preference, based totally upon an individual's opinion. Usually arbitrary decisions are considered as random decisions but this is not always accurate. For example, students in schools are generally organized by alphabetical order to maintain discipline in school. This method is arbitrary method but it is not random.

In the term of law, an arbitrary judgment is described as a decision, which is not made by law but made at the personal preference of the judge. In some countries like Russia, arbitrariness' is considered as crime if the decision is contrary to the order presented by a law.

In mathematics, arbitrary usually means 'any', which refers generality, for example, an arbitrary division of a set.

Aristocracy

Term aristocracy stems from Greek word *aristokratia*, which means "rule of the best". Aristocracy is a form of government where power remains in the hands of a small ruling class or group. This form of government is opposite to the monarchy, which is described as a rule of single person. This idea was emerged in Ancient Greece City-states at the time of the world's origin. With the passage of time, aristocracy becomes a rule of small advantaged group, which is called the aristocratic class. In today's world, aristocracy is regarded as contrary to the democracy where all citizens should hold some form of political power. According to the some scholars like Thomas Hobbes, aristocracy is a type of government in which only a certain part of the general population can represent it.



Article

Article is derived from Latin word "*articulus*" which means small joint. Term article is used in variety of meanings. It can be used as a piece of writing on a single topic published in a newspaper or magazine. Article may be described as a portion of a class or a particular object, for instance, article of food. Article also refers to an item for sale. In English Grammar, the part of speech used to point out nouns and to indicate their application is also called an article. For example as the word a, an, and the in English represent definite and indefinite articles. In legal terms article is a part of a document or paragraph of a legal document or agreement outlining a single rule or regulation a clause or section in a written document such as a treaty, contract, statute, etc

Assembly

Word assembly was originated in 1275–1325. It comes from Old French word *asemblée*.

Assembly refers to collection of people or coming together of a number of people for a specific purpose. The idea of school assembly explains the concept where people and staff come together to hear rules, regulations and instructions.

In political sense, assembly means the decision-making groups. Similarly, the title assembly is used for National Assembly or a Provincial Assembly for a province. It is also applied to the groups sitting only for special purposes and for limited period.

Autarchy

Autarchy stems from Greek, "belief in self rule." It is political philosophy, which maintains the concept of individual liberty and rejects the government. It is state in which everyone rules themselves. Advocates of this philosophy are known as *autarchist*. Autarky is also defined as the state of being independent at the level of the nation. Autarky stressed on individual liberation, self-sufficiency, and self-government. It is generally agreed that no modern nation could really practice complete independence.

Authoritarianism

Authoritarianism is a form of government or political systems with limited or not responsible political pluralism and unclear executive power. Such system is highly concentrated and this centralized power is generally maintained by political repression. Authoritarianism is also marked by indefinite political tenure of the ruler or ruling party. A new form of authoritarianism is not necessarily based on personality dictatorships. It has variety of actors like military, Church, Millas, technocrats, monarchists and others.

There are two most basic types, which are traditional authoritarian regimes and bureaucratic-military authorization regimes. Authoritarian regimes are also categorized by personalistic or populist authoritarian regime.

Authority

The word *authority* stems from the Latin word *auctoritas* which meaning invention, advice, opinion, influence, or command. In English language, the word *authority* is used as a power given by the state in the form of Members of Parliament, Judges, Police Officers, etc. Nevertheless, *authority* itself is not power it is right to exercise that power.

Authority is the capacity for exercising dominance over an individual or a group.

Some social scientists argue that authority is not a capacity but a relationship. In political thinking, there is a belief that the political system should accord with reasonable freedom and that government should limit its authority accordingly.



Authorization

Authorization is the function of giving someone or some institute the right to exercise power. Process of Authorization gives an authority to a person to dominant individuals and groups. In public policy, authorization is an attribute of systems, which is based on trust and used for security or social control.



Autocracy

Autocracy can be defined as a system of government in which highest power lies in the hands of a one person. Decision of autocrat are not checked and restrained by any other internal or external legal authority. Autocrat is above any laws, rules, and regulation. He is only power in the state to take decisions. Any other institution of the state does not control them.



Autonomy

Term Autonomy is derived from ancient Greek word *autonomos* mean “one who gives oneself their own law”. In moral and political philosophy, autonomy is usually used as moral responsibility for one's actions. Autonomy may also refer to the self-government of the people. Number of native people used principals of autonomy as to govern themselves a response to globalization.

Backbencher

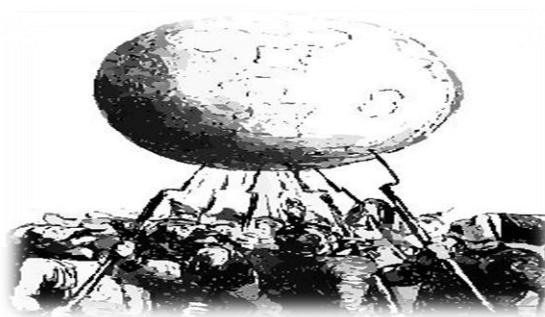
Term backbencher is used for a Member of Parliament or a legislator who does not hold governmental office and is not a Front Bench spokesperson in the Opposition. Sometimes new Member of Parliament is called backbencher or someone who is not chosen to sit in the ministry or the opposition Ministry.

Backbenchers do not have much power to influence government policy but they can play an effective role in providing services to their constituents. Jointly they can often influence policies of government especially when the government policies are not popular.

Balance of power

Balance of power is a policy of nation to protect itself against another nations by increasing their own power such as engaging in an weapons race or by adding to their own power that of other states by policy of alliances.

Basic idea of establishing balance of power is that not a single state is powerful enough to control all others states. Balance of power leads towards the stable world order due to



lack of aggression by a total powerful state. Moreover, direct confrontation is mostly replaced by an arms race whose deadly products are never used.

Ballot

The word ballot is derived from Italian *ballotta* which means a “small ball used in voting” or a “secret vote taken by ballots”. A ballot is a piece of equipment used to cast votes in an election. It may be a piece of paper or a small ball used in secret voting. Originally, ballot was a small ball used to record decisions made by voters. Generally, ballot is a piece of paper on which each voter writes in the name of a candidate. Usually ballots are pre-printed by the government to ensure the secrecy of the votes. The voter casts his/her ballot in a box at a polling station.



In British English, this is usually called a "ballot paper". Romans were first to use paper ballots to conduct an election Rome in 139 BC. In Ancient India, around 920 AD, Palm leaves were used for village assembly elections.

Ballot Box

Term ballot box is used for a container, which is sealed. There is a thin slot in the top of the box to accept a ballot paper in an election. It is temporarily sealed to ensure prevention of anyone from accessing the votes cast until the close of the voting period. Transparent ballot boxes are also used to make sure that box is empty before the process of casting vote. At the closing of elections, ballot boxes are tallied to declare result. Usually ballot boxes are located in a polling station. In some countries, ballot boxes are taken to people's homes where they would otherwise be unable to travel to the polling station.



Bicameral government

Bicameral system is a governmental system. It divides the function of law making between two chambers, usually called upper and lower chamber. Example of the ‘upper chamber’ is, U.S. Senate and the British House of Lords, and a ‘lower’ is the U.S. House of Representatives and the British House of Commons. Both chambers have separate functions and different principles of representation.

Some modern scholars favored a bicameral legislature, but the "natural rights" philosophers opposed such a system. Unicameral system was developed and adopted by many states after World War 1.

Bicameral legislature

An idea of bicameral legislature is based on ancient Greece, ancient Indians, and Romans legislative system. Usually one house represents the aristocracy, and the other represents the common people. The Founding Fathers of the United States also favored a bicameral legislature as their government system.

The relationship between the two chambers varies. Generally, in federal systems presidential governments both chambers have equal power. While in unitary states with parliamentary systems, one chamber is clearly superior in its powers.

Bilateralism

Bilateralism is a relationship between two states. This relation can be political, economic, or cultural relations. Trade agreements signed by two states are examples of bilateralism. India and Nepal have a bilateral relationship since ancient times. This traditional relationship has been confirmed by written agreements. Due to these bilateral treaties, Citizens of both countries can freely move across the border without passport or visa.

Many scholars reject the idea of bilateralism and argue that complex system of bilateral treaties had made World War 1 unavoidable. Thus, after the Second World War, the Western states turned to multilateral agreements such as the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT).

Bill

Term Bill, refers to a written statement, stems from Latin *bulla* "decree, seal, sealed document." It is used in the meaning of "draft of an act of Parliament" in 1510s. In modern usage, a bill is a proposed law, which is under consideration by a lawmaker. Bill can become law only if it is passed by the legislature and approved by the executive such as the monarch, president, or governor. In rare cases executive may refuse approval of bill. When bill has been approved and become a law, it is called an Act. Subparts of a bill are known as *clauses*. The term *bill* is mainly used in the United States and the Commonwealth states.

Boycott

Boycott refers to an act of willingly avoiding from using or buying any commodity or abstaining from dealing with an individual, organization, or country as an expression of protest. Usually reasons of boycotts are social or political. This word is also used for an organized isolation. Generally, boycotts are legal in developed countries. Sometimes few restrictions may apply.

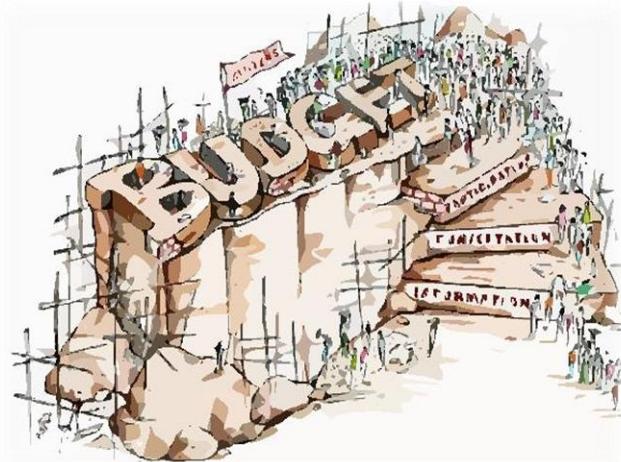


Term *boycott* entered in the English language during the Irish "Land War" and is derived from the name of Captain Charles Boycott. One type of boycott is, *Girlcott*, which strictly focused on female boycotts. A boycott is normally a one-time matter with aim to correct single wrong. Due to the widespread use of internet, initiating successful boycotts become now much easier.

Budget

A budget is a measurable expression of a plan for a defined period. It expresses strategic plans in calculable terms. The budget of a government is a plan of the future revenues and expenditures of that government. Term Budget is derived from old French word *bouguette*, which means purse. Budget is an important concept in economics.

Budget helps organization to manage their financial matters and helps to coordinate the activities of the organization. Budget also assists to control resources, to communicate plans, to motivate managers, to evaluate the performance of managers and for accountability of organization. There are many types of budget, which may include; Sales budget, Production budget, Capital budget Cash flow/cash budget, Marketing, Project budget, Revenue budget, Expenditure budget.



Bureaucracy

Term bureaucracy is derived from French word *bureau* meaning "office," and literally "desk". Bureaucracy is the managerial and administrative structure of any organization or state. Bureaucracy also existed in Rome and China and in the national monarchies. The forms of bureaucracy have changed over the course of the history. Modern states have more organized and powerful bureaucratic structures. Bureaucrats are permanent and non-elected officials. The power of these permanent officials has made the bureaucracy central to the life of the state.



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By-election

A by-election is an election, held to fill a political position that has become vacant between scheduled elections, often in a case when position holder has died or resigned. In some cases, by-elections are held when the incumbent becomes ineligible to continue in office. In some countries by-elections are also called special election. By-elections have also been held because of a constituency election being invalidated by voting irregularities. By-elections can be important when the ruling party has only a small majority. By-elections can also be important if a minority party needs to gain one

or more seats in order to gain official party status or the balance of power in a minority or coalition situation.

By-law

Origin of the modern use of the word by-law is not clear. However, it is also claimed that this word was "reinvented" in modern times, *by-* giving the meaning of subsidiary law or side-law. A by-law usually indicates a rule established by an association, organization, or community to regulate itself, as provided by some higher authority. By-laws may be established by entities such as a business corporation, association, or a municipality.

In some countries including United Kingdom, the local laws established by municipalities are referred to as *by-laws*. The main difference between a by-law and a law passed by a state body is that a non-sovereign body, which derives its authority from another governing body, makes a bylaw on a limited range of matters.

Cabinet

Term Cabinet is from Middle French word *cabane* meaning "small room". In political usage Cabinet is a group of consultant or advisors to the head of the state. The types and functions of the cabinet differ in various countries.

Cabinet system was originated in Great Britain. The British cabinet is a body of ministers drawn from the party that possesses a majority in the House of Commons. The Prime Minister selects the cabinet. In states where the two-party system does not exist the coalition, cabinet is more common. Cabinet members may speak in upper or lower house of the legislature.



Campaign

Campaign word is originated from Latin word *campus*, which means "field. Campaign refers to a series of organized activities. These activities are carefully designed to achieve some specific goals. These goals could be political, Cultural, economic, social or commercial. Campaigns are usually launched for a certain period of time, for example, military campaigns. Election campaigns are also example of campaigns, which are organized to achieve some political objectives and targets during the election period.



Candidate

Term Candidate is a derivative of the Latin *candida* means “white”. In Ancient Rome, those people who hold any political office usually wear bright white togas at public functions. In political language, a candidate is a person, who seeks some kind of political position or the person to be elected to an office. Nominee is also used for candidate. A candidate who has been selected by a political party is normally said to be the nominee of that party. The act of being a candidate in a race either for a party nomination or for electoral office is called a "candidacy. If candidates are already serving in the office for which they are seeking re-election, then they are described as incumbents.



Candidate list

Candidate list is a detailed list of all eligible candidates of political parties and independent candidates, contesting elections. This list is issued prior to the elections. Election authorities of a country usually issue candidate list. In Pakistan returning officer issues the final list of contesting candidates.

Capital

Capital is derived from Latin *capitalis* meaning "of the head." Term capital is used in variety of meanings. It may refer to the city that is enjoying primary status usually the seat of the government. Capital may be a factor of production that has capacity to help in producing other goods. Capital letter is an upper-case letter in a writing system. Financial capital is any form of wealth capable of being employed in the production of more wealth. Skills of workers, in the context of their contribution to an economy, are called human capital. Political capital is a means by which a political party may gain public support or popularity

Caretaker government

Caretaker government is a type of government that rules for the time being. A caretaker government is often up until stable democratic rule can be restored. In such situation, case it is often called a provisional government.

Caretaker governments may also set up in place when the house to which the government is responsible is dissolved. It is established to rule the country for a temporary period until new government is formed after elections. Law limits activities of the caretaker government. Caretaker government may be installed temporarily when there is no clear victor. Caretaker governments only maintain necessary normal administrative duties.

Casting Vote

A casting vote is referred to a deciding vote, which is used by the Presiding Officer of the Assembly, council or legislative body. It is used when the votes on both sides are equal. For instance, the Speaker of the British House of Commons and the Vice President of the United States hold casting votes.

In some legislatures, a casting vote may be exercised however, if the presiding officer wishes. In some other legislatures, a casting vote can only be exercised according to strict rules. Some countries have abandoned the concept of a casting vote.

At one time, in United Kingdom parliamentary elections, if there was a tie between two or more candidates, the Returning officer was allowed to give an extra casting vote to decide the election. This type of casting vote does not exist.

Census

Census is originated from Latin census "the enrollment of the names and property assessments of all Roman citizens.". During the Roman Republic, the census was a list to keep track of all adult males fit for military service. The modern census begins in the U.S in 1790 and in Revolutionary France.

A census is a procedure of obtaining and recording information about the members of a population. The term is used mostly for national population and housing censuses. There are other types of censuses, which may include business, agriculture and traffic censuses. Census data are usually used for research, business marketing, and planning. Individuals are normally counted within households and information is typically collected about the household structure and the housing.



Centralization

Centralization is a procedure by which the planning and decision-making activities of an organization remain concentrated within a specific location and/or group. The term has used in a variety of meanings in several disciplines. In political science, centralization refers to the concentration of a government's power into a centralized government. A centralized government is one in which power or authority is exerted by a political executive. In a national context, centralization occurs in the transfer of power to a typically sovereign nation state.



Centrism

In politics, centrism is a specific position that involves acceptance or support of a balance of a degree of social equality and a degree of social hierarchy or social

inequality; whilst opposing political changes which would result in a significant shift of society either strongly to the left or the right. Centre left and centre right politics both involve a general association with centrism combined while leaning somewhat to their respective sides of the spectrum. A person who follows the philosophies of centrism is a moderate on the left-right spectrum.

Voters may identify with moderation for a number of reasons: pragmatic, ideological or otherwise. It has even been suggested that individuals vote for 'centrist' parties for purely statistical reasons.

Chairman

The chairman is the word, which is used for the highest officer of an organized group. The person may be elected or appointed by the members of the group. The group meetings are presided over by the chairman. There are many other terms are used for the office and its holder, which may include chair, chairperson, chairwoman, presiding officer, president, moderator and convener. The chairman of a parliamentary chamber is often known as the speaker. Today the term *chair* is mostly used instead of chairman, in response to criticisms that using chairman is gender-biased term.

Chamber

Chamber is originated from Late Latin *camera* "a room." Literally, chamber refers to a reception room or audience room in an official residence or in palace. In a language of law, it is an administrative assembly or any of the houses of a legislature.

In Britain, the first cumber is House of Commons and second chamber is referred to as the House of Lords. In the United States, the second chamber can be either the Senate or the House of Representatives. In Pakistan, the upper chamber is senate and lower chamber is National Assembly.

Charisma

The term *charisma* is derivate from the Greek *khárisma*, which means "favor freely given" or "gift of grace". Ancient Greeks applied personality charisma to their gods to state their qualities like charm, beauty, creativity.

The term *charisma* is used to describe charm that can inspire loyalty in others or a divine talent. The term has become widely used with different meanings, in religion, social sciences and in the media. In modern usage charisma describe the status or character of mysterious qualities and charm such as in "charismatic personality."

Charter

The word entered in the English usage from the Old French *charte* meaning "paper". A charter is a document, which grants some special rights to a person, corporation, city, or other unit of local organization by state. Thus, it is a grant of authority from some superior body. Charter can also be a document giving royal permission to start a colony. In medieval Europe, monarchs issued charters to towns, universities, and other institutions to grant the institution certain rights. Charters were also granted to overseas trading companies granting them control over certain areas. Modern charters may be corporate or municipal. Term charter can also be used for fundamental principles of an organization.

Charter of Democracy

Charter of democracy was an agreement signed on May 14, 2006 in London by top political parties of Pakistan that committed that no party will support the dictators to displace an elected government unconstitutionally.

The Charter of Democracy was signed by major rival political parties including Nawaz Sharif of Pakistan Muslim League and Benazir Bhutto of Pakistan People Party. This document indicates a political union between two major political parties of Pakistan. Document outlines steps to end the military rule established by General Pervez Musharraf and to re-establish civilian democratic rule in Pakistan.

Citizen

The term *citizen* refers a resident registered or accepted member of a state, nation, or other political community. In ancient Greece, people who have some property were considered as citizens. Citizenship in the Roman Empire was at first limited to the residents of the city of Rome and was then extended to all free residents of the empire in 212 A.D.

Modern form of citizen originated during the American and French revolutions. In modern usage citizen is described as a member of a state who owes loyalty to the government of the state and have many rights. Factors that determine the bases of citizenship are, if a person's parents are citizens of that state; or s/he may be born within a territory of a country; or s/he have obtained citizenship by marrying to a citizen. In additions, the citizenship can be granted to those people who have immigrated to that state and have resided there for the given number of years.

City-States

City-state is central and independent city that is sovereign and not dependant on any other state. It has its own government system. The term city-state starts its usage in England in 19th century to describe the cities of ancient Greece. The city-state's ancient Greek name was polis. These City-states were independent cities and center of political, social, and economical activities of individuals.

The origin of city-states is between 1000 and 800 BC. Rome, Athens, and Sparta are among famous city-states. These states were not able to unite and defend themselves and due to this lack of union, they fell before the Macedonians, the Carthaginians, and the Roman Empire. Today only Monaco, Singapore, and Vatican City are City-states.

Civic Culture

A civic culture is a political culture described as acceptance of the authority of the state and a belief in participation in public duties. The term was first used in a book, *The Civic Culture*. Characteristics of a civic culture may include orientation towards political system in political senses; expectation of equal treatment from government authorities; freedom of expression and speech; attachment with elections; culture of tolerance towards opposition parties; worth of active participation in local government activities

and parties; self-confidence of individuals on their competence to participate in politics; cooperation, trust and membership in the political associations.

Civil Disobedience

The term Civil disobedience had achieved widespread usage in 1866. The usage and meaning of term remain always vague. Scholars are unable to find a single definition of term. It has been used and defined in variety of forms. Civil disobedience is often defined as being activity of non-violent resistance. Term is usually described for the rejection to obey certain laws and commands of a government. It is a respectful disagreement.



Mahatma Gandhi specified certain rules for civil resistance for Independence from the British Empire. These rules included that resisters should not express any anger or never retaliate but they should refrain from swearing and insults, refrain from saluting the Union flag, and protect officials from insults and assaults even at the risk of the resister's own life.

Civil Liberties

The term civil liberty is concept derived from a Latin *Ius Civis* meaning "rights of a citizen". Civil liberties are also called civil rights. These liberties further protect human rights of individuals. It also ensures one's ability to participate in the civil and political life of the state without any repression. Civil rights are main part of international human rights.

Civil rights may include peoples' mental and physical integrity, life, protection from discrimination on the bases of class, gender, color, ethnicity, religion, or disability. It also guarantee individual rights such as privacy, the freedoms of thought, speech and expression, religion, the press, assembly and movement. Modern form of civil rights is established after a long evolutionary process. The formal concept of civil liberties dates back to the English legal charter, the Magna Carta 1215, which was signed (by royal seal) between the feudal tycoons and King John at Runnymede near Windsor Castle. The document was a series of written promises between the king and his subjects to limit the power of the king according to the customs of feudal law.



Civil Service

Civil service is the concept used for addressing those who are employed in the civil administration. They are distinct from the military and elected officials. The term was applied in the administrative structure of the British India. In Modern form, a process of examination usually selects civil service

personnel. The use of competitive examinations to select civil officials for the first time started in China. This process was developed late in western states. There are specific procedures to separate civil service from political patronage.

Modern civil service grows due to the decline of feudal structure. Growth of autocratic states is also an important factor. In France, reforms after Revolution transformed the royal service into the civil service. Development of a professional civil service came several decades later in Great Britain and the United States.

Civil society

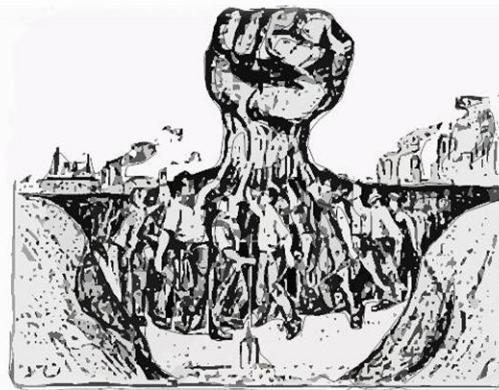
The term civil society has a long history in state philosophy and it has been revived in recent times. In recent development, term has a wide range of meanings and usage. It is sometimes referred to as an organization, which is separate from government and business. Civil society groups are also thought to be a collection of non-governmental organizations and institutions that work for the interests of citizens and individuals. These societies ensure democratic practices of society like freedom of speech or freedom of expression.

Volunteering is often considered as a basic element of civil society, which is the reason that such organizations are also called *NGOs* (Non-governmental organization or *NPOs* (Non-profit organization).

Class Struggle

In socio-political term, class is referred to as a grouping of people with similar values, interests, income, education, and occupations economic group. Class struggle generally refers to the tension, apprehension, and efforts of social progress, which exists within different classes of society. The term has also been applied in delineating the conflict between the privileged and non-privileged social groups.

There are various forms of class struggle, which may include direct violence like wars, and indirect violence like deaths from poverty, illness, or unsafe working conditions etc. This type of class conflict can be open or hidden. The class struggle is moving force of the history. Almost all historical struggles, whether religious, political, philosophical, or of some other ideological domain, are in fact struggles of social classes.



Clause

The term clause is usually used to describe a part, phrase, paragraph, or section of an official and legal document, such as a clause of contract, will, or constitution, that relates to a particular point.

A document is usually broken into several numbered components under the clause so that specific sections can easily be found and located. In English grammar, a clause is

the smallest grammatical unit that can express a complete proposition such as in imperative sentences and non-finite clauses.

CNIC

CNIC is a Computerized National Identity Card. It is a document, which verifies a person's identity and citizenship. CNIC is made essential for all legal matters such as admission in universities, getting jobs, travelling abroad, and purchasing property etc.



CNIC is a product of NADRA (National Database and Registration Authority). CNIC is only issued to a legal citizen of Pakistan. It is created by use of technology and well-defined business rules to ensure its authenticity and validity. Every citizen of Pakistan who is 18 Years and above is eligible for CNIC and must hold it by law.

Coalition

Coalition is a temporary civil, political, or strategic union of two or more than two people, parties, factions, and states against some other state or group of states. A coalition government, in a parliamentary system, is widely used if none of the parties has a majority in parliament.



A coalition can also be defined as the union of different political parties or groups for a particular purpose, usually for a limited time.

A coalition can be a grouping of nations, which are united for a specific purpose. Sometimes, such groups are diverse and are characterized by some degree of commonalities. A coalition may also refer to a group of citizens uniting behind a common goal. For example, i), the coalition made of different political parties for restoration of democracy; or ii), coalition government of different political parties.

Code

In terms of law, a code is a systematic collection of laws, rules, regulations, and conduct. Roman Twelve Tables were one of the earliest codes. In its modern meaning, code is a statement of the principles underlying some branch of law or an entire legal system. In modern European codification, the Code Napoléon appeared (1804) and many others followed it. In the United States, the term code is also applied sometimes to the statutes of a state or of the federal government that have been edited to eliminate duplication and inconsistencies and arranged under appropriate headings.

Code of conduct

Term code of conduct is a set of rules, which outline or describe the responsibilities of an individual, party or an organization. Code of conduct may include ethical codes and honor codes. Code of conduct is a guiding practice, which defines principles, values, standards, behaviors, procedures, and systems. Generally, codes of conduct are created to ensure the welfare of key stakeholders and respects the rights of all factors that are affected by its operations.



Cold War

After the World War II, The rivalry and proxy war fought between United States and Soviet Union from 1947 to 1991 is called Cold War. It was a tension between two super powers to establish their authority. Cold War was political, economic, and ideological war in its nature.

Due to the possession of nuclear weapons by each state, they never involved in direct military struggle but indirect confrontation and psychological struggle was regular. Both states tried to enhance their influence on the other states of the world.

With the rise of economic crisis and the fall of communism in Soviet Union, the Cold War ended and United States emerged as a world sole super power.

Collectivism

Collectivism is defined as the principles or system of ownership and control of the means of production and distribution by the people collectively, usually under the supervision of a government. It means collectivism is a form of community where the community owns property and resources jointly and not by any single individual.

Many political philosophers including Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Karl Marx were advocates of this system. Communism and socialism are also collectivist systems. Collectivism emphasizes the interdependence of every human and stresses upon the importance of unity within social groups. Collectivists often focus on society, community, nation, or country. Collectivism can be further divided into horizontal collectivism, which is based upon decentralization and vertical collectivism, which is based upon centralization.



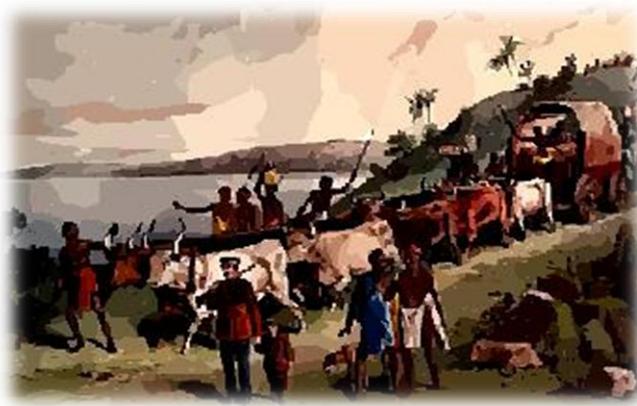
Collectivization

Collectivization is the organization of an (economy, industry, or enterprise) based on collectivism. It is the process of formation of collectives or collective communities where the community and not individuals own property and resources. Process of collectivization

or collectivization can be decentralized and centralized based on the needs and already prevailing system of a group, state, or nation.

Colonialism

Colonialism may refer to a system or policy by which a nation seeks to extend or retain its authority over other peoples or territories. It is the political, economic, and ideological suppression of some dominant countries on poor and recessive countries. The basic objective of colonialism is the exploitation of natural resources of the colony (the country or territory under control) by colonizer (the dominant country) or creation of new markets for the colonizer sell its furnished products.



Spanish and Portuguese were first to colonies the other territories. In the years 1500–1900, Europeans colonized all of North and South America and Australia, most of Africa, and much of Asia. Great Britain colonized subcontinent in the 18th century. The colonization ended gradually after World War II. The territories still governed as colonies today are small islands like Akrotiri and Dhekelia, Anguilla, and British Virgin Islands.

Colonization

The process through which colonies are established is called colonization. The term colonization refers to an extension of political and economic controls by one state over an area or state. Usually economic distress or social unrest is basic factors that cause colonization. Historically, nations that had organizational power, and technological superiority occupied the territories, states, and nations that were inferior in terms of organization, technology, and defense systems. The colonization could be held through the process of physical control over the territory by military or through the help of civil representatives or both.

Commission

Term commission may refer to a government board, which has power to use managerial, legal, or lawmaking authority.

The fee or a form of payment given to an agent for his services is also called commission. Similarly, Constitutional Commission is a body responsible for reviewing or writing a constitution.

Commissioner

Term commissioner is referred to as a person authorized to perform certain tasks or endowed with certain powers, such as the administrative commissioner, police commissioner, and members of any commission set by the government. A commissioner is a title given to a member of a commission or given official charge or right to do something. The title of commissioner has been used for variety of senior

officials, in place on a specific commission. A High Commissioner is equivalent to an ambassador.

Common Law

Common law is a law, which is made on judicial decisions and custom, as distinct from statute law. Common law is originated in England and in former colonies of the Britain, including India, the United States, and Pakistan.

It is based on the principle that it is unjust to deal similar facts differently on different occasions. If a similar clash has been resolved in the past, the court is bound to follow the process taken in the previous judgment.

Common Wealth

Commonwealth is an association of political community of sovereign states, most of which are or at some time were ruled by Britain. All member states recognize the reigning British sovereign as Head of the Commonwealth. Commonwealth was the government system, established by the winning army after the English civil war in 1649. The Former colonies of Great Britain, which possess lasting dependencies on the British government, are known as commonwealth nations. Commonwealth is a group of states that has chosen to maintain relationship of friendship and cooperation. It was founded in 1931 as the British Commonwealth of Nations. Most of the states that got independence after 1947 had chosen to become member of Commonwealth. The British king or Queens act as its symbolic head.

Communism

The term Communism comes from the Latin word *communis*, which means "shared" or "belong to all". Communism is a theoretical economic system characterized by the collective ownership of property and by the organization of labor for the common advantage of all members. In its modern usage, the term *Communism* used to define a movement that aims to establish a classless society. In this equal society, all things belong to the public. Karl Marx is the most important supporter of this theory. Communism believes on revolutionary change in society.

In Marxist theory, the dictatorship of the proletariat (labour class) is the intermediate idea between capitalism and communism, when the government is in the process of changing the means of ownership from private property to collective ownership.

Communitarian

Communitarian refers to a member or supporter of a small supportive or a collective community. It is derived from a social and political belief that insists on the importance of community to understand and study the political and social organization of society. It emphasizes the relation between community, individuals, and role of community in shaping individuals. Communitarian is a philosophy opposing to the liberalism, which stress on the



individuals rights.

The idea of communitarian can be found in Bible, Islam, and Confucianism and in Roman Catholic thoughts and found in modern western political thoughts.

Conflict Resolution

Conflict resolution is methods to end conflicts between different individuals, groups, or states in a peace full manner. There are number of methods being used to resolve conflicts. It may include finding the middle grounds by using techniques of negotiation, diplomacy, and creative peace building.

Term Dispute resolution is also used for the conflict resolution but usually law is involved in the process of dispute resolution. Conflict resolution is also a field of study, which is offered by many universities.

Congress

Congress is national legislative body of a nation, especially a republic. Congress is the law making body of the United States of America. Congress is established under the Constitution of 1789 of America and it is bicameral in its nature and consisted of two houses, one is senate and other is House of Representatives. In Senate, there are two senators from each state of United States, and the members of House of Representatives are elected based on population. According to the Constitution, Congress has authority of taxation, borrowing money, declare war, raise and support armies, and make all laws necessary for the implementation of its powers. Congress must assemble at least once a year.

Congressmen

A member of the Congress of United States of America is known as Congress Man. The member of Senate is called Senator and the member of the House of Representative is called Representative. Member of Congress is used to describe the members of both houses but the congressional representatives commonly refer to the member of house of representative.

There are total 535 members of Congress, 435 members of the House of Representatives and 100 members of the Senate. These members are elected for a fixed term, Senator for Six years and Representatives are elected every two years.

Conspiracy Theory

A theory that seeks to explain a disputed case or matter as a plot by a secret group or alliance rather than an individual or isolated act. The term conspiracy theory generally refers to a theory or a belief that the government, any secret organization, or any powerful group of people is responsible for an event that is strange that is unusual or unexplained, especially when any such involvement is denied. Such events take place because of a secret plans by secret



groups rather than persons' isolated act. In the history of states relations, there are number of events, which are considered because of conspiracy theory against a state by other state.

Constituency

Constituency is a body of all voters who elect one representative to govern in a representative government. It is also used for the all residents represented by one representative. It can also be used for the electoral area or electoral district that sends one representative to a law making body. The names of the constituencies vary in different democratic countries of the world. In Australia and New Zealand, electoral districts are called *electorates*, but in other countries of the world, the term *electorate* generally refers to the body of voters i.e. enfranchised citizens or those who are qualified to vote. Additionally, a member of a constituency or a citizen who is represented in a government by officials for whom he or she votes is known as constituent. Similarly, electoral areas of states are divided in many constituencies.



Constituent

Constituent is a one who appoints or elects a representative. Term comes from Latin *constituentem*, which means, "to make up or compose". Constituent is used in variety of meaning. In politics, it may refer to having the power to frame a constitution. It may be used for having a power to elect a representative. A resident of a constituency, especially the one who is qualified to vote is also called constituent of the electoral area. In a simple word, a registered voter in a constituency is constituent.

Constituent Assembly

Normally, every law making assembly cannot modify or improve a constitution through ordinary law making procedures. For amending the constitution, constituent assembly may be formed. A constituent assembly is an organization or group, which is made for the purpose of sketching or improving a constitution. A constituent assembly has some specific purpose so it is set up for a short period of time, after which the assembly is dissolved.

Members of the constituent assembly may not necessarily belong to the ruling parties of the country; rather they are themselves citizens of the country. Sometimes constituent assembly is also called constitutional convention or constitutional assembly.

Constitution

The term constitution comes through French from the Latin word *constitutio*, used for regulations and order. A constitution is a set of basic rules and regulations according to which a country, state, or other organization is ruled. In general, these principles are written into a single document or set of legal documents. The Constitution may be

written or oral and it may be long, short. Accordingly, the constitution of India is the longest written constitution while that of the United States Constitution, is the shortest written constitution. Simultaneously, Britain has no written constitution.

Commonly, constitution defines the nature of state and its relationship with citizens of the country. Sometime constitution may impose limitation on the state powers. It also defines the procedure to make and amend laws of states. Actually, all legislation in any country is done under broader framework given in constitution.

Constitutional Amendment

The term constitutional amendment is used to describe a change made in the written constitution of a nation or state. According to laws of some of the states, the content of the constitution itself is altered, however, in other countries, the text is not changed, but the amendments change its outcome.

Amendments in most constitutions require special procedure, which is very complicated as compare to ordinary law of any state. For example in Pakistan, constitutional amendments require that all amendments to constitution are first passed by constituent committee of parliament and followed by passing of amendment with the help of two third majority of both houses of parliament.

Constitutional Body

The physical characteristics of the body, including the mode of performance of functions, the activity of metabolic processes, the manner and degree of reactions to stimuli, and power of resistance to the attack of pathogenic organisms.

Constitutional Law

Constitutional law that relates to the constitution, as a permanent system of political and juridical government, as distinguished from statutory and common law, which relate to matters subordinate to such constitution. The Constitutional law governs the action of a state. It is also a set of guidelines, and rules for an organized political group. The fundamental idea of Constitutional law is protection of the basic individual's rights. It also defines the relationships of executive, judiciary and lawmaking body of the country. Every state has a constitution to operate its institutions. Although not all of the rules exist in the constitution but the rules in the constitution are considered basic and all other rules must be in accordance with constitution.

Contesting Candidate

Contesting candidate is a person who takes part in the elections. This means that, for general elections or by election process, all parties, which will be on the voting list, can nominate a person from their party to represent them in election. The scrutinized persons or candidates are to compete or to fight for the position, which is being elected.

Convention

Term convention comes from Latin *conventi* meaning meeting. Convention can be used in variety of meanings. Commonly convention is a large formal assembly of a group with common or shred interests. It may be described as a formal meeting of members and representatives of a political party or any other association. Convention may be an

agreement between states or military forces. Especially an international agreement is considered as a convention. The term also refers to an accepted rule or the behavior, like custom, which is widely practiced in a group, for example, the convention of greeting each other. Vienna Conventions are popular conventions in the history of world, which are several treaties and conventions resulted from the Congress of Vienna (1814–15) that redrew the map of Europe, only partially restoring the pre-Napoleonic situation, and drafted new rules for international relations.



Cooperative

A Cooperative is an independent association of persons who voluntarily cooperate for their mutual, economic, social, and cultural benefit. It is an organization, which is owned by those using its services. Cooperatives have been successful in the fields of marketing of farm products. It is also useful for the purchasing of other kinds of equipment and raw materials, and in the retailing, wholesaling, credit, electric power banking, and housing industries.



The modern concept of cooperative stems from Britain's Rochdale Society of Equitable Pioneers (1844). This movement spread quickly in Europe. In the U.S., agricultural marketing cooperatives developed in rural areas in the 19th century. Cooperative society is an association or corporation established for providing services on a nonprofit basis to its shareholders or members who own and control it.

Corrupt Practice

In political language corrupt practices refers to the fraud, which is related with elections. The term also refers to a variety of crimes by public officials like bribery offers for granting the public contracts to favored firms or individuals.

There are many types of election frauds, for example any effort to influence the voter to vote in favour of some specific candidate or tamper with the ballot or election count.

Corrupt practices to win elections are common in many states. To eliminate these practices nearly all democratic nations have passed laws that attempt to safeguard the



sanctity of elections, political campaigns and officials. The term corrupt practices have also been applied to businesses for price fixing and labor unions, for misuse of funds or the rigging of union elections.

Council

A council is usually refers to a group of people who come together to discuss with, planned, or make decisions. It is a body of people elected or appointed to serve in an administrative, legislative, or advisory capacity. A council may function as a law making body especially at a town or city or level. Legislative bodies at the state or national level are not considered councils. A board of directors or committee might also be indicating as a council.

Many schools have a student council. In Christianity, council is an assembly of bishops and other representatives of several churches come together for regulating matters of policy. A member of a council may also called a councilor.

Councilor

A councilor refers to a member of any council. This term is used for a member of a local government council, such as a city council. Commonly in the United States, the title is councilman or councilwoman on the basis of gender. All local authorities like town and community councils are supervised by elected councilors in United Kingdom. Councilors are normally elected as members of political parties. In rare cases, unelected councilors fill vacancies. Councilor is also a member of a union council, town, municipal committee, and metropolitan corporations in local government structure of Pakistan.

Counterfoil

A counterfoil is the part of a chequebook or other commercial paper, or ballot book retained by the issuer as a record of a transaction. Counter foil of Ballot book.



Coup

Term *coup* comes from a French word literally meaning a "stroke of state" or in practices, it means a "blow against the state".

Killing an enemy, wounding him, or stealing his horse or gun was considered as a coup among Native Americans. In its modern usage coup is sudden or sometimes violent way to remove an existing government from power by a group of planners. Coups are most common in countries with unstable governments and in countries, which have little experience of successful democracy. The then military dictators toppled down several elected governments in Pakistan. For example, in a coup, General Pervez Musharraf overthrew Pakistani Prime Minister Nawaz Sharif regime in 1999.

Court

Court is referred to as a place where legal justice is administered and which is responsible for providing justice. The term is also applied to the judges who fill the office

and to the courtroom itself. Courts come into existence when legal relations are no longer entirely a private matter and these are administered by state.

The word *court* comes from the Latin form *cortem*, which means an enclosed yard. A court is a governmental institution with the authority to resolve between parties in accordance with the rule of law. Courts are considered as the central means for dispute resolution, justice provision, and establishment of law.

Court of Law

Court of law is any tribunal within a judicial system that hears cases and makes decisions based on statutes or the common law. Under English common law and in some states it was a court which heard only lawsuits in which compensations were sought, as distinguished from a court of equity which could grant special remedies. That distinction has dissolved and now every type of court (with the exception of federal liquidation courts) is courts of law.

Corporate Social Responsibility

Corporate social responsibility (CSR) is a policy or form of company, based on "corporate citizenship" and can involve incurring short-term costs that do not provide an immediate financial benefit to the company, but instead promote positive social and environmental change. CSR is policy in which business ensures its commitment with moral values, law, and international norms. CSR is a process with the aim to encourage a positive impact through its activities on the environment, consumers, employees, communities, stakeholders, and all other members of the society.

In the late 1960s, the term corporate social responsibility gained its common usage to safeguard those on whom an organization's activities have an impact. It is to be said that corporations make more long-term profits by policy of CSR but many argue that it reduces the economic role of businesses. Moreover, it is also argued that CSR is an attempt to block the role of governments as a supervisory body over powerful multinational corporations.

Curfew

The word "curfew" comes from the French phrase "*couver-feu*", which means, "Cover the fire". It was used to describe the time of blowing out all lamps and candles at specified time at night. In Europe in the middle Ages curfew was a signal to turn off all lights and fire at night as a precaution against fires; later it became the modern "curfew". It is an order issued by the public authorities or security forces, which require that everyone or certain people stay into their homes at certain times, often at night. It can also be imposed to keep public order in case of unrest, insurgency, or act of communal quarrels.

Decentralization

Decentralization is defined as to "distribute the administrative functions or powers of (a central authority) among several local authorities". The word first time came into use in France in 1794



after French Revolution. Later it entered in English in the early 1800s. The meaning of decentralization may vary because of the different usage.

Political decentralization gives citizens and their elected representatives more power. Decentralization also means giving power to the citizens to influence the decision making process. Governmental decentralization may be a moving political and administrative power from a capital to other units, provinces, or states, or districts or it may be a moving decision-making process from the top administrator of any branch of government to lower level officials, or privatization.

Declaration

Term declaration is from Latin *declarationem* Meaning “formal announcement, either oral or written and a public statement”. In law, a declaration refers to a decision or judgment of the court.

Decree

Decree is from Latin word *decretum* meaning “principle, decision”. Decree is referred as an authoritative order having the force of law. Additionally, decree, is also the decision of a suit in a court of equity. It is the counterpart in equity of the judgment. A judgment must be unconditionally for one party or another, but a decree is adaptable to the unusual necessities of each case and may include rights and duties of both parties. A decree may impose conditions on its enforcement upon either party. The decree may operate against the person of the defendant; it is not restricted to the award of money damages. It may contain an injunction against the performance of certain acts. One of the most familiar of the decrees given by courts of equity is the decree of divorce, adjudicating the dissolution of a marriage and awarding child maintenance. Decrees are also enforced by proceedings for contempt of court.

Defense Policy

Defense policy is a guiding principle, which is formulated by state for the purpose of national security. Defense policy is framed keeping in mind the international security and the military issues. It recognizes threats, defense alliances, military organization of national forces, and their use of military technology. In Pakistan, ministry of defense has prime responsibility to formulate defense policies.

Delegate

Delegate comes from Latin *delegatus*, which means “to dispatch or to send”. A delegate is someone authorized to act as representative for another; a deputy or an agent, who speaks or acts on behalf of an organization. Delegate can also be a person elected as a member of a representative assembly.



Delegation

The term Delegation is used in variety of meanings such as, sending away, the handing over of another with a general power to act for the good of those who appoint him or her, a body of delegates or the transfer of authority by one person to another like delegation of powers.

Delegation is passing down of responsibility to another person to carry out specific activities. However, the person, who delegated the work, remains accountable for the outcomes of the delegated work. It is usually transfer of power from higher authorities to lower level such as delegation of power from manager to subordinate. Delegation authorizes a subordinate to make decisions.

Demand

Demand is derived from old French word *demande* meaning, “*to charge with doing*”. Demand is an economic rule that define that a buyer needs how much product or service. In language of politics, demand or public demand is what citizens and groups want from the political system or government within states. These demands may include anything related to service delivery or process. Demands are raised through different platforms. An individual person can raise demand or s/he could joint efforts of the community members.

Democracy

The term originates from the Greek *dēmokratía*, which means "rule of the people". Democracy is a government by the people, exercised either directly or through elected representatives. It is a government where a single person does not control all affairs of the state; rather the affairs of the state are carried out according to the will of people. Thus, democracy is opposite to the form of government where power is in the hands of one person, such as in a monarchy, or where a small number of individuals, as in an oligarchy, hold power.



There are two basic forms of democracy. On the one hand, there is direct democracy, where all eligible citizens have direct participation in the decision making of the government. On the other side, in most modern democracies of the world, people rule indirectly through elected representatives; and this is called as representative democracy. Such a system gives value to the equality and freedom of every citizens of state or nation.

Democratic

Democratic means characterized by or based upon the principles of democracy or social equality. It may be described a system which is based on a form of government in which the people choose their leaders by voting. Term democratic can be used for anything relating to democracy. It may refer to something which is of the people or

which may be for the people in general. For example a democratic movement, democratic development, democratic decisions etc.

Demography

Term demography refers to the study of the characteristics of human populations, such as size, growth, density, distribution, and vital statistics. It comes from Greek phrase *demos*, which means "people". The statistical data of a population, especially those showing average age, income, education, etc or information about any specific



population is known as demographics. The collected data is used in number of activities like public opinion polls and marketing. Normally race, gender, ethnicity, knowledge of languages, home ownership, disabilities, employment status, and even location are examined in demographics. Demographic trends explain the changes in a population over time. Demographics are very essential about the population of a region and the culture of the people there.

Demonstration

From Latin *demonstrationem* which means, "illustration or explanation, to point out, to indicate". Demonstration is used in variety of meanings. The term may refer to a political rally, public meeting, protest, or action by a group or by the collection of groups of people in favor of a political or other cause. Such type of demonstrations is also called street protest.

Demonstrations can be both peaceful and violent. Reasons of demonstration can be political, social, or economic.

There are many forms of demonstration for example, convention, road blocking, burning tires, or organizing rallies. Term demonstration is also used in a sense of conclusive evidence or proof of anything.



Deputy Speaker

The phrase deputy speaker is used to refer the assistant of speaker i.e. presiding officer of legislative assembly. S/he is also called 'chair' of an assembly. This title was first used in 1377 in the Parliament of England. The role of speaker is to moderate discussions in meetings of assembly, announces the results of votes, and decides who may speak during session. Speaker has the powers also to reprimand members who break the rule of the house. Therefore, deputy speaker is a person who assist speaker

in carrying out all these activities in a smooth full manner. Deputy speaker may be act as a speaker in the absence of speaker.

Devolution

Devolution is a ‘transfer of powers from a central government to local units’. It is derived from Latin devolution, which means to “roll down, fall to”. Devolution is the official status of giving powers to the region, province, and state or to the local level by the central government. Devolution is like decentralization.

In Pakistan, the government has granted significant autonomy primarily to provinces, and then to districts ultimately. Devolution is viewed in many countries as a way to diminish regional, ethnic, or religious conflicts.



Dictatorship

Dictatorship is a form of government in which one person or a small group possesses absolute power and rules the state without constitutional provisions. The term dictatorship comes from the Latin title *dictator*, which was the name given to a temporary magistrate, who possessed absolute powers to deal with state crises in the Roman Republic. Dictators usually employ force or fraud to capture autocratic political power, and later on, they maintain this power for considerable time through bullying, and the suppression of basic civil liberties. In dictatorship, the government has total control of communications and social and economic organizations.

The dictators normally suspend the state constitution and laws and introduce their own provisional legal framework. Dictators can get power in a number of ways like Family dictatorship, which is inherited through family ties, or Military dictatorship, which comes, through military force or coup. General Pervaiz Musharaf acted as a military dictator in Pakistan from (1999 to 2008).

Diplomacy

Diplomacy refers to ‘the art or practice of conducting international relations, as in negotiating alliances, treaties, and agreements’. The term *diplomacy* is derived from the ancient Greek *diplōma*, which is composed of *diplo*, “folded in two,” and *-ma*, “an object.” This folded document granted a privilege or permission to travel for the holder, and this word came to indicate documents through which princes granted such favours. In foreign policy, diplomacy is taken as an important tool to achieve objectives.

Diplomacy serves the political, cultural, geographical, historical, strategic, and economic interests of the nation or state. Furthermore, diplomacy aims to bring maximum gains and benefits to the nation without using any force. Usually heads of states, governments, and special persons who are dealing with foreign relations carry out this activity.

Direct Elections

The term direct election is used to describe a system in which voters directly cast vote to elect their desired political officeholders or political party.

It is opposite to indirect election where citizens elect their representatives, and in turn, those representatives are responsible for electing the officeholder. The main benefit of direct election is that it ensures people have the ultimate choice about who is going to represent them. This helps guarantee the benefits of system that citizens are entitled to receive in democratic societies.

Dissolution

Dissolution stems from Latin *dissolutionem* which means “destroying, disintegration.” Term Dissolution may be described as a process of dissolving. Dissolution is used in variety of meanings. In politics dissolution generally refers to the closing down or dismissal of an assembly, or official body.

Dissolution of a contract defines legally putting back each party to his or her original position prior to the contract. The dissolution of a corporation is the termination of its existence as a legal unit entity. The term dissolution also refers to the ending of a marriage through Divorce. The dissolution of a partnership is the end of the relationship that exists among the partners.

District

In some countries, a district is a type of administrative division, which is managed by a local government. Term is derived via old French, from Medieval Latin *districtus*, past participle of *distringere*, which mean "hinder, detain". Districts vary greatly in size according to the legal requirement and geographical distribution of that particular state. This division is for judicial, political, electoral, or administrative purposes.

Dogma

Dogma is “an authoritative principle, belief, or statement of ideas or opinion, especially one considered to be absolutely true”. It is derived via Latin from Greek *dokein* meaning “opinion, tenet. Dogma is fundamental part of an ideology or belief system. They can refer to truly acceptable opinions of religion, philosophers and of political authorities.

Religious dogmas are considered as central principles, which is necessary to be followed by all believers of that religion. These dogmas are found all the religions of the world, including Islam and Christianity.

Domestic election observers

Domestic observer is a term used to describe the monitors of a local or regional level. International organizations commonly observe elections, nevertheless, several national, regional and local organizations also monitors elections; these are called domestic election observers.

Generally, Election Day observers are neutral and they do not have affiliation with any political party. Their role is to observe election activities silently without interfering in process. There is another and the most common type of domestic election monitors who are members of political that are looking out for the interests of their party. Partisan

observation groups often examine the voting, counting, and other election processes at polling stations throughout Election Day.

Domestic Policy

The term domestic policy is a form of public policy, which is related to the laws, government programmes, and administrative decisions concerning the issues within national boundaries as opposed to foreign policy, which refers to the government relations and interests in world politics. Domestic policies are based on the culture, traditions, and the historical experiences of the nation. Social, economic, and political conditions of the country have also important influence on shaping the domestic policies. It is wide area of public policy and addressed policies such as business, education, energy, health care, law enforcement, money and taxes, natural resources, social welfare, and personal rights and freedoms. Domestic policies are opposite of Foreign policies, which are polices related to the external matters of state.

Donor

Donor is derived from Latin from *donare*, which mean *to give*. Commonly a donor is a person who donates something voluntarily with good intentions. A donor is also someone who is giving the gift without expecting its return. The person who receive gift is called recipient. Donation is term used for the charity given by donors. For example, people give generous donations to the flood victims of Sindh & Punjab.

In civil society organizations, the aid or assistance provided by the partner organization refers to a donation. In medical terminology, donor may be an individual who donate the blood, tissue or an organ for transfusion, implantation, or transplant.

Dynasty

The word dynasty derives from via Latin from Greek *dunasteia*, which refers to the "power, lordship, and domination". The same member of family that rules the country in series is called dynasty. Much of world history is dominated by different dynasties. For instance, Han dynasty in China, Moughal dynasty in subcontinent, Habsburg's dynasty in Europe and Ottoman dynasty in Turkey and Muslim world can be taken as example. A "dynasty" may also refer to the period during which a family reigned.

The word is largely associated with the Kingship and monarchy. Dynasty is also called House like "House of Saud' and considered as royal office. Normally the dynastic rule is descent from a common ancestor in the male line. In modern world, dynastic politics refers to an array of prominent or influential families in political scenario of the countries like Pakistan.

Economic Policy

Economic policy refers to all actions and polices of government in the field of economics. Economic policy deals with the issues related to the budget, interest rates, labor market, debts, trade policies, economic growth, redistribution of income and wealth, industrial policies, military spending and social sector like unemployment, education, and health. Government economic policies directly affect the public. Political parties often outline favorable economic policies in their agenda to attract the masses.

Education Policy

Education policies framed by governments are guiding principles for them to make decisions in the field of education. Education policy incorporates laws and rules that administer the educational systems of the state. Government educational policies directly affect the people of all ages as it guides the rules regarding schools, colleges, universities and also professional educations and trainings.

An educational policy caters diverse issues such as the need of schools, school privatization, teacher education, teacher pay, teaching methods, and curricular content. It also answers the questions about the objectives made by government.

Election Boycott

A boycott is an act of willingly abstention from using, buying, or dealing with a person, organization, or country as a sign of protest, commonly for social or political reasons. Therefore, boycotting of an election by individual voters, groups, or parties is called election boycott. It is a political protest in which voters anticipate frauds or rigging in election process or due to biasness and favoritism by election commissions or electoral systems, therefore, a particular political party or candidate may refuse to participate in the election and advocate its supporters to boycott the vote.

In elections, individuals and political parties boycott to declare elections as illegitimate and biased. However, this approach sometimes, further create a distance for boycotting groups from the power. Boycott may be considered as an act of civil disobedience in countries where voting is obligatory by law. In such countries, voters may cast blank votes.



Election Commission

An election commission is an institution, responsible for managing and implementing the election procedures. Election commission has legal powers to direct and control all types of elections occurring in the country. It is also called "*electoral commission*", "*central election commission*", "*electoral branch*" or "*electoral court*" in different countries. They may also be responsible for electoral boundary delimitation.

It can be independent where it manages its own budget. Pakistan has independent Election Commission. There are many forms of Election commissions. It can be of Branch model where it is considered as a separate branch of government. In the mixed-model, there is an independent board to determine policy, but the executive department usually does implementation. In the executive model, the election commission is directed by a cabinet minister as part of the executive branch of government. In the judicial model, the election commission is closely supervised by a special "*electoral court*".

Election Commission of Pakistan

The Election Commission of Pakistan formed on 23 March 1956 is commission, which is responsible for administrating the general electoral process in Pakistan. It is an

independent federal institution established constitutionally. The commission manages and keeps an eye on fair and impartial general election process all over the Pakistan. It is a permanent institution, which rules under the specific laws defined by the constitution. The constitution of Pakistan grants powers to election commission to direct and conduct all elections to state parliament, provincial legislatures, local governments, and of indirect elections of the President of Pakistan.

The election commission was first.

Election Expenses

Election expenses refer to the spending that political parties or political candidates do in order to run their political campaigns during the elections. All goods and services that are used directly, indirectly, approved, or disapproved to support or oppose the election campaign of a candidate, during the election period are considered as the election expenses. There are different expenses that are incurred during the election campaigns such as advertising, goods and services, rent of premises, travel etc.

Election Petition

An election petition refers to the process of challenging the result of elections. For this purpose, a petition is lodged with election tribunals especially set for dealing with complaints related with misconduct, rigged and biased elections. After hearing election petitions, these election tribunals may annul the results of elections, cancel the writ, order to re-poll or may declare the complaining candidate, as the case may be, as winner.

Election Silence

The term Election silence refers to a ban on campaigns of political parties before general elections. Although election silence is clear violation of international treaties, law as it is against the individuals right of freedom of speech still however used in some of the world's democracies with the to balance out the campaigning and preserve a free voting environment.

Electoral College

The term Electoral College refers to body of electors in United States electoral system. Electoral College is the process through which a group of electors votes to elect a candidate to a particular office i.e. for president in US. In Pakistan electoral system, the members of the senate, national assembly and 4 provincial assemblies constitute Electoral College for presidential election.

Electoral Cycle

Electoral cycle is process is visual training tool designed to understand the cyclical nature of various challenges in electoral process. Generally, the electoral cycle is composed of three major periods such as the pre-electoral period, the electoral period and the post-electoral period. The electoral cycle is believed to start when the previous electoral cycle ends, however, there are likely some of the post-electoral period activities ongoing, when activities of the subsequent electoral cycle begin. There are many specific activities to be done in each stage of the electoral cycle. Broadly, these

activities include the design and drafting of legislation, the registration of political parties, voter registration process, the recruitment and training of electoral staff, electoral planning, the nomination of parties and candidates, the electoral campaign, polling, counting, the tabulation of results, the declaration of results, the resolution of electoral disputes, reporting, auditing and archiving.

Electoral Ink

Election ink is an ink, which is used during elections to prevent rigging or other electoral frauds especially where identification documents for citizens are not reliable. It is a semi-permanent ink, which is commonly applied to the forefinger of voters. It is an effective way to prevent double voting in elections.



Election ink is normally of violet color and usually stays on skin for 72–96 hours. Ink may be applied through dipping bottles with sponge inserts, bottles with a brush applicators, spray bottles, and marker pens. Electoral ink is also called electoral stain.

Electoral Rolls

Electoral rolls are commonly known as voters' lists or electoral register. These lists are prepared based on 'Electoral Area'. It is an official list prepared about eligible voters, who are entitled to vote in an election. In Pakistan, it is the responsibility of election commission of Pakistan to prepare electoral roll before every general elections held in country. Generally, electoral role based on constituency is prepared in Pakistan.

Electorate

Electorate refers to the people of any country, state or of electoral area that are entitled to vote in election or it may refer to the people who actually voted or are expected to vote in an election, which is also called voter turnout.

Electronic voting

Electronic voting is also known as e-voting. This term is used for electronic means of casting a vote and electronic means of counting votes. Electronic voting technology can include punched cards, optical scan voting systems and specialized voting. It can also involve transmission of ballots and votes via telephones, private computer networks, or the Internet.

There are two main types of e-voting, one is physically supervised by representatives of governmental or independent electoral authorities like electronic voting machines installed at polling stations, and the other type is remote e-Voting where voting is not physically supervised by representatives of governmental authorities like voting from one's personal computer, mobile phone, television via the internet. This type is also called i-voting

Eligibility

Eligibility refers to the desired criterion. In the language of politics, it may be described as the right to run for office or capacity to be elected. There are certain criteria for the eligibility of an office according to the constitution of every state. Usually all citizens are eligible to hold any office if they fulfill the conditions that are set by law to attain any office.

Elite

The term elite represent a small group of people in society. They have considerable power and own resources. This elite class is influential enough to shape political and social culture of a society. In this sense, elite cannot be a single individual or large number of people. It is used specifically for a small dominant group. Elite members of society belong to highest political leader, main business owners, directors, and high-ranking military officials. The whole upper class do not represent elite class as elites hold considerable power in economic, political and military affairs of society.

Enforcement

Enforcement is originated from Old French enforcement which means "strengthening, compulsion, coercion" from the enforcer. It may be used in a sense to force observance of or obedience to anything like enforcement of a law or may be used to impose some behavior for instance enforces military discipline.

Equality

Equality refers to the uniformity in dealing or position. Equality is one of the basic ideals to establish social order based on justice. The meaning of the equality remained different throughout history. Concept of equality developed with the division of society into classes and the rise of slavery. This problem rose at the early stages of human history.



Equality can be social, economical, political, or religious etc. Enhancing opportunities through tax policy, subsidies, redistributing of wealth or resources, and preferential treatment of those historically treated unequally are state level efforts to counter the economic inequality but political, social or religious inequality is deep-rooted in some cultures and thus has proved easier to legislate but difficult to overcome in practice.

Ethnic Group

Ethnic group is that social group which is part of the population and bound together by common ties of race, language, nationality, or culture in a larger society. Ethnic variety is present in most of the modern societies but it serve as complexity. Often states try to solve the problem of ethnic diversity by the elimination or exclusion of ethnic groups

from the country. Hitler's policy to remove and eliminate Jews during World War II can be taken as example.

In the past, different people under the rule of a dominant group imported people for their labor or their technical and business skill, which strengthen the very old model of migration for economic, political, and religious, reasons; or of persecutions that drove people from their native lands.

European Union

European Union (EU) is an economic and political organization of the European states. It was established under Maastricht Treaty in 1993 but its origin can be traced from the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) established in 1951. Currently European Union has 28 member states. European Union institutions include the European Commission, the Council of the European Union, the European Council, the Court of Justice of the European Union, the European Central Bank, the Court of Auditors, and the European Parliament.

The EU has developed a single market through a standardized system of laws that apply in all member states EU policies aim to ensure the free movement of people, goods, services, and capital, and maintain common policies on trade, agriculture, fisheries, and regional development.

Executive

Executive comes from Latin *executivus*, meaning "performed, carried out". Executive is the chief administrative officer who also implements the plan of another person or of a group. The person who executes law is also called an executive. In government, the executive also devise and carries out governmental policies, directs relations with foreign governments, commands the armed forces, approves or disapproves legislative acts, recommends legislation, and in some countries summons and opens the legislature, appoints and dismisses some executive officials, and pardons any but those impeached. Usually the executive may also issue ordinances that carry out the laws and executive orders. In business, executives refer to those who manage the organization like executive director of the company.

Exile

Term exile originates from the Latin word *exilium/exsiliūm*, which is used in the sense of "banishment, exile". Exile is elimination of a citizen from his or her country for a very long period or for whole life. Exile can be a forceful expulsion of the national by the government. Sometimes it may be a voluntary removal by the citizen, commonly to run away from punishment. In ancient Greece, exile was a common punishment for those accused of political crimes and involved in murder. However, modern civil wars and revolutions have produced many political exiles, including large numbers of refugees who have been victims of the disorder in some manner. Such exiles may demand protection from the country receiving them. The concept of government in exile became accepted in international law during the 20th cent. It describes a person or a group of persons living outside their state and claiming to be the rightful government.

Fascism

The term *Fascism* is derived from the Latin word *fasces*. Fascism is a system of dictatorial nationalism. Fascists are aggressive to liberal democracy, socialism, and communism but fascist movements share certain common features which may include the respect of the state, a devotion to a strong leader, and great emphasis on militarism. Political violence, war, and imperialism are means to achieve national rebuilding for fascists. They also believe that powerful nations have the right to obtain land and resources by displacing weaker nations. Fascists also believe in self-sufficiency to secure nation independence.



First fascist movements emerged in Italy around World War I. Furthermore, Adolf Hitler in Germany as a state policy adopted fascism.

Federal government

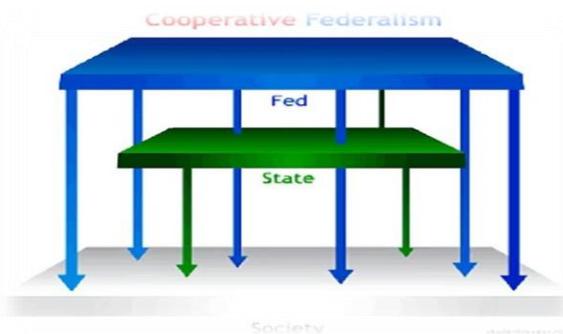
The federal government is the national government of a federation. A federal government may have distinct powers, which are certified to it by its member states. Federal government is the government at the level of the supreme state. In such a system, government has the responsibility of maintaining national security and exercising international diplomacy and the right to sign binding treaties.

A modern federal government has the power to formulate laws for the entire country. Structure of federal governments may vary. Federal government within this structure is the government ministries, departments, and agencies to which the ministers of government are assigned.

Federalism

The term *federalism* is derived from the Latin word *foedus*, which means "formal agreement or covenant." Federalism is a political system that binds a group of states into a superior state and at the same time allows them to maintain their own political identities. There are some specific features of a federal system like a written constitution or law specifying the distribution of powers and territorial divisions to ensure neutrality and equality in the representation of various groups and interests. Examples of modern federal systems include the U.S., Germany, and Pakistan.

This principle of government defines the relationship between the central government at the national level and its parts at the regional, state, or local levels. It includes the interrelationships between the states as well as between the states and the federal government.



Federation

A federation is from Latin *foedu*, which means, “covenant”. The governmental or constitutional structure found in a federation is known as federalism. Federation is also known as a federal state. It is a political unit described as a union of self-governing states or regions united by a central or federal government. It can be considered the opposite of the unitary state system. Federations may be multi-ethnic and cover a large area of territory. India is an example of such type of federation. The international council for federal countries, the Forum of Federations, helps share best practices among countries with federal systems of government, and currently includes nine countries as partner governments.

Fiscal Policy

Fiscal policy refers to the steps taken by governments to stabilize the economy. Commonly it involves the adjusting of the levels and allocations of taxes and government expenditures. When the economy is moving at slow pace, the government may cut taxes, leaving taxpayers with extra cash to spend and thereby increasing levels of consumption. An increase in public works spending may also speed up cash into the economy, which may have an expansionary effect. There are three main stages of fiscal policy. Neutral fiscal policy is usually undertaken when an economy is in balance.

Expansionary fiscal policy involves government spending exceeding tax revenue, and is usually undertaken during recessions. Contractionary fiscal policy occurs when government spending is lower than tax revenue, and is usually undertaken to pay down government debt.

Fiscal Year

A fiscal year is a period used for calculating yearly financial statements in businesses and other organizations. It is also called financial year, or sometimes budget year. Fiscal years differ between businesses and countries. The term fiscal year may also refer to the year used for reporting of income tax. Some companies choose to end their fiscal year on the same day of the week, such day being the one closest to a particular date.

Many universities have a fiscal year, which ends during the summer, to both align the fiscal year with the school year, and because the school is normally less busy during the summer months. Some media/communication based organizations use a broadcast calendar as the basis for their fiscal year.

Foreign Minister

A foreign minister is a Minister of Foreign Affairs. He is the person who is cabinet minister and helps formulation the foreign policy of a state. In some states, foreign minister is the most senior ministerial position after the prime minister or president. The foreign minister is also known as the Minister for External Affairs or as the Minister of External Relations or Secretary of State in different countries across the world.

In a parliamentary systems foreign minister can have larger influence in framing foreign policy but the foreign minister may be limited to playing an effective role in shaping policy when a strong prime minister dominates the government or in presidential governments with a strong executive. Along with their political roles, foreign ministers

are also traditionally responsible for many diplomatic duties, such as hosting foreign delegates, world leaders and going on state visits to other countries

Foreign Policy

Foreign policy is rules and objectives of the state that helps and guides its relations with other states. Usually the nation self interest is prime concern of the foreign policy goals. Geography, international, and domestic threats, interest groups, security, sovereignty are some factors that influence in shaping foreign policy. There are different tools of foreign policy, which are utilized by policy makers to achieve their targets such as diplomacy, threat, war, alliances. Almost all states maintain a separate department to interact with the other states. Foreign Minister who works with the head of state or head of government heads this department.

Franchise

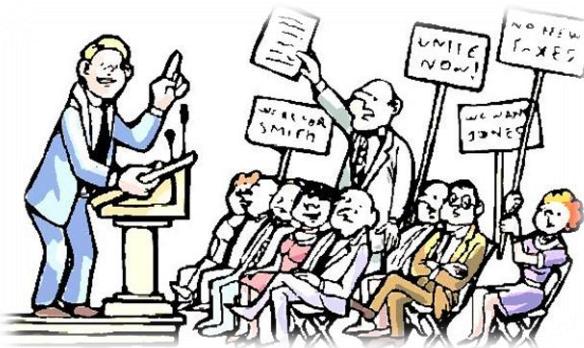
The term is from old French word *franchise* used in the meaning of "freedom, exemption, right, privilege". In politics, the franchise is the right conferred on an individual to vote. In government, the terminology Franchise is a special right granted to a group or an individual by a government. It may include privileges of public utilities, such as electricity, telephone, and transportation. Franchise provisions also include tenure compensation to the grantor, the services, rates, and extensions; labor and strike regulations; capitalization; and reversion to the grantor.

The term *franchise* also refers to a type of business in which a group or individual receives a license from a corporation to conduct a commercial project. Such franchise may include fast-food restaurants, motels, schools, telecommunication service providers etc.

Freedom of Assembly

Freedom of assembly is a right of the individuals to come together and collectively express, promote, pursue and defend common interests. The right to freedom of assembly is accepted as a human right, political right, and civil liberty in International law.

Freedom of assembly is often described as a right to protest. In the constitution of most of the states, citizens are legally allowed to protest and it is the right of the people to assemble in a peaceful manner and to appeal the Government for the restoration of grievances. The term is also used interchangeably with the freedom of association but the freedom of assembly is usually understood in a political context



Freedom of Association

Freedom of association is an individual and collective right, which is guaranteed by all modern and democratic legal systems. It refers to the individual's right to join or leave groups. For the group, freedom of association is a right to take collective action to chase

the interests of members of group. This right is included in Universal Declaration of Human Rights as well.

Freedom of association is commonly described as the right to join a trade union, political parties, religious groups, fraternities, or sport clubs. It is closely linked with the freedom of assembly. The general freedom to associate with groups has been a necessary feature of every democratic society that is why it has been a primary target for repression by all dictatorial societies.

Freedom of Expression

Freedom of expression is the right of people to express their opinions publicly without governmental interference. All democratic states have given its citizens the liberty to express but at the same time, democracies have long struggled with the issue of the limits on the expression of ideas and beliefs.

Framers of the constitutions and the judiciary have struggled to define speech, expression, and the extent to which freedom of speech should be protected. Although there are political scientists, who believe in complete freedom of speech but all states have imposed some limitations on expression and held views that some types of speech or expressions may be regulated by states. Constitution allows some restrictions on speech under certain circumstances.

Freedom of Movement

Freedom of movement is individual's right of mobility and the right to travel. This is a basic human right, which is accepted by all constitutions. This right stress that a citizens have the freedom to travel, reside in, and/or work in any part of the state within the limits of respect for the liberty and rights of others. It also asserts that citizens have right to leave that state and return at any time.

French Revolution

French revolution refers to a Political revolt in France from 1789 to 1799. There are several reasons behind this revolution but most important was unstable economic and social condition of the country. King Louis XIV was absolute monarch at that time. He imposed heavy taxes on productive classes such as peasants, small landowners and farmers to pay for national debts and foreign wars. Food shortage crisis and poor state of government finance flamed the sentiment of masses.

Number of philosopher produced revolutionary thoughts, which paved a way for the revolution. JJ Rousseau is considered as most influential philosopher among them. The revolution changed the traditional concept of monarchy and spread liberalism and secularism. French revolution had a great impact on present day France and modern world.

Fundamental Rights

Fundamental rights are basic human rights, which are legally protected. These rights belong without presumption or cost of privilege to all human beings under such authority. The concept of human rights has been promoted as a legal right.



Some universally recognized rights are fundamental, which are also part of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the U.N. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, or the U.N. Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, include the following:

- Right to self-determination
- Right to liberty
- Right to due process of law
- Right to freedom of movement
- Right to freedom of thought
- Right to freedom of religion
- Right to freedom of expression
- Right to peaceably assemble
- Right to freedom of association
- Right to marry

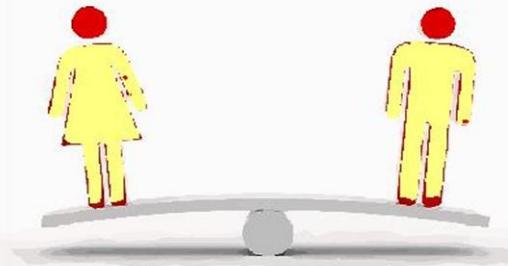
Gazette

Gazette is a word from the French language. A gazette is a public journal, a newspaper of record, or simply a newspaper. In political usage, the word *gazette* came to indicate a public journal of the government. Such a journal is sometimes called as a government gazette. For some governments, publishing information in a gazette was or is a legal necessity by which official documents came into force and entered the public domain. The government of the United Kingdom requires government gazettes of its member countries.

Gender Equality

Gender equality means that men and women should be treated on equal basis. Only strong biological and genetic reason should be the subject of different treatment. Objective of gender equality is to provide equality in law and social status, especially in democratic activities and securing equal pay for equal work.

The United Nations regards gender equality as a human right. Gender equality is rarely observed due to prevalence of gender-based violence, economic discrimination, uneven reproductive health, and harmful traditional practices. Women are reported as getting less pays than men get for doing the same nature of job. The right to vote is another area of gender discrimination.



General Election

The term originates in the United Kingdom for general elections of the House of Commons. In a parliamentary system general election refers to the election in which all or most members of a given political body are chosen. The term is usually used to refer to elections held for a state main law making or legislative body.

In presidential systems, the term refers to a regularly scheduled election where both the president and all members of the national legislature are elected at the same time. General elections may also refer to the elections for local officials. In Pakistan, the general elections for national and provincial assemblies are held after every five years.

Geopolitics

Geopolitics is the study of the relationship among politics and geography, demography, and economics, especially with respect to the foreign policy of a nation. Geopolitics evaluates the physical location, size, climate, topography, demography, natural resources, and technological advantages of the state.

The emphasis of the theory of Geopolitics is on nation survival that is dependent on the natural boundaries and access to important waterways. According to the geopolitics theories, there are certain parts of worlds that are central for the world domination.



Governance

The word *governance* is derived from the Medieval Latin *Gobernantia* and Old French and Middle English *Governaunce*, which means exercise of authority or control. Therefore, governance is the act of governing. It is process of running the government.

Governance is the way rules are set and implemented. In modern world, a government typically administers all affairs of states.



The good quality of governance within the organization is good governance and the bad quality of governance is described as bad governance. Therefore, the concept of "good governance" is often applied to compare the ineffective way of administering the affairs of the state with more feasible and effective political and administrative models and economies of the world.

Government

Term government stems from Latin *gubernatio*, which means "management, government". The system of social control in which the right to make laws and enforcement of these laws lies with a particular group in society, known as government. There are many forms of government. It can be distinguished by whether power is held by one man (autocracy), by a few (oligarchy), or a majority (democracy) or it may be distinguished by the types of government system whether parliamentary or presidential systems. Government may also be classified according to the distribution of power at different levels. In Pakistan, there are three different levels of government namely federal government, provincial government, and local or district government.

Governor

Governor is from Old French *gouverneour*, from Latin *gubernator*, from *gubernare*. A governor is an individual public official with the power to govern the executive branch of a sub-national level of government under the head of state. In federations, governor may be the title of the politician who governs a constituent state and may be either appointed or elected. The power of the individual governor can vary dramatically between political systems, with some governors having only nominal, largely ceremonial power, while others have complete power over the entire government.

There can also be non-political governors like high-ranking officials in private or similar governance such as commercial and non-profit management, or who simply govern an institution, such as governor of the bank. In Pakistan, the executive authority of the province is exercised in the name of governor by provincial government.

Grants

Grant is from old French *graunter* meaning, "admit, acknowledge". Grant is used in a sense to give a gift of legal rights or privileges, or recognition of asserted rights, as in treaty. Grants are non-repayable funds distributed by grant makers, often a government department, corporation, foundation, or trust, to a recipient, often a nonprofit entity, educational institution, business or an individual.

In the law of property, the term *grant* can be used in a deed to convey land, regardless of the number and types of rights conferred or the promises made by the transferor to the transferee.



Grassroots

The term grass root is used to describe the movement initiated by ordinary and common people rather than by professionals, exclusives, or reputable leaders.

Grassroots movements are often at the local level. For instance, many volunteers in the community give their time to support the local party, which in turn can lead to helping the national party. A grassroots movement can lead to significant voter registration for a political party, which in turn helps the state and national parties.

Head of State

Head of state is the highest representative of a state. The role of the head of state varies according to the constitution and political system of a particular state across the world. The prime responsibility of the head of state is representing the unity and honor of the state at home and abroad. Head of state may come into power through direct election by the people or through indirect election by a lawmaking body. S/he may also assume power by hereditary succession or by force in case of dictatorships.

The title of the head of state depends on the political system of state such as King or Queen in monarchy and President in republic form of system. In some countries like United States, head of state is also the head of government. In Pakistan, President is constitutional head of country.

Health Policy

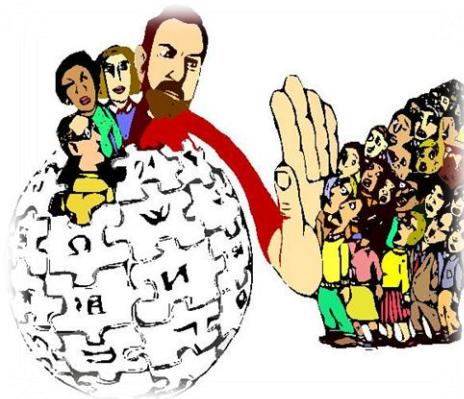
Health policy defines the guiding principles and rules framed and implemented by country regarding the health sector of a state. Through formulating health policies government tries to achieve the health care target of that particular state. The type of health policies may include personal health care, public health like vaccination and birth control, and easy access to health care centers and quality of health care.

Many political debates concern with the personal health care policies, such as reforming health care delivery, individual rights, government authority and maximizing the efficiency of health care delivery at minimum costs.

Hegemony

The term hegemony is derived from a Greek word *hēgemonía*, meaning leadership and rule. It is used to describe the authority and dominance of one group over another. The group, class, or state that has hegemony is called hegemonic.

In ancient times, the term hegemony was used to describe relations between city-states. Nevertheless, in modern usage hegemony indicates the geopolitical and the cultural predominance of one country upon others and describes the Great power politics. Hegemony is opposite to the balance of power. The power of the hegemony is exercised primarily through coercion and consent rather than armed force.



Human Rights

Human rights are basic and universal rights held to belong to individuals by virtue of their being human. These include the civil, political, social, economic, and cultural rights and freedoms based on the belief of personal human dignity and significance. Recognition of human rights is a foundation of freedom, justice, and peace in the world. The term human rights get widespread usage after UN General Assembly adopted it in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948.

Human rights include right to live, freedom from torture, freedom of slavery, freedom of speech, freedom of association, freedom of expression etc. However, the violations of human rights are also common all around the world. There are number of International organizations, NGOs, treaties working to prevent these violations. Those men and women who act peacefully for the promotion and protection of human rights are called Human rights defenders or activists.

Human Security

Human security deals with security of persons with people centered approach. The United Nations Development Program first popularized the term Human Security in the early 1990s. Human security is an approach to connect different humanitarian, economic, and social



issues in order to end human suffering and guaranteed security. The end goal of the human security is protection of people from threats such as poverty, wars, and disease. Human security assumes that human welfare deprivations can ultimately weaken peace and stability of the world.

Human security is related with human life and self-respect. It also meant safety from constant threats such as hunger, sickness, and oppression.

Idealism

Idealism comes via *idea* from the Greek *idein* meaning, "to see". The term entered in usage of the English language by 1796. It usually refers to the priority of ideals, principles, values, and goals over concrete realities. Idealists represent the world, as it should be. In philosophy, idealism is the attitude that places special value on ideas as products of the mind.

The political Idealism stress the need of framing state foreign policy based on internal political philosophy. It is considered as opposite of realist school of thought who claims that nation's interest is superior to moral and ethical values.

Ideology

Ideology is derived from French *idéologie*, which means "study or science of ideas". French philosopher Destutt de Tracy coined this term. The term ideology was created in controversial post French Revolution scenario. Term acquired several other meanings since its birth. Ideology is the body of doctrine, myth, belief, and thought that guides an individual, social movement, institution, class, or large group. In broader perspective, an ideology is a complete vision or a way of looking at things. Ideologies are systems of theoretical thoughts, which may be applied to public matters. All political or economic attitudes involve an ideology. There can be political, religious, economic ideologies.

IGO

An intergovernmental organization is an organization, which is composed of sovereign states. Moreover, IGO may also be composed of other intergovernmental organizations. Examples of IGOs are UN, WTO, NATO, EU, and SAARC. IGOs are subject to International law and are usually established by treaties. These treaties are ratified by its member states.

IGOs have different functions and objectives. Their objectives may vary according to the vision and mission of IGO. Scope of IGO may include conflict resolution, provision of security and defense, economic ties, peace through international relations, or regional integration through cooperation etc.

Illegal

The term Illegal is directly from Medieval Latin *illegalis*. Illegal usually refers something forbidden by law or statute. For instance, robbery is illegal act. The people who cross the national borders in a way that violate international immigration laws are considered as illegal immigrants.

IMF

International Monetary Fund (IMF) is an International economic agency established to secure international economic cooperation and to stabilize currency exchange rates, provides opportunities for balanced growth of international trade, and help members in balance of payments difficulties or assist member countries for poverty reduction. It is a specialized agency of United Nations; however, it has its own charter, governing structure, and finances.

Impeachment

The word "impeachment" derives from Old French *empeechier*, from Late Latin *impedicāre*, which means to 'entangle', 'catch'. Impeachment refers to the process in which official may be brought to appropriate forum to question for misconduct, misdeed, or malpractice and to remove from office or may receive criminal or civil punishment due to involvement in unlawful activity. Impeachment was first used in the British political system in the second half of the 14th century. Following the British example, other states adopted the impeachment system.



Imperial

Imperial is normally considered as something or someone relating to, or suggestive of an empire or a sovereign, and especially of an emperor or empress. The definition of imperial is something magnificent, domineering or related to an empire.

1. A royal government with control over an empire is an example of an imperial government.
2. A person with a domineering and controlling manner is an example of someone who would be described as having an imperial personality.
3. A mansion that is magnificent and impresses everyone is an example of an imperial mansion.



Independence

Independence may refer to a situation or a condition of a nation, country, or state in which it usually has sovereignty, freedom from control, influence, support, and aid from other countries. Independence can be obtained from revolution or without revolution. Nation-states have been granted independence without any revolutionary acts. Sometimes, a state wishing to achieve independence from a dominating power will

issue a declaration of independence. A renowned example is the U.S. Declaration of Independence issued in 1776.

Pakistan got independence from British control in 1947. Similarly, there are witnessed many political movements for independence across the world mainly because of unequal progress, exploitation of indigenous resources, and possibly oppression by dominant nations, states, and groups or individuals. Simultaneously, the word independent refers to the condition of independence.

Indirect Election

An indirect election is an election in which citizen's vote for representatives that in turn elects head of state. Indirect elections are extremely common in all around the world including Pakistan, India, Turkey, Israel, Germany, and Italy. In Pakistan, people elect their representatives from their respective constituencies, which in turn elect president and prime minister of Pakistan.

Institution

The phrase institution is used for any arrangement of society that governs the actions, values, and behaviors of the members of community. Institution in a sense is an organization, enterprise, society, or the like, which is devoted for the endorsement of a particular and specified functions or cause or program for citizens.

The word institutionalization refers to make or treat something as an institution or to establish a practice or activity as a convention or norm in an organization or culture. Marriage, education, military, religion, law, NGO, police, and media are examples of institutions within society.

Integrity

The phrase "integrity" stems from the Latin word *integer* meaning "whole, complete". Integrity refers to a consistent commitment to ethics, values, methods, measures, principles, expectations, and outcomes. Integrity is opposite to hypocrisy.

It is also related to the honesty and reliability of one's actions. Political leaders and public office holders, being a representative of the masses, are assumed to hold integrity.

Interest Groups

Interest group is an organized union of like-minded people. It is formed because of common or shred interest of member of that group. Interest groups tried to influence public policies in groups benefit. They also attempt to affect government policy in their own favor. Interest groups can be small affecting only local policies or large which may affect national or even international policies. Teachers associations, farmers and labor union, environmental organization are examples of interest groups.

Interim Constitution

An interim constitution is a constitution, which acts as a law on temporary basis when state constitution is not final. Interim constitution is also called provisional constitutions. This type of constitution usually serves during a period of transition between

governments. Interim constitution act as a state constitution until a permanent constitution is adopted.

Soon after coming into being, Pakistan adopted Government of India Act 1935 as interim constitution until Pakistan's first constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly in 1956.

Interim Government

Interim government or provisional government is a political set up when a formal government has ended by any means ultimately creating a political vacuum or empty space. The formal practice of establishing interim government first started in France. Commonly interim government is not elected. This type of set up has been established generally, after civil or foreign wars. However, currently in some countries, interim governments are set as caretaker governments during transition of powers or elections. In Pakistan, the constitution provides for interim governments at federal and provincial levels during elections and shift of power.

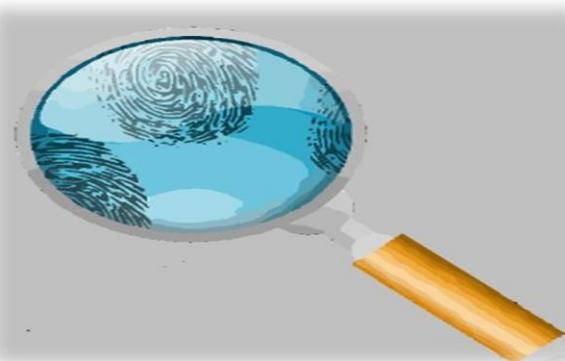
Interior Ministry

An interior ministry (sometimes ministry of home affairs) is a government ministry typically responsible for policing, national security, supervision of local governments, conduct of elections, public administration and immigration matters. A minister of the interior or minister of home affairs often heads the ministry. In some countries, matters relating to the maintenance of law and order and the administration of justice are the responsibility of a separate justice ministry.

Investigate

The word investigation is originated from the Latin phrase *investigāre*, which is used in the meaning of "to trace out, search after". Term is usually used to describe as a process of carrying out an orderly or formal inquiry to discover and examine the facts to trace out or establish the truth. An investigation of a murder by police can be taken as example.

Investigation is usually carried out in order to learn what, how and why, actually happened, and who did it, etc.



Joint session

A joint session or joint convention is, most broadly, when two normally separate decision-making groups meet together, often in a special session or other extraordinary meeting, for a specific purpose.

Most often, in democratic norms, it refers to when both houses of a bicameral legislature sit together.

Some Constitutions give special power to a joint session. For example, in Switzerland a joint session of the two houses elects the members of the Federal Council (cabinet). In

India, disputes between Houses are resolved by a joint sitting but without an intervening election. In Pakistan, president annual address is made in the joint session of national assembly and senate, and security issues are discussed.

Jurisdiction

Jurisdiction comes from the Latin from Latin *jūrisdictiō*, which means administration of justice. It is the practical authority granted to a formally constituted legal body or to a political leader to deal with and make declarations on legal matters and, by implication, to administer justice within a defined area of responsibility. The term is also used to denote the geographical area or subject matter to which such authority applies. Jurisdiction draws its substance from public international law, constitutional law and the powers of the executive and legislative branches of government.



Justice

Justice is derived from Latin *jūstitia*, equivalent to 'just', 'upright'. Justice is therefore, a moral concept of being just; righteousness, and equitableness. It is often based on ethics, law and religion. Justice is considered as a fundamental right of all human beings. It ensures that everyone receives equal protection and treatment before the law, irrespective of any discrimination on the basis of race, gender, nationality, ethnicity, religion, disability or age. Justice is the basis of social institutions of a society. Absence of justice can result in disturbance in social order of society and may lead to the conflicts.

Kitchen cabinet

Kitchen cabinet usually refers to the close advisers of president or chief executive. It is a group of trusted friends and unofficial advisors of the president. The Kitchen Cabinet was used, first time in 1831 for the unofficial advisers of the President Andrew Jackson of the United States.

Law

The term law is from Old English language meaning "law, ordinance, rule, regulation". Law is the body of rules which a particular country or community recognizes as regulating the actions of its members and which it may enforce by the imposition of penalties. State establishes different institutions that ensure that enforce the law, held the violators, and then penalize these violators in light of the laws of the land. The settlement of law is mainly categorized in two major areas, i.e. Civil law and criminal



law. Criminal law deals with conduct that is considered harmful to social order, in which the responsible may be imprisoned or fined. Civil law deals with the resolution of public disputes (that do not fall in criminal category) between individuals or organizations.

Law and order

Law and order refers to demands for a strict control of crime and violence through, stricter criminal penalties. These penalties may include longer terms of imprisonment, mandatory sentencing, and fines and in some countries, capital punishment.

Supporters of "law and order" argue that effective deterrence combined with custody is the most effective means of crime prevention. The term lawful refers to an act, which is according to rules, permitted by, or recognized by law or rules, and is not forbidden by law.

Leadership

Leadership refers to ability or the action of leading a group of people or an organization. Leader is a person whom people follow, or as a person who guides or directs others. It may also refer to an act of organizing a group of people to achieve a common goal. It is an ability to lead or hold position such as holding office in a party or in government.

The leadership qualities may include behavior, power, vision, charisma, and intelligence through which a leader unites and directs the actions of an entire group. Leadership is also used to describe as management but this is not only management of people and institution rather leadership is to show others a path and inspire them to want to follow it.

Left wing

In political sense, left wing denotes to members of a liberal or radical political party, or those favoring extensive political reform.

The term left-right politics started to be used after French Revolution, which refers to the seating arrangement in the French assembly. The reason for the terms to become used is that in National Assembly in France (1789–91), the aristocrats used to sit on the right, and the commoners sat on the left. Therefore, right-wing politics was referred to as the politics of aristocratic and royal interests, while left-wing politics refer to republicanism, socialism, and civil liberties.

Later on the term was used for wide range of movements such as the civil rights movement, anti-war movements, and environmental movements. Currently nationalism, socialism, democracy represent the left wings.

Legalism

The term legalism refers to the strict adherence to law. Sometime it may refer to a system of rewards and punishments, which is equal and same for all classes. Legalism is the school of Chinese philosophy that attained status during China's Warring States period (475–221 BC). The philosopher Hanfeizi, influenced this thought and it became the ideological basis of China's first imperial dynasty, the Qin (221–207 BC).

Legislation

Legislation is the act or process of making law. In world democracies, parliaments whether unicameral or bicameral make laws.

Legislation is done to regulate, to authorize, to proscribe, and to provide (funds), to sanction, to grant, to declare or to restrict in all affairs of the state. In Pakistan, parliament (national assembly, senate, president), make laws at federal level and provincial assemblies and governors make laws at provincial level.

A legislator (or lawmaker) is a person who drafts and passes laws, especially someone who is a member of a legislature (parliament).



Legislature

Legislatures are the representative assembly or legislative body that has authority to make laws. Commonly, the public elects Members of the legislatures. Legislatures may be supra national, national, regional, or local.

Decline in the monarchial powers across the world established the legislatures with law-making powers. The English Parliament is one of the oldest legislatures. Initially it was a non-elective body and advisory to the king but with the passage of time it has evolved as a lower house, which is elected through universal suffrage and possesses the sovereign power of the state. In Pakistan, national assembly, senate, and president constitute the parliament.

Legitimacy

Term legitimacy is derived from legitimate, which means lawful, authentic, and genuine. It is generally refers to the general acceptance of an authority. Political legitimacy is viewed as a fundamental condition for ruling and governing. It provides the authenticity to political candidates holding political offices in political institutions to make laws, policies, and decisions within them.

Some correlate legitimacy with the justification, and the authorizing, of the given political right. For them, authority stands for a right to rule, making decisions and their enforcements.

Liability

Liability refers to a legal obligation of some individual, group, or institution. Liability may also arise from duties entered into by contract or by an agreement. Liability will entail if the action is intentionally or unintentionally. The existing legal procedure reviews the liability of parties concerned and decides the violations of liabilities by relevant party. For instance, members of parliaments are liable to participate in legislation.

Liberal

Term liberal stems from Latin *liberalis*, which was used in the sense of freeman. Liberal is person who is not limited to or by traditional, orthodox, or authoritarian attitudes, views, or dogmas, and however, who welcomes new ideas. In politics and governance, liberalism relates to or having social and political views that favour progress and reform. In addition, a liberal person believes that it is responsibility of the government to improve social conditions and create a more equitable society. They also believe on individual liberty, moderate political and social reforms, and free trade as economic condition.

Libertarianism

Libertarianism is derived from Latin word, *liber*, "free" which is a set of related political philosophies that uphold liberty as the highest political end. This includes emphasis on the primacy of individual liberty, political freedom, and voluntary association. It is the antonym to authoritarianism. Libertarians advocate a society with maximum individual rights and minimum role of the state.

Liberty

Liberty refers to the condition of being free from restriction or control. The term envisages the value of individuals to have control over their own actions. Liberty depends on the idea of individual's roles and responsibilities in society.

Liberty consists of the freedom of individuals from any outside force. Liberty advocates the individuals about the power of thinking, choosing, and acting for oneself and freedom from control or restrictions and taking people should, must, and ought to behave according to their own free will, and take responsibility for their actions. Liberty is considered as a basic human right. Article 3 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights also states, "Everyone has the right to life, liberty, and security of person."

Economic liberty is the right of the individuals to contract, trade and operate in a market free of constraint.

Lobbying

Lobbying is an act of influencing a legislator or government official or a person who has authority to take decisions, in order to achieve some political objectives. Different individuals or special groups, sometimes called as interest groups try to influence the ideas of legislators or other public officials for or against a specific cause or action. Therefore, such individuals or groups are referred to as lobbyist. Lobbying is also a form of advocacy with the intention of influencing decisions made by the government.

Local government

Local government refers to the political administrative structure of the affairs of counties, districts towns, and villages, etc, by locally elected political bodies. Commonly, the functions of local government authorities usually constitute the development and management of public schools, local highways, municipal services, and some aspects of social welfare and public order. Local government can be a representative body, which are elected and non-representative bodies that are appointed. In Pakistan, local

government is the third level of government after federal and provincial level of governments.

Lower House

Bicameral legislature system is constituted of two chambers. One is called lower and the other chamber is called the upper house. In the parliamentary form of government, the lower house is the significant constituent, which is broadly based on popular representation in the governmental process. Members of lower house are elected directly and the number of members is greater in lower house than the upper house of parliament.

In Pakistan, National Assembly is the lower house of the parliament that constitutes 342 members and that elects the head of government (Prime Minister), and the cabinet (Ministers) is also chosen from National Assembly.

Majority government

The party gaining majority of all electors or an absolute majority of seats in the parliament forms a majority government. Majority government refers to the government made by largest party or group that votes together in a legislative or deliberative assembly. This provision is most likely fulfilled under two-party systems. In addition, majority government is believed to be effective in policymaking and implementation, and accountable form of government. Majority government is opposite to the minority government, where winning party constantly try to get support from other parties in order to pass legislation and avoid being defeated on motions of no confidence.

Mandate

Term mandate is from Latin *mandatum*, which mean "commission, command, and order." In political usage mandate refers to the power or an authorization given by a political electorate to its representative. When the political parties participate in elections, they are said to be seeking a new mandate for governing the country, state, or any political administration.

In representative form of democracy, there is a concept of a government that has a legitimate mandate given by people through vote to govern. Similarly, people judge the performance of government based on given mandate and the governments who try to introduce policies that were not public during an election campaign are referred as not to have a legitimate mandate to implement such policies.

Manifesto

The term manifesto is derived from the Latin *manifestum*, meaning clear or conspicuous. Manifesto are usually political in nature. The manifesto is generally a public declaration of policy and aims and most commonly it refers to a declaration that is issued by a political party or candidate before an election. It is a published declaration of the intentions, opinions, ideology, or views of the issuer. In political sense, manifesto is the guideline and intended programs of the parties for attracting support of electorate towards way of governing and policy making after winning an election.

Religious manifesto usually referred to as a creed. Manifesto can be based on already accepted opinion or it may promote a new idea with the intention to bring changes.

Marginalization

Marginalization usually refers to the process of social exclusion of any individual, group, or community that leads to their deprivation from opportunities of growth and resources like housing, employment, and healthcare and from basic rights. This term was first time utilized in France.

The social exclusion or alienation often results into marginalized groups or individuals that are not allowed to freely participate in economic, political and social life of the society. The marginalized groups constitute the poor, the women, persons with a disability, the elderly, and especially the minorities. Material deprivation is the most common result of this exclusion.

Marshall Plan

Marshall Plan or European Recovery Program, project instituted at the Paris Economic Conference in July 1947 to foster economic recovery in certain European countries after World War II. The Marshall Plan took form when U.S. Secretary of State George C. Marshall urged (June 5, 1947) that European countries decide on their economic needs so that material and financial aid from the United States could be integrated on a broad scale. In Apr. 1948, under the Marshall plan, President Truman signed the act establishing the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) to administer the program.



Martial Law

Martial law refers to the imposition of military rule by military authorities. Martial law actually is the short-term rule by military authorities, forced upon on a civilian population especially during conditions of war or absence of civilian rule. However, in contemporary times, the reasons for imposing

Martial law often constitutes the deteriorating law and order, failure or non-performance of civilian government, the tussle between military and civilian authorities, and widespread riots and protest or civil war or when the disobedience of the law becomes common.

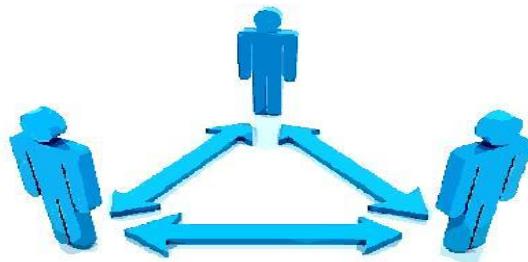
In martial law, the civil law is held in abeyance and commonly the military general being head of the state remove all power from the previous executive, legislative, and judicial branches of

government. For example, General Pervez Musharaf imposed Martial Law in Pakistan in 1999 and toppled civilian regime of PM Nawaz Sharif.



Mediation

Mediation is an offer by a third party in order to resolve or to recommend a solution of any dispute between two parties. Mediation is a part of international law and is considered as a diplomatic procedure. It is not necessary for the parties involved into controversy to accept the recommendations by mediator. Mediation is becoming an important mean to resolve internal and international disputes. The Charter of the United Nations requires all members to submit disputes to mediation on recommendation of the Security Council. Many international conflicts are resolved through successful mediation. For example in 1966, the Soviet Union mediated the border clashes between India and China. The Secretary-General of the United Nations mediated successfully in several international disputes.



Member

A member is used to describe a person who belongs to a social group or company or nation. Alternatively, it may refer to any part of a whole. The term member is used in variety of meanings. An elected official may be referred to as the Member of the Parliament.

Minister

The term Minister is from Latin, meaning 'servant'. A minister is a politician who holds public office in a national or regional government. Minister makes and implements decisions on policies. Some ministers who are more senior than others are usually members of the government's cabinet. In some countries, Prime minister is title given to the head of the government. In some countries, holders of some posts as ministries are called secretary for example the Home Secretary. In most systems of government, ministers are selected from the elected parliament. The leader of the majority party becomes the prime minister and he selects the other ministers from his party. These ministers continue to represent their constituency in parliament while being part of the government.

There are different types of ministers like Foreign Minister, Interior Minister, Health Minister, Education Minister, Food Minister, and Minister for power etc.

Minority Government

A minority government is a government in which the governing party has acquired most seats but still less than half the total. Similarly, a minority cabinet is a cabinet formed in by party gaining maximum seats in a parliamentary system, however, that political party or coalition of parties does not have a majority of overall seats in the parliament.

Minority Group

A minority group is a sociological category and it refers to a small group of people within a community or country, differing from the main population in race, religion, language, or political persuasion. Further, such differentiation can be based on one or more

observable human characteristics, including, for example, ethnicity, race, gender, wealth, health, or sexual orientation. Usage of the term is applied to various situations and civilizations within history, despite its popular mis-association with a numerical, statistical minority.

Misconduct

The term misconduct is used to describe an unlawful, improper, and unacceptable behavior of individuals, especially an employee or professional person. For example, misconduct is the student behavior that is not acceptable to school administration but is not criminal offense. It may include absenteeism, unpunctuality, and inappropriate language.

Minor misconduct is seen as unacceptable but is not a criminal offense like being late but gross misconduct like stealing, corruption, and misappropriation can lead to removal from office. Thus, misconduct refers to an action, which could be referred to as poor performance



MNA

Member of the National Assembly of Pakistan is called MNA. There are total 342 members of National Assembly, of which 272 are directly elected members and 70 reserved seats for women and religious minorities.

There are number of requirements for the members of the National Assembly according to the Constitution of Pakistan. The disqualification details are also mentioned in the constitution which includes mental instability, bankruptcy, criminal conviction and accepting dual-citizenship or surrendering their Pakistani nationality, among others or if he/she is found to have opposed Pakistan's ideology or worked against the integrity of the country, after its establishment in 1947.

Moderate

The term moderate refers to something average in amount, intensity, quality, or degree. Similarly, moderate is a person, who holds moderate views, especially in politics. Moderation is the avoidance of excess or extremes, especially in one's behavior or political opinions. When we speak about moderate political approach, we mean that the person or the political party has a soft, non-violent and principled standpoint and it supports with neither pro establishment nor rightist agenda, nor it sides with the left that wants to break the status quo. Moderate political view is also alternatively called the "centrist approach".

Monarchy

Monarchy means a form of rule by single person who is often a royal and probably has to be hereditary. In rare cases, monarchs are elected. Monarch is one who rules by authority, which is coming from his position.

In modern politics, constitutional monarchy is most common which indicates a monarch who has limits in his/her power. In constitutional monarchy, the ruler must accept the power of other branches of government such as parliament. Britain is good example of constitutional monarchy.

Municipal Law

Municipal law is internal law of any state. It may outline the national or domestic law of the country. Municipal law includes not only law at the national level, but also the law at the state, provincial, regional or local levels. Contrary to the International law, which is uniform for all, municipal law has distinct categories of the law. According to the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, where a treaty conflicts with a state's municipal law, the state is still obliged to meet its obligations under the treaty.

Municipality

A municipality is derived from French "*municipalité*" and Latin "*municipalis*", and it usually refers to an urban administrative division having corporate status and usually powers of self-government or jurisdiction. The term municipality is also used to mean the governing body of a municipality. A municipality is a general-purpose administrative subdivision, as opposed to a special-purpose district.

Nation

The term nation is derived from Latin *natio* which means to "birth, origin, breed, stock, kind, species, race of people, tribe". At earliest phrase nation was used in a sense of a large group of people with common race. However, in modern usage nation may refer to a community of people who share a common language, culture, ethnicity, descent, or history. It may also refer to people who share a common territory and government. Nation is a cultural and political community that has become aware of its unity and common interests.

Definition of nation is complex. It could be a religious organization, which does not have physical borders but still shares a common link because of shared beliefs, like Muslim nation. Nation can be a legal state with internationally recognized borders as nation-states.



Nation State

The nation state is a sovereign state of which most of the citizens or subjects are united also by factors, which define a nation, such as language or common descent. The state is a political and geopolitical entity and the nation is a cultural and/or ethnic entity. The term "nation state" implies that the two geographically coincide. Nation state formation took place at different times in different parts of the world, but has become the dominant form of state organization.

National

Term national has variety of usage and its complex to define. Generally, it may refer to something related to or characteristic of a nation and common to a whole nation. It could be an individual, belief, law, or boundaries relating to or belonging to a nation or country such as national anthem, national hero, or national borders. It may be describing something which is limited to or in the interests of a particular nation or it may be owned or maintained for the public by national government like national parks or national libraries. Some time a person may be regarded as nationals by two states at once. Such situation often leads to international disputes.

National Assembly

National Assembly is governing body of elected representatives. In some countries with bicameral system, national assembly is the lower house of a bicameral legislature. The title National Assembly was given first time to the legislature established during the French Revolution in 1789, known as the *Assemblée nationale*.

In Pakistan, National Assembly is also the lower house of parliament and it is formed for a five-year term, after which it is automatically dissolved. The National Assembly can also be dissolved at anytime, by the President of Pakistan, upon the advice of the Prime Minister of Pakistan.

Senate and National Assembly work jointly in making law that is their basic work but laws related to the money matters are entirely the responsibility of National assembly. Usually the Prime Minister is the leader of the national assembly.



National Interest

The national interest describes the goals and objectives of a country. Such interest could be social, cultural, economic, strategic, and political. In modern international relations, sometime national interest is considered as a basic for the survival of the state but in history, the national interest was usually viewed as secondary to the religion or morality. With the engagements of wars in state policy, national interest becomes primary for the states to justify their actions. Now states could openly go for wars for self-interest. Niccolò Machiavelli was first thinker who adopted the concept national interest.

Now almost all states base their foreign policy on the idea of self-interest of their country. It is opposite to the policies that include morality into foreign policy and might weaken the independence of the state by depending on International organizations.

Nationalism

The term nationalism applies to an extreme form of patriotism marked by a feeling of superiority over other countries. Nationalism is political or social faith in which people believe that their most important responsibility and loyalty lie with the nation-state. Nationalism glorifies a range of national qualities. Sometimes, it leads towards international conflicts because of extremist elements in nationalist sentiments.

Although some elements of the nationalism can be traced in history but the modern time, nationalism is born with the French Revolution. Nationalism may emerge when people identify themselves as belonging to a nation and having something in common such as common history, religion, language, or race. Nationalism becomes possible when both a common identity and a formal state exist.

Nationality

The term Nationality describes the legal relationship between a person and a nation state. In this relationship some benefits and protection is granted to the person by state and some obligations on the person towards the state. Thus, nationality is a relation of rights and duties, which vary from state to state. The person who has nationality of any country is considered as a national of that country. In modern democratic terms, the citizens or nationals have right to participate in the political life of the state, such as by voting or participating in election.

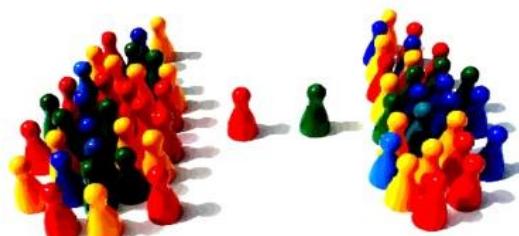
Article 15 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that "Everyone has the right to a nationality," and "No one shall be arbitrarily deprived of his nationality nor denied the right to change his nationality."

Nationalization

Nationalization is a process of transfer of (a major branch of industry or commerce) from private to state ownership or control. The ideology of nationalization is based on social and economic equality. As against the capitalism, the Communism suggests states to take control of all industry and agriculture of the country. China and Russia normally operates on this philosophy. In Pakistan, Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto nationalized the industry during 1970s. Further, in most other states, public services departments are nationalized.

Negotiation

The term negotiation is from Latin phrase *negotiatio(n)* which is used in the meaning of "business, traffic or bargaining". It refers to discussion aimed at reaching an agreement. Generally, negotiation is a talk between people or parties with the aim of reaching to mutual understanding, to resolve conflict, to bargain for individual or collective advantage, and to construct outcomes to satisfy various interests of two people/parties involved in negotiation process. Negotiation is a process where each party involved in negotiating tries to gain an advantage for themselves by the end of the process. Negotiation can be



carried out by a trained negotiator working in formal position or can be done by informal negotiation between friends.

Nepotism

The word Nepotism comes from the Italian word *nepotismo*, meaning nephew. The term nepotism started to be used in English language when Catholic popes and bishops assigned their nephews to fundamental positions. Nepotism is the practice among those with power or influence of favouring relatives or friends, especially by giving those jobs. Further, any favoritism in business or in politics granted to the friends and family apart from the merit is called nepotism. Such favoritism may include provision of opportunities, jobs, or being paid more than that of others.

Nepotism is a common in politics when the relative of a powerful person assume similar power without having proper qualifications.



Neutrality

In international law neutrality may refers to the official position of any state that adopted the policy of avoiding participation in a war between other states and also to maintain fair attitude towards other nations, especially during war time. The states engaged in hostility do not invade neutral state. Neutral duties and rights are a part of international law.

Neutrality is a foreign policy tool to avoid direct conflict with any state. Often states decide to abstain from war and hostility in time of war but some states declared neutrality as their permanent official status. For example, Switzerland is a permanent neutral state, which adopted this status through the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

No Confidence

Commonly action of no confidence is a statement or vote stating that a person holding any higher position in government or at managerial is not considered to hold that position any more. This may be based on said person falling short in some respect, failing to carry out obligations, or making choices that other members feel are detrimental.

Vote of no confidence is a parliamentary motion which when passed would demonstrate to the head of state that the elected parliament no longer has confidence in (one or more members of) the appointed government. "No Confidence" leads to compulsory resignation of the council of ministers.

Sometimes, the government will choose to declare that one of its bills is a "motion of confidence". This may be used to prevent dissident members of parliament from voting against it.

Nobility

Nobility is the group of people belonging to the highest social class in a country. Nobility is a social class that possesses more acknowledged privileges or eminence than

members of most other classes in a society, membership therein typically being hereditary. The privileges associated with nobility may constitute substantial advantages over or relative to non-nobles, or may be largely honorary (e.g. precedence). Historically, the membership in the nobility and the prerogatives thereof, have been regulated or acknowledged by the government. Nonetheless, nobility per se has rarely constituted a closed caste; acquisition of sufficient power, wealth, military prowess, or royal favor has occasionally or often, enabled commoners to ascend into the nobility.

Nominate

The word nominate entered in English language in 1540s and used in the meaning of "to call by name". It is from Latin *nominatus*, meaning, "To name, call by name, and give a name to". In political sense, nomination is a process of selecting a candidate for election by a political party. It is also used for the granting of an honor or award. The receiver of such honor or person who is considered to be elected is called a "nominee". Term candidate is also used for such person. In the context of elections for public office, any eligible person can nominate a candidate or nomination may receive agreement from a second person.

Non-Governmental Organization (NGO)

Nongovernmental organization is an organization that is not part of any government, or which is independent from government control. NGOs may be not-for-profit organization or it may be a for-profit company.

The term NGO was first time used in 1945 with the creation of United Nations. There are many forms of NGOs, which may include voluntary associations, trusts, charities, and foundations, companies not just for profit and entities registered under special NGO or nonprofit laws.

Non-resistance

Generally, non-resistance is defined as a practice of not opposing an authority, even when it is exercised unjustly. Policy of non-resistance is considered as a form of non-violence, which rejects any violent activity against individuals groups, state or even at international levels.

Act of non-resistance is traced back to the action of Greek philosopher Socrates around 399 BC, who accepted the death sentence on the grounds of morality and justice and rejected to accept any help from his supporters. Leo Tolstoy, Adin Ballou and Mohandas Gandhi were notable advocates of non-resistance.

Non-violence

The phrase non-violence is used to describe the act of being harmless to self and others under every condition. This belief is based on moral and religious grounds that hurting people, animals or the environment is not required to achieve any objective or any social and political change.

Such philosophy rejects the use of violent actions and utilized alternative actions in their campaigns for social change such as critical forms of education, non-cooperation and civil disobedience movements, and peaceful protests. Many movements in history are

influenced by the philosophy of non-violence like Mohandas Gandhi struggle against British rule in India.

Normalization

Normalization refers to the act or process of normalizing. It may be the normalization of policy, relations, or a status. It may also describe the return to a standard state or condition. In political sense, it refers to when a state brings its relations with another state back to normal after a period of split.

Oath

Term Oath is a solemn promise, often invoking a divine witness, regarding one's future action or behavior. It is verbal confirmation of the truth of one's statements. In early human history, calling upon the gods of a community to witness the truth, has been commonly practiced. The force of the oath depends on the belief that supernatural powers will punish falsehood spoken under oath or the violation of a promise. Oath is also used in modern times as a witness takes an oath before testifying. Today the force of the oath is strengthened by punishment for false swearing. Now witness may affirm his intention to tell the truth without appealing to a divine being.



Oath of Allegiance

An oath of allegiance is taken by citizen to swear loyalty to ruler or country. However, modern oaths specify faithfulness to the country's constitution. Usually a person taking oath of allegiance vocally swears that he/she will faithfully perform the duties laid upon by office.

Commonly oaths of allegiance are required of newly accepted citizens who is also called an Oath of Citizenship or from members of the armed forces and those assuming public office like member of parliaments or judiciary. In many states, all that is required is an oath to the monarch, and not the constitution or state.

Objectives Resolution

The Objectives Resolution was a resolution adopted on March 12, 1949 by the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. It is one of the most important documents in the constitutional history of Pakistan. The Objectives Resolution proclaimed fundamental principles which combines both Western and Islamic features of democracy such as sovereignty belongs to Allah alone but He has delegated it to the State of Pakistan, The State shall exercise its powers and authority through the representatives of the people. This objective resolution is the preamble of constitution of Pakistan.

Obligation

The word obligation refers to an act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment. The word obligation is from Old French

obligacio(n) "obligation, duty, responsibility" and start to be used in early 13th century in the sense of the notion is of binding with promises or by law or duty.

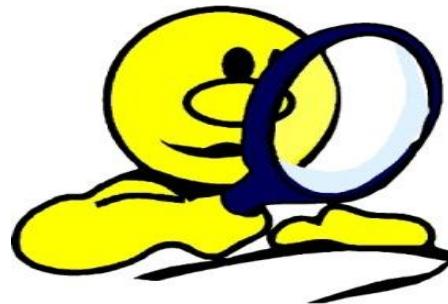
An obligation is a legal or moral course of action that someone is required to take. These are generally legal obligations, which can bring a penalty for non-fulfillment. Obligations differ from person to person. Generally, a person holding a political office will have far more obligations than that of other citizens of state. Obligations are generally granted in return for an increase in an individual's rights or power.

Observer

The word observer used in variety of meanings. Generally, observer is a person who sees and notices someone or something or in simple words, one that observes such as a representative sent to observe but not participate officially in an activity.

It may be a person who pays close attention to something and is considered to be an expert on that thing. Observer may also refer to a person who is present at something in order to watch and listen to what happens. Observer can be an expert analyst and commentator in a particular field like political observers.

In the context of election, observer is an individual who wishes to exercise his/her right to be present at the polling place on Election Day.



Official

The term official is from Latin *officialis*, meaning *an attendant of an office*. Word official is used in variety of meanings as of or relating to an office or a post of authority for example official meeting or Authorized by a proper authority such as official permission. It may also describe holding office or serving in a public capacity, Characteristic of or befitting a person of authority. A person who holds an office or position in any public or private institution is also called official.

Oligarchy

The Phrase Oligarchy is derived from Greek word *oligarkhia*, which means "government by the few". Oligarchy is a government by a few rich members of a community or group. Generally, they rule for their own advantage. This system of government is opposite to the democracy, which is described as a rule by the people. Although it is argued that all governments are run by, a small minority of members and many modern democracies should be considered as oligarchies. However, the sharp distinction between democracy and oligarchy is that in democracy these elite compete with each other and gain power by winning public support.

Ombudsman

Ombudsman is Swedish word, which literally means "commission man" or "legal representative". An ombudsman is an official who is usually appointed by the state to provide a check on government activity in the welfare of the citizen. He/she also supervise the investigation of complaints of inappropriate government activity against

the citizen or violation of rights and attempt to resolve them through recommendations or negotiation. In most countries, Ombudsmen do not have the power to initiate legal proceedings based on a complaint. This Ombudsman largely works independently and may be appointed by local or municipal government, and a corporation may appoint unofficial ombudsmen. In Pakistan, institution of ombudsman was created through the Establishment of the Office of *Wafaqi Mohtasib* in 1983.

Opposition

Opposition is Latin word, which may describe the action of opposing, resisting, or combating. It may be an opposing, criticizing, or protesting something, someone, or another group. In political term, the opposition is combination of one or more political parties or other organized groups that are opposed to the government like opposition party, which is largest party sitting in opposition. In authoritarian regimes, opposition may be repressed and controlled but in liberal systems, opposition is usually welcomed.

Opposition Party

The title opposition party usually refers to the largest of the parties sitting in opposition in parliaments or assemblies. The opposition forms a recognized, even semi-official "government-in-waiting. Powerful opposition can influence the decisions of the government and can criticize its actions and policies. Often opposition party portrays the decisions taken by ruling party as wrong to gain popular support. In some cases, the governing groups also create opposition parties in order to create an impression of democratic debate. Often multiple parties form a united bloc opposed to the government of the day.

Oppression

Oppression is the exercise of authority or power in a burdensome, cruel, or unjust manner. It can also be defined as an act or instance of oppressing, the state of being oppressed, and the feeling of being heavily burdened, mentally or physically, by troubles, adverse conditions, and anxiety.

Order

The term order refers to a state in which everything is in its correct or appropriate place. It is used in variety of meanings such as a Court order made by a judge or Executive order issued by the executive branch of government.

Ordinance

The term ordinance refers to an authoritative order. Ordinance is a law or regulation, which is often passed by a Municipal Corporation such as a city, town, and village. Many ordinances deal with maintaining public safety, health, morals, and General Welfare. Other ordinances deal with fire and safety regulations that residential, commercial, and industrial property owners must follow. Many municipalities have enacted noise ordinances, which prohibit prescribed levels of noise after certain hours of the evening.

Ordinances may also deal with public streets and sidewalks. They typically include regulations regarding parking, garbage removal etc. The power of municipal governments to enact ordinances is derived from the state constitution.

Parliament

Parliament is derived from Old French parliament originally "a speaking, talk". Generally, parliament may refer to the law making body of democratic countries. The term came to be used for the group of people who meet to discuss the issues of state. Parliaments commonly have function of representation, legislation, and hearings.

In past, advisory councils for monarchs had similar function as modern parliaments have. However, the title parliament for such body was first time used in England in 1236. In Pakistan, the parliament refers to a state organ comprising of the Senate, the National Assembly and the president of Pakistan.

Parliamentarian

A Parliamentarian is a member of parliament. The key responsibility of parliamentarian is law making. Other responsibilities may include drafting, interpreting bylaws, debate, and vote upon bill, lowering, and raising tax.

Parliamentary system

A parliamentary system is a system of government in which the legislative branch has more power than executive branch. In such system, the executive obtains its democratic authority from the parliament and are held accountable to it. Parliamentary system is opposite to the presidential system in which executive branch does not derive its democratic legitimacy from the legislature.

In a parliamentary system, the head of state is normally a different person from the head of government. This distinguishes it to the presidential system in a democracy, where the head of state often is also the head of government.

Participatory Democracy

Participatory democracy is a process, which stress on extensive participation of public in political systems and attempts to create opportunities for all members of a population to make meaningful contributions to decision-making. Theoretically, all democracies are participatory in nature but participatory democracies emphasize more to involve citizen participation as compared to traditional representative democracy.

Use of technology to involve community, face-to-face meetings, and strong non-governmental public sphere is important forces leading to the type of empowerment needed for participatory models of democracy.

Participatory Politics

Participatory politics is political system proposed by political scientist Stephen R. Shalom. Participatory democracy is based on the values such as freedom, self-management, justice, harmony, and tolerance. The main objective of such system is to create a political structure that will facilitate people to participate in a face-to-face mode. The basic principle is that every person should have say in a decision proportionate to the degree to which she or he is affected by that decision.

Party Platform

A political party platform usually refers to a manifesto of a political party, which is a public declaration of policy and aims, especially one issued before an election by a political party or candidate. It is used to reflect the statement of party politics, ideology, and program of action that a political party proposes to take. It is issued at the party's national convention. Generally it enlists all actions which a political party, individual candidate, or other organization supports to appeal to the general public for the purpose of having said peoples' candidates voted into political office or complicated topics or issues.

Party Switching

Party switching is a change in political party association especially by one who presently hold elected office. If politicians refuse to support their political parties in coalition governments, it is also called party switching as only some members of different parties left the governing coalition, forcing it to collapse. In some cases, the members from an opposition party may choose to support a ruling coalition.

Party Systems

Party system refers to a form of Political set up in which persons having common political views and ideas may organize themselves into parties. These political parties compete in elections with the aim of governing the state. There are different types of party system found in different countries. A single-party system is based on domination of one party. It is not democratic in its nature. On the other hand, multiparty and two-party systems are considered more democratic as it allows genuine competition and organize political conflict within societies

Patriotism

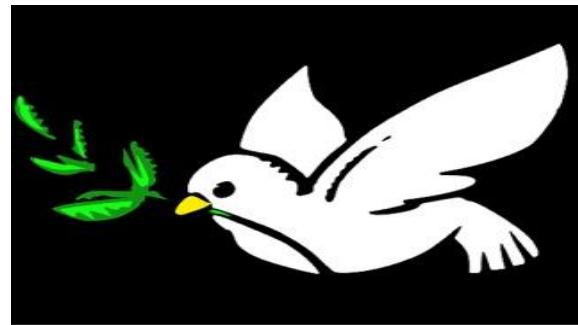
Patriotism is derived from Greek *patriotes* meaning "countryman". Patriotism is a devotion to one's country or it may be a cultural attachment to one's homeland. Sentiments of patriotism are related to the nationalism. It is a feeling of loyalty towards the motherland. The person who has feelings of patriotism is called patriot.

Patronage

The word patronage derives from the Latin *patronus*, meaning "one who gives benefits to his clients". Patronage is an action of giving influential support, encouragement, advantage, or financial aid that an organization or individual gives to another. Political patronage is the use of state assets or resources to reward individuals for their electoral support. The term may refer to a type of corruption or favoritism in which a party in power rewards groups, families, ethnicities for their electoral support using illegal gifts, awarded appointments, government contracts or pressuring the public service to hire an unqualified family member or friend.

Peace

The term peace comes from the Latin word *pax*, meaning “compact, agreement, treaty of peace, tranquility, or absence of hostility”. The phrase peace refers to a condition of non-violence lack of conflict and harmony. Establishing peace is an important subject of political science, international relations, and all religious beliefs. It is opposite to the war, conflict, and violence. In the situation of peace, tolerance is persevered, conflicts are resolved through talks, rights of people are respected and their voices are heard.



Peace building is an important aspect of modern world. States try to maintain peaceful relations in order to avoid any conflict. There are number of peace building organization. Most prominent among them is United Nations that is working to achieve world peace. Noble peace prize is highest award that is given to the peacemakers.

Peoples Democracy

The term used by communist governments to describe their political system. Because of people's democratic revolutions of 1940's, the form of political organization established was known as peoples democracy. Working class of the society led this type of democracy but with the passage of time, people's democracy was transformed into a form of the dictatorship of the working class. This democratic dictatorship was based on the union of the workers and small farmers or farm laborers with the aim of strengthening the role of the working class in governing the state. In the people's democratic states, the workers took control of a number of key positions of the state. Universal, equal suffrage was, as a rule, maintained for all citizens.

Petition

The term is from old French *peticio(n)* meaning "formal written request to a superior". It refers to as a formal written request, typically one signed by many people, appealing to authority in respect of a particular cause. In history petition was a form of prayer to the God. However, in modern usage a petition is a formal request to do something. Usually petition is addressed to a government official or public entity. Petition can be written and verbal as well and even submitted through internet in present world. *Petition* can also be the title of a legal pleading that begins a legal case.



Almost all countries of the world legally guarantees to the people the right to petition the government for the even out of complaints. Prisoners also submit petition to released

from custody because of unconstitutional or illegal actions by the government. Courts are free to deny petition.

Pluralism

Pluralism refers to a condition or system in which two or more states, groups, principles, sources of authority, etc., coexist.

Pluralism, in political science, argues that in liberal democracies power is (or should be) dispersed among a variety of economic and ideological pressure groups and is not (or should not be) held by a single elite or group of elites. Pluralism assumes that diversity is beneficial to society and disparate functional or cultural groups within a society, including religious groups, trade unions, professional organizations, and ethnic minorities, should enjoy that autonomy.



Policy

Policy is derived from Italian *polizza* meaning "written evidence of a transaction" or directly from Greek *apodexis* which means "proof, declaration." In general, a policy is a rule to guide decisions in order to achieve desired results. A policy is a statement of targets, which is implemented as a procedure. Policies can be understood as political, management, financial, and administrative mechanisms arranged to reach clear goals. The term may apply to government, private sector organizations and groups, and individuals. Presidential orders, corporate privacy policies, and parliamentary rules of order are all examples of policy. Policy differs from rules or law. While law can compel or prohibit behaviors, policy just guides actions toward those that are most likely to achieve a desired outcome.

Political Asylum

Political asylum is a position under which a person offended by his or her own country may be protected by another sovereign authority or a foreign country. The history of Egyptians, Greeks, and Hebrews recognized a religious right of asylum, protecting criminals from legal action. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights also states, "Everyone has the right to seek and to enjoy in other countries asylum from persecution."

Asylum may be granted to refugees who is a person who is outside their own country's territory due to the fear of harassment on protected grounds which may include race, caste, nationality, religion, political opinions and membership and/or participation in any particular social group or social activities.

Political Climate

The term political climate is of ancient Greek origin and refers to the collective mood and opinions of a public about political issues that affect the population presently. It

describes the change of public opinions. It also outlines the public reactions to the political actions.

Generally, it is a difficult task to find out the exact political atmosphere at given time. Although there is no accurate method to judge the opinion of entire nation on specific issue, yet public polls or opinion polls are used to guess the political climate. It is a survey of public opinion from a particular group of people or sample for determining the political climate.

Political Corruption

Political corruption is the use of powers by government officials for unlawful personal purposes. An illegal act by an officeholder is considered as political corruption only if the act is directly related to their official duties. Political corruption may include corruption, bribery, favoritism, nepotism, patronage, and fraud. While corruption may facilitate criminal enterprise such as drug trafficking, money laundering, and trafficking, it is not restricted to these activities. The activities that constitute illegal corruption differ depending on the country or jurisdiction. A state of unrestrained political corruption is known as a *kleptocracy*, which literally means, "Rule by thieves"

Political Crime

Political crime is an offence, which is against the interests of the state, the government, or the political system. It is a behavior considered as a threat to the state's survival. It may include violent and non-violent crimes. Crimes such as treason, agitation, and terrorism are political because they represent a direct challenge to the government in power. Spying is also considered a political crime. It is not necessary that offenders have aim to overthrow the government. A state may recognize it threatening if individuals advocate change to the established order, or fight for reform of long-established policies. Any act, which shows the disloyalty toward state, is also a political crime such as burning the national flag, or damaging any national monument.

Political Culture

Political culture is defined as a set of attitudes, beliefs and sentiments, which give order, and meaning to a political process and which provide the underlying assumptions and rules that govern behavior in the political system. The term political culture was brought into political science to promote the American political system. A political culture is the product of both the collective history of a political system and the life histories of the members of the system and thus it is rooted equally in public events and private experience.

Political Economy

Originally, the term political economy was used for studying production, buying, and selling, and their relations with law, custom, and government, as well as with the distribution of national income and wealth. It was developed in the 18th century as the study of the economies of states, or polities. Today, the term political economy is not used as a synonym for economics, may refer to very different things, including Marxian analysis, applied public-choice approaches or simply the advice given by economists to the government or public on general economic policy or on specific proposals

Political Philosophy

Political philosophy is a branch of philosophy that is concerned with state and related concepts. There are number of philosophers who outlined political thinking such as Plato, Aristotle, St. Augustine, and Niccolò Machiavelli. They studied the nature and limits of political power and raised the problem of political responsibility in its modern form. These political philosophers deeply analyze the state and politics that ultimately created several schools of thoughts like realism, idealism, fascism etc. In 20th century, a division between Marxists and liberal thinkers characterized the field of political philosophy. Feminist political philosophy also drew attention to the gender related problems.

Political Science

Political science is a social science discipline concerned with the study of the state, nation, government, and politics and policies of government. Political science has emerged as a separate area of study in the last 100 years. It is divided into a number of subfields such as comparative government, international relations, and political thoughts. Political science cover the study of the history of political thought, relationships between individuals, society, and government. In addition, it focuses on the political systems, the interaction of various levels of government, other social and political groups, and the individual. It also deals with the traditional areas of study, such as international law, diplomacy, political economy, international organizations, and other forms of contact between nation states.

Political Worker

A political worker is an individual who is follower of the political thoughts, ideology, or agenda of some political party and is often affiliated with that party as volunteer member. He/she fills out their membership form and/or takes oath of loyalty.

Political workers are part of a political party and play a key role in promoting party's thoughts and beliefs. These workers are also from public therefore, they are a bridge between politicians and the public. They may propagate party's agenda among others and convince people to support the party policy.

Politician

A politician is a person who is involved in influencing public policy and decision-making. Such a person participates directly in politics as candidate for holding a public office. Politicians are politically active especially in party politics. He/she is a person holding or seeking political office. Positions could be local offices to executive, administrative, and legislative of state and national governments. Politics is not limited to governance through public office. Political offices may also be held in corporations, and other units that are governed by self-defined political processes or politicians can be known as freedom fighters.

Politics

The word *politics* comes from the Greek word *politikos* meaning "of, for, or relating to citizens".

Politics is the theory of influencing other people on a community or individual level. It is an organized control over a human community. Mainly it is related to the state. Politics is put into effect through modern local governments, companies, and institutions up to sovereign states, to international level. A political system is a framework, which defines acceptable political methods within a given society. Politics classified states into monarchies, aristocracies, democracies, oligarchies, and tyrannies.

Poll

The term Poll is used to define a method of finding out the attitudes or opinions of population on given questions. Such questions are usually on political, economic, and social conditions. In previous times, many newspapers conducted polls to verify the political preferences. Those early polls were generally local or regional rather than national. A more scientific method of polling called sampling was developed in the mid-1930s. By the 1940s, the polls were concerned with social and economic questions as well as with political issues.

Polling Agent

Polling agent is a person appointed by a candidate standing for election, on polling stations, to monitor as well as represent the candidate. The primary purpose of polling agent is to oversee polling at the election count. Law does not require the appointment of a polling agent. Polling agents are appointed after the period when nominations to the election are made. The election timetable confirms when counting agents have to be appointed, usually about a week before the polling day. Only one polling agent per candidate may be admitted at any one time to a polling station, and they may not take information out of the polling station.

Polling station

A polling station is place where voters cast their votes in elections. Polling places are often located in facilities such as schools, colleges, sports halls, local government offices. The polling place is staffed with officials like presiding officers who held and monitor the voting procedures and assist voters with the election process. There is timeline fixed for casting of vote. Inside the polling place, there are set voting booth where the voter may select the candidate or party of their choice in secret ballot paper that is placed into a ballot box in front of the presiding officer and polling agents.

Power

Power refers to the ability to influence the behavior of people. Political scientists, historians, and diplomats have used the concepts of political power as a goal of states or leaders to influence or control over outcomes, events, actors and issues, as a reflecting victory in conflict and the attainment of security, as a control over resources and capabilities, as a status, which some states or actors possess and others do not.



Modern state power indicates both economic and military power. Those states that have significant amounts of power within the international system are referred to as regional powers, great powers, and superpowers. Other than states, multilateral international organizations, military alliance organizations like NATO, multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations, or other institutions may also yield power.

Power Politics

Power politics is a kind of International diplomacy in which each nation uses or threatens to use military or economic power to further its own interests. Power politics is a way of understanding the international relations of world. Nations compete for the world's resources. It gives priority to the national self-interest over the interest of other nations, the international community, or morality.

There are many techniques used by states in power politics which may include, nuclear development, blackmail, the massing of military units on a border, the imposition of tariffs or economic sanctions and sometimes launching covert operations.

Preamble

Preamble is directly from Medieval Latin *preambulum*. Preamble is a preliminary statement, especially the introduction to a formal document that serves to explain its purpose. While preambles may be regarded as unimportant introductory matter, their words may have effects that may not have been foreseen by their drafters. For example, the objective resolution is the preamble of constitution of Pakistan that provides purpose and base of the provisions of constitution.

President

It is directly from Latin *praesidens* meaning “president, governor”. President is the chief executive and, the highest officer in a country. Many nations of the world have a president as the official head of state. However, the actual power of the presidency varies considerably from country to country. In Pakistan, the presidential power is subordinated to a cabinet of ministers. By contrast, the United States, have given the office of the president more authority than that accorded to any other officer or functionary of the state.



Presiding Officer

In the context of election, presiding officer is an official in charge of a polling station. The presiding officer is the person responsible for poll held. The presiding officer is also responsible for supervising the election team in polling station. He is also assigned duties regarding the sealing of the ballot box, smooth running of elections, counting of results and others. Presiding officers then have to deliver the ballot box and election results to the relevant count centre.

Prime Minister

Prime minister is the head of government in parliamentary system of government. Procedures for the selection of the prime minister vary from state to state but usually he/she is the leader of the majority party or coalition in Parliament and must be a member of the lower house. The Prime Minister appoints the other cabinet ministers, makes and coordinates the policy of the government, controls the administration, and dispenses patronage. In major policy areas, he must have the support of the legislature. In few countries with parliamentary governments, the powers of the Prime Minister are very much less.

Protest Vote

The term protest vote is used to describe a vote, which shows the discontent of voter, with the existing political system or with the contesting candidates in elections. Protest vote is also called a blank vote or white vote. It is often considered as a basis of representative democracy because forceful or unwilling voting can severely weaken the credibility and utility of the entire voting system. Protest vote can be cast by voting for an ineligible or imaginary candidate or by spoiling, or marking nothing on the ballot paper or by selecting a "none of the above" option. Abstention, which is the act of not voting, is also considered as a protest vote.

Province

The word province is used in English language around 1330. It comes from the Latin word "*provincia*," which mean "sphere of authority of a magistrate". Province was a territory that was controlled by Roman magistrate on the behalf of his government. However, a modern province is a territorial unit, usually an administrative division, within a country or state. For example, Punjab is the largest province of Pakistan. In geographic writing, the term "province" is also used to designate an area with a unique combination of natural conditions.

Proxy War

A proxy war is a war in which states do not involve in direct conflict. On the other hand, they use other actors for fighting each other. States may use governments, violent non-state actors, or other third party. It is almost impossible to have a pure proxy war, as the groups fighting for a certain nation usually have their own interests, which can diverge from those of their patron.

Proxy wars were common in the Cold War, because the Soviet Union and the United States did not wish to fight each other directly, since that would have run the risk of escalation to a nuclear war. Proxies were used in conflicts such as Afghanistan, Angola, Korea, Vietnam, the Middle East, and Latin America.

Public

The phrase public stems from the Latin word "*publicus*", which means "alteration, mass population, or of people associated with each other for some common interest". The term public refers to the group of individual or groups or people in general. Some scholars argue that public is a group of people who is facing a similar problem,

recognize it and organize themselves to address it. In this sense public is group that comprises those people who are concerned with a specific issue. These are individuals associated with each other for the common affairs of state. In general, the term public means the community or the people as a whole.

Public Interest

The term public interest usually refers to the general or common welfare of the community at large. Public interest includes anything that affects the civil liberties, wellbeing, health, or finances of the public. While making the policies the main emphasis of the policy makers is on public as it is central to politics. The nature of government itself is defined by the public interest, as it is common concern among citizens in the management of national government. A public utility is regulated in the public interest because private individuals rely on such a company for basic services.

Public Opinion

Public opinion is general perception and attitude of the people toward the issues of facts and event of the society and toward the activities of different groups and individuals. Such opinion can be hidden or open. It takes definite positions and provides counsel or makes decisions on social problems and controls the behavior of individuals, social groups, and social institutions. Public opinion expresses positive or negative judgments.

Public opinion operates in virtually all spheres of society. Public opinion operates both within society as a whole and within different classes and social groups such as working class, young people, and the members of a certain profession. Usually public opinion is the result of the focused action of different state institutions, political organizations and other communities. Generally, the forms for the expression of public opinion include elections for governmental bodies, the press, and other means of mass communication, meetings, and demonstrations.



Public Ownership

The term Public ownership describes the system of government ownership of streets, public buildings, utilities, land, and other business ventures. The idea of public ownership is very old which asserts that all lands and buildings within the boundaries of the state belongs to the people and therefore to the government. In many modern states, government own and manage the public school system, public highways and bridges, and many other enterprises. In some states it may includes railroads, telephone and radio and television, power resources, and banking.

Public ownership was experienced most widely in the USSR and other Communist countries, where government owned almost all land and all natural resources, and where state institutions carried on almost all industries.

Public Places

Public place is an area that is designated for public use by law. In this sense, it is a social space that is generally open and easily accessible to the common people. The example of the public place can be Roads, public squares, Public parks and beaches, markets and the areas of social interaction. Some government imposes some restriction like no smoking in public place. The violation of laws may result in punishment or fine. There are certain buildings, which are considered as a public places. Such buildings are open to the public. For instance, public libraries are public space. Generally, public spaces require no fees for entry.

Public Policy

Public policy is a common principle of the citizen, which is applied to issues related with public such as public security, public health, and general welfare. This principle also states that no person can lawfully take any action, which ultimately affects the public negatively. It is public opinion, which is related to the duties of citizens to other citizens. Some scholars also argue that Public policy is a system that guide to action taken by the administrative branches of the state. Commonly the foundation of public policy is the relevant national and considerable constitutional law and implementing legislation. It may also include regulatory measures, laws, and funding priorities.

Public Sector

Public sector is the part of an economy that consists of nationalized industries and services provided by local authorities. The organization of the public sector can take several forms, including direct administration funded through taxation, the delivering organization generally has no specific requirement to meet commercial success criteria, and government determines production decisions.

Publicly owned corporations (in some contexts, especially manufacturing, "state-owned enterprises"); which differ from direct administration in that they have greater commercial freedoms and are expected to operate according to commercial criteria, and production decisions are not generally taken by government (although goals may be set for them by government).

Partial outsourcing (of the scale many businesses do, e.g. for IT services), is considered a public sector model.

Puppet Regime

The phrase puppet regime is used to describe a government that is appointed by and whose affairs does an outside authority direct. Such outside authority may impose hardships on those governed a puppet government. It is also used as a term of political criticism to defame a government that is unjustifiably dependent upon an outside power. The puppet regime is a by name sovereign state which is in fact controlled by a foreign power. A puppet state preserves the external belongings of independence like a name, flag, anthem, constitution, law codes and motto; however, actually some another state might have power to appoint the group of its trusted supporters from within the target nation into power.

Quorum

Quorum is Latin phrase meaning "of whom," It is used in a sense of the number of members of a group or organization required to be present to transact business legally, usually it is used in term of a majority. Quorum also refers to the minimum number of people who must be present to pass a law, or make a judgment. Quorum requirements typically are found in a court, legislative assembly, or corporation. Generally, a quorum is a simple majority. The number of people required to be present before a meeting can conduct business. The purpose of a quorum is to give decisions made by a quorum enough authority to allow binding action.

Quota

The term quota refers to the share or proportional part of a total that is required from, or is due or belongs to, a particular district, state, person, group, etc.

Quota is a trade restriction imposed by government to limit the quantity of the goods or services that may be exported or imported over a specified period. It is an international trade rule to regulate the import and exports. The major purpose of applying quotas is increasing prices of foreign goods and limits their accessibility in market to protect home. Sometimes it is applied selectively to various countries or a single country as a coercive economic technique.

Usually there is Tariff quotas and import quotas. A tariff quota allows the import of a certain quantity of a commodity duty-free or at a lower duty rate but an import quota, restricts imports completely.

Racism

Racism is an ideology, which maintains that humans are divided into separate biological entities. It is a prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior. The races shares traits of personality, intellect, morality, and other cultural behavioral features. According to this ideology, some races are naturally superior to others. Due to this inherited superiority, such race alone should have access to privileges, political power, economic resources, high-status jobs, and unrestricted civil rights.

Any action, practice, or belief that reflects the racial is racism. Many conflicts around the world were taken in racial terms. Racism reflects an acceptance of the deepest forms and degrees of divisiveness and carries the implication that differences among groups are so great that they cannot be transcended.



Radical

The term radical stems from Late Latin *rādīcālis* meaning, "having roots". Radical is a person who wants to extreme change the social order of society or advocates fundamental political, economic, and social reforms by direct methods. In this sense radical is one who is favoring severe political, economic, or social reforms. In some countries, radicalism means political extremism of any type. The term is used to describe the reformation that is thoroughgoing or extreme, especially as regards change from accepted or traditional forms such as radical change in the constitution. Sometimes the phrase radical define is used for the extremist, a person who holds or follows strong beliefs or extreme principles.

Ratification

The word ratification is derived directly from Latin *ratificationem*. Ratification is an approval of any international treaty by a head of state. Generally, the constitution gives the right of ratification of international treaties to the state's supreme governing body. Commonly the representative of the state concludes such treaty. Only the most important international treaties required ratification. In most democracies, the law making bodies authorize the government to ratify treaties through passing a bill. The term applies to private contract law, international treaties, and constitutions in federations.

Realism

Realism is from Late Latin *realis* meaning "real." It is an opposing philosophy to idealism. There were two forms of realism, Extreme realism and moderate realism. Realism in political sense asserts that the international system is lawless and in such systems, states are the most important actors, which seek to gain maximum power. The survival and self-interest of the states is highest objective. To achieve this goal states build up. Realists think man is selfish and competitive by nature and are motivated in seeking more power. Realism is based on power politics. Plato, St. Thomas Aquinas, Bertrand Russell, and John of Salisbury were among the proponents of realism.

Realpolitik

The term comes in English language in 1914, from German *Realpolitik*, which means "practical politics." *Realpolitik* is power politics, which is based on strict practical rather than sentimental and idealistic concepts. The observer of *Realpolitik* follows the interests of their country harshly and believes that opponents will behave the same.



Realpolitik is related to the philosophy of political realism, which is based on self-interest and pursing of power for self-survival. However, *Realpolitik* is a rigid guideline limited to policy-making such as foreign policy. On the other hand, realism is a wider theoretical and methodological structure, which aimed at describing, explaining, and predicting events in the international relations.

Rebellion

The term is directly from Latin *rebellionem* meaning "rebellion, revolt; renewal of war". The rebellion is a refusal of obedience or order. It is used to describe an organized resistance to a government or any other established authority such as a governor, president, political leader, or person in charge. Methods used by rebellions can be non-violent such as civil disobedience, civil resistance and nonviolent resistance or it may be violent campaigns.



Those who participate in rebellions are called rebels. Throughout in the history most armed rebellions have not been against authority in general, but rather wanted to establish a new government in their place.

Red Tape

The bureaucratic hurdles or procedural complexities that normally cause too many delays in the official work are commonly called the red tape. Being more specific, it is excessive regulation or rigid compliance to formal rules that is considered uncalled for and hinders or prevents actions or decision-making. It is usually applied to governments, corporations, and other large organizations.



One definition is the "collection or sequence of forms and procedures required to gain bureaucratic approval for something, especially when oppressively complex and time-consuming". Another definition is the "bureaucratic practice of hair splitting or foot dragging, blamed by its practitioners on the system that forces them to follow prescribed procedures to the letter."

Re-Election

ECP may call a re-election in a constituency or a number of constituencies if there is any evidence of major misconduct.

Referendum

The phrase referendum is derived directly from Latin meaning "that which must be referred," literally "thing brought back". Referendum is an electoral tool by which voters may express their opinions to the government policy or proposed legislation. There are many types of referendum. The referendum may be obligatory in which constitution requires that certain classes of legislative action be referred to a popular vote for approval or rejection. Under the optional referendum, a popular vote on a law passed by the legislature is required whenever petitioned by a specified number



of voters. Voluntary referendum is that legislatures submit to the voters to decide an issue or test public opinion.

Reform

Reform came into English Language in 1660s and it is from French *réforme*. Reform is the innovation, transformation, or modification of a part of society, such as systems, institutions, or establishments. This modification is without destroying the foundation of the existing social structure. In political usage, reform refers to a step toward improvement. It improves the condition of the working people. Reformation is different from the revolution. After reform power remains in the hands of the ruling class but in a revolution, usually power transfer to a new class.

Reformer

Term reformer is derived from Latin *refrmre*, which means “to shape”. It was originated in 1520–30. Usually word reformer is used for a supporter of change or for the person who brings about reform. In politics, reformer is referred to the person who works to change the existing political practices and ideas through reform movements usually. A political reformer is person, who aimed to bring change in poor practices of government, especially related to the corruption. Generally, reformer takes step toward improvement of system or institutions. There are number of reformers in history who fight for the change in society.

Refugee

Refugee is from French word *refugier* meaning "to take shelter, protect." Refugee may refer to a migrant who is homeless and has crossed boarder. Such migrant has no

longer possesses the protection of his former government.

In past refugee, movements were a result of religious and racial intolerance. State authorities exiled entire groups in an effort to enforce conformity. Expulsion of Jews from Germany, Austria, and Sudetenland in the 1930s is example of racial intolerance.

There are also politically motivated refugees movements exist such as Russian Revolution



of 1917 and the post revolutionary civil war (1917–21) caused the migration of 1.5 million opponents of communism. Many refugee movements are result of territorial partition. The partition of the Indian subcontinent in 1947 resulted in the exchange of 18 million Hindus from Pakistan and Muslims from India. Pakistan also hosts millions of Afghan refugees after US lead NATO forces started war against terror in Afghanistan.

Regime

Regime comes into usage in English language in 1792. It stems from Latin *regimen* meaning "rule, guidance, government, means of guidance, rudder".

In political sense, the regime is a system of government or form of government that regulate the action of government and its interactions with society. Currently the word *regime* is commonly applied to any government that is most of the time not democratically elected and imposes strict and often arbitrary rules and laws on the people such as authoritarian regime. In international political use term may refers to international regulatory agencies, which are in the control of national governments.

Region

The term region is from Latin *regionem* meaning "a district, portion of a country, territory, district; a direction, line; boundary line, limit". Region is the area of land of a considerable but indefinite extent. The term is in the different sub-disciplines of geography. Region consists of sub regions that contain clusters of like areas that are distinctive by their uniformity of description based on a range of statistical data.

Regionalism

Regionalism refers to 'the theory or practice of regional rather than central systems of administration or economic, cultural, or political affiliation'. Regionalism is a "tendency toward regional loyalties". It is opposed to nationalism. The phrase regionalism used in variety of meanings. It may refer to the division of a country into administrative regions having partial autonomy or advocacy of such division or loyalty to one's home region such as regional patriotism. Regionalism also used in the sense of common interests of national groups or people living in the same part of the world.

The European Union, SAARC, and ASEAN can be classified regional alliances. The idea behind the regional identity is that as a region becomes more economically integrated, it will necessarily become politically integrated as well.

Registration

Registration is derived from Medieval Latin *registrationem* "a registering". Registration is a process of Enrollment or the process of recording entries in an official record. For example, the names of student might be registered in the official books of a school. Similarly, motor vehicles are ordinarily registered with the state motor vehicle department, and voters are registered so that they may participate in elections. In some jurisdictions, law establishes systems by which land titles can be registered so that the ownership of real property can find out through a consultation of public records.

Regulation

Regulation is act of regulating or a rule of order having the force of law, which is set by a superior authority, relating to the actions of those under the authority's control. The bureaucracy performs a number of different government functions, including rule making. The rules issued by these bureaucratic departments are called regulations and are designed to guide the activity of those regulated by the agency and the activity of

the agency's employees. Regulations also function to ensure uniform application of the law.

Representation

The term representation is derived from Latin *representationem*. Representation is a process of facilitating the community or some of its members to participate in the law making and governmental policy through representative selected by them.

In representative form of government, the people are to participate in government; they must select and elect a small number from among themselves to represent and to act for them as in large modern countries not all people can gather for this purpose. There are number of issues arises regarding representation which has been resolved with the passage of time. These problems include the qualifications of electors, the apportionment of constituencies, the basis of election, method of nominating candidates. Political parties have come to act as intermediaries between the citizens and their representatives.

Representative

Representative is a person who acts on behalf of others. In political language representative is a person representing a constituency in a deliberative, legislative, or executive body, and especially a member of the House of Representatives or a person acting for or representing a constituency or the whole people in the process of government.

Representative Government

Representative government is form of democracy which is opposite of direct democracy. In representative government, an individual represent the group. People vote for representatives who vote on policy initiatives in law making bodies. This type of democracy can be found in both of the parliamentary system and presidential system. Generally, the lower house of parliament used representative structure.

Romans were first to adopt the representative form of the government. Today most of the states are representative democracies. The reason is that now citizens are more interested in politics but large number of population makes it impossible to adopt direct democratic system in which people vote on policy initiatives directly.

Republic

Republic is from Latin *respublica* meaning "the common weal, a commonwealth, state, and republic". Republic is a state in which supreme power rests in the people via elected representatives."

Republic is a form of government in which a state is governed by representatives of the citizenry. Modern representative democracies are more or less republics as people are ruled through their selected representative.

Before the 17th century, the term *republic* was used for any state, with the exception of tyrannical regimes but with recent developments, the term *republic* came to designate a form of government in which the leader is from time to time appointed under a constitution, in contrast to hereditary monarchies.

Reserve Seats

Reserve seats are those seats, which are reserved for women or minorities in National Assembly or Provincial Assembly of any province. These seats are reserved to ensure the rights of minorities or preserving a political balance of power. These arrangements can misrepresent the democratic principle of *one man - one vote* in order to address special circumstances.

Resignation

Resignation is directly from Medieval Latin *resignationem*. A resignation is an act of giving up or leaving one's position voluntarily. When an employee chooses to leave a position, it is considered a resignation. A resignation is a personal decision to exit a position but some time there might be some external pressure such as in case of President Nixon resigned from the office of President of the United States in 1974 when he was almost certain to have been impeached by the United States Congress. Similarly, President Pervez Musharraf also resigned from the post of President of Pakistan in 2008, on similar apprehensions.

Some time resignation is used politically and officials resigned in order to put pressure on authorities. In some cases, resignations may not be accepted. This could be a sign of confidence in the official.

Resolution

Resolution is derived from Latin *resolutionem* meaning "process of reducing things into simpler forms". Resolution mainly refers to a formal expression of opinion or intention agreed on by a legislative body or other formal meeting, typically after taking a vote. Law making bodies to express their consensus on matters of public policy uses the resolutions. These bodies also pass resolutions for internal, administrative reasons. Resolutions are not laws but can have the effect of law. A resolution begins with a lawmaker making a formal proposal called a *motion*. If successful, it becomes the official position of the legislative body.

A resolution is timely and to have a temporary effect. Typically, resolutions are used when passage of a law is unnecessary or unfeasible. Resolutions are common in times of emergency such as war, disaster etc. Resolutions are limited to a specific issue or event.

Returning Officer

Returning officer is an official in charge of conducting an election in a constituency or electoral district. He/she supervises the counting of votes and announces the results as well. In various parliamentary systems, a returning officer is responsible for overseeing elections in one or more constituencies. Returning officer should have sound knowledge of election process. In Pakistan, normally a Judge of session Court acts as a returning officer during elections.

Revolution

The term revolution stems from Latin *revolvere* meaning "turn, roll back". Revolution is primarily a sudden and often violent form of change in the values, political institutions, social order, leadership, and policies of a society. It is a major and sudden alteration in

government. Revolution is different from coups, rebellions, and wars of independence, which involve only partial change.



Generally, economic inequality is considered as a main cause of revolution especially when this poverty is relative deprivation. A revolution constitutes a challenge to the established political order and the eventual establishment of a new order radically different from the preceding one. Examples of revolution may include the French, Russian, Chinese, Cuban, and Iranian revolutions.

Rigged Elections

Rigged election is an unlawful intervention with the process of an election such as preventing qualified voters from casting their vote freely and altering the results of election. Rigged election is also called electoral fraud.

The term electoral fraud includes those acts which are illegal but often it is also used to describe the acts which are legal but not considered morally unacceptable or in violation of the principles of democracy. Sometime a small amount of rigging may be enough to change the result. It can also reduce voter's confidence in democracy. Most commonly, frauds related to elections occur during election campaigns, voter registration or during vote counting.

Right Wing

Right wing refers to specific position that supports social inequality being as natural, normal, or desirable. They are also called traditionalist or conservatives. The political Right opposes socialism and social democracy.

The political terms Right and Left were used during the French Revolution (1789–99), and referred to where politicians sat in the French parliament, those who sat to the right of the chair of the parliamentary president were politicians who support hierarchy and tradition. Within the right wing, there is diversion. Some rightist wanted a return to aristocracy and established religion, the moderate right, wanted limited government; the radical right favored an aggressive nationalism, the extreme right proposed anti-immigration policies, and implicit racism.

Riot

The term riot is from Old French word *riote* meaning "dispute, quarrel". It refers to an unlawful gathering of people which disturbed the peace in a violent and manner. Often riots occur as a reaction of unjust actions like sudden rise in prices, energy crisis, bad working conditions, government suppression, and ethnic conflicts etc. Generally, riots engage destruction of private and public property.

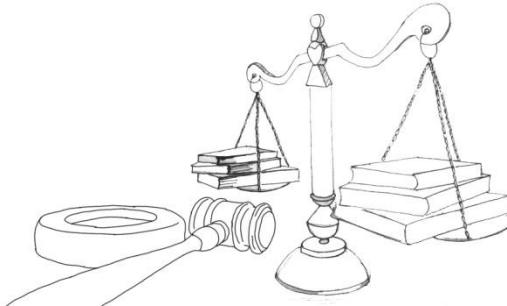
Using of such language, signs, or conduct to lead or cause others to engage in a riot is also an offense. Planning to riot, such as preaching revolution and organized resistance to lawful authority, cursing the army or police and advocating violent means to gain



political ends is also a separate crime. In law usage, the term mob is almost the same with riot or with riotous assembly. There are several types of riots, which may include prison riot, police riot, sudden riot, race riot, religious riot.

Rule of Law

Rule of law is used to describe the rule, which is according to the law, or rule under law. Government cannot ask any person to pay civil damages or impose criminal punishment except in strict accordance with already established laws. These laws and procedures should be clearly defined. Government exercises its power in accordance with written rules, regulations, and legal principles. Well-established and clearly defined laws allow individuals and other entities to govern their behavior accordingly.



No branch of government is above the law and no public official may act outside the domain of law. The rule of law requires that government enforce punishment only insofar as the law will allow.

Ruling Class

Ruling class is the dominating class of societies. They hold the power and authority of developing political policies for all social classes based on their personal business and political interests. In majority of cases, ruling class is elite in nature by way of having more material wealth and viable resources. Ruling class in any country have more control over means of production thus dominates working class with authority of power and control. Human rights activists are against of ruling class because of their frequent human rights violations and worse treatment towards working class. Their push for wealth accumulation leads to power abuse and hence they directly or indirectly affect public policy initiatives.

Ruling Party

The ruling party in a democratic system is the political party that is currently in office and administers the affairs of state. A ruling party is also used to describe the party of single-party states.

Rural

Rural stems from Latin word *ruralis* meaning "of the countryside". Rural area is that populated areas whose residents are mainly engaged in agriculture. They also engaged in non-agricultural activities. Generally rural are inhabitants living in that area over hundred of year. In addition to permanent rural settlements, there are seasonally inhabited settlements such as the winter and summer settlements of livestock herders and farm workers. Approximately 63 percent of the world's population lived in rural settlements. There is large rural settlement in those countries that are economically not developed and primarily depending on agriculture. The character of rural settlements always reflects the occupation of the village inhabitants (for example, grain growing, national traditions, and natural conditions).

Sanction

Sanction, in law and ethics, any inducement to individuals or groups to follow or refrain from following a particular course of conduct. All societies impose sanctions on their members in order to encourage approved behavior. These sanctions range from formal legal statutes to informal and customary actions taken by the general membership in response to social behavior. A sanction may be either positive, i.e., the promise of reward for desired conduct, or negative, i.e., the threat of penalty for disapproved conduct, but the term is most commonly used in the negative sense. This is particularly true of the sanctions employed in international relations. These are usually economic, taking the form of an embargo or boycott, but may also involve military action.

Seat

Seat is derived from Old Norse *sæti*, from the Germanic base of *sit*, which is established place," and also used in the meaning of "city in which a government sits". In political language, a membership or the right to membership in a law making or similar body is called seat. A parliamentary constituency is also called seat. The representative of the political parties contest and compete with each other to hold and win a seat during electoral process.

Secession

The term Secession refers to a formally withdrawal from an organization or an entity, by a group due dissatisfaction with the behavior or action of that organization. Usually secession takes place when a region seeks independence from the state of which it was a part.

Some scholars are in favor of giving limited rights to secession under specific situation such as oppression by people of other ethnic or racial groups. The movements that work for the political secession are called secession movements. History is full of secession movements. There are number of states that gain independence through secession. Pakistan seceded from the British Indian Empire and the eastern wing of Pakistan seceded and became Bangladesh.

Secret Ballot

Secret ballot is a system of voting in which voters mark their choices in privacy on uniform ballots printed and distributed by the government. The secret ballot is referred to as the Australian ballot as this system was first time introduced in Australia. Later on this system reached rest of the world. Today the practice of casting secret ballots is in vogue all across the world democracies. In secret ballot system the voting boxes are required to be completely closed, the only opening is a small slit at the top. These containers are examined before the poll begins and cannot be opened until the count begins. The voter marks a ballot, often while standing in a special booth, the vote is placed inside the container.



Secret Vote

The secrecy of the vote was a first administrative step towards the one person, one vote formula. Equality in voting was possible only if each vote was independent of every other vote, and this required the need for strict secrecy. Secret voting reduces the possibility of undue influence on the voter. Secrecy in voting gives voters a great level of independence.

Secret voting started in Australia and gradually adopted all around the world as the norm due to increased literacy level and with the spread of individualistic norms of privacy. Even today, the countries with lower literacy rates and with strong ties to tradition were slow to adopt secret voting.

Sect

A sect is a group of people on basis of their religious ideologies, values, and way of preaching. Sect is negatively referred term for those who are believed to be different from majority groups. Being minority in nature, sects are vulnerable and live under consistent threat of being forcefully converted to majority groups. They face strict conditions in many countries and are not allowed to endorse their values and principles publicly. In many developing democracies, legislation for the protection of sects is challenging due to their less representation in assemblies and pressure from majority groups.

Sectarianism

Sectarianism is feeling of hatred arising from giving importance to differences based on sects (subdivisions within a group, such as a religion, class, or regionalism). For example, the ideological differences between different groups such as Sunnis and Shiites in Islam.

The member of sect may believe that for the success of their own political or religious objectives their opponents must be converted. The term sectarian conflict typically refers to violent clashes among religious or political groups. This practice is found in Pakistan along with other Muslim countries.

Secular

The term secular is derived from Latin *saecular*, which is "worldly, secular, and pertaining to a generation or age".

It is used to describe the condition of being separate from religion. If government institutions and their representatives remain, separate from religious institutions and their beliefs, it is secularism. Commonly businesses and firms are secular in their nature. If the education system does no preach specific religion in their curriculum or by any, other way that system of education may be considered as secular education system. Mostly the public university systems of the United States, United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and Japan are secular.

Secular State

A secular state is a country in which public officials and government representatives remain neutral in religious matters and do not support any religion. In such states, government institutes remain separate from religious institutes. Officially no statement is given or any policy is adopted which favor specific religion because secular state treat all its citizens equally regardless of religion. Theoretically, no preferential treatment is given to the citizen belonging from a particular religion. Another distinct feature of secular state is that it does not have a state religion. Currently India is the world largest secular state.

Self-determination

Self-determination is the process by which a group of people, usually possessing a certain degree of national consciousness, forms their own state and chooses their own government. As a political principle, the idea of self-determination evolved at first as a by-product of the doctrine of nationalism, to which early expression was given by the French and American revolutions. In World War I, the Allies accepted self-determination as a peace aim. In his Fourteen Points—the essential terms for peace—U.S. president Woodrow Wilson listed self-determination as an important objective for the postwar world; the result was the fragmentation of the old Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman empires and Russia's former Baltic territories into a number of new states.

After World War II, promotion of self-determination among subject peoples became one of the chief goals of the United Nations. The UN's predecessor, the League of Nations, had also recognized the principle; but it was in the UN that the idea received its clearest statement and affirmation.

Senate

The term senate comes from Old French *senate* or Latin *senates* meaning "highest council of the state in ancient Rome," literally meaning "council of elders." Senate is the upper chamber or upper house of the law making body of most of the states. In past senate was the legal and administrative body of ancient Rome that means the assembly of the eldest and wiser members of the society and ruling class. The first official senate was the Roman senate of Ancient Rome.

Many countries have an assembly named a senate, which is composed of senators who may be elected, appointed, have inherited the title, or gained membership by other methods. The member of senate is called senator.

Separation of Powers

Separation of powers is division of the different branches of government among separate and independent bodies. These branches are legislative, executive, and judicial. Under the separation of powers, each branch of government has a specific function. The legislative branch makes the laws. The executive branch implements the laws. The judiciary interprets the laws and decides legal controversies. The objective of such a separation is to limit the possibility of excesses by government, since the sanction of all three branches is required for the making, executing, and administering of laws.

Show Election

A show election is an election that is organized without any political purpose. Generally, in dictatorship or in authoritarian regimes such elections are held for show. The aim of such elections is to give the look of democracy and at the same time defending dictatorial powers.

The result is often already decided and it indicates high voting turnout. Government often uses suppression, vote rigging, double voting and other such measures to get desired results. Referendums are often show elections that support the party in power. Vote in a show election often have only "yes" and "no" option and often people that choose "no" are offended. In some case, there is only "yes" option in order to avoid any unpredictable situation.

Signature

The term signature originated from Latin word *signare* meaning, "to sign." It is a distinctive mark, characteristic, or sound indicating identity, a letter, number, or symbol placed at the bottom of the first page on each sheet of printed pages of a book as a guide to the proper sequence of the sheets in binding. The writer of a signature is called signatory or signer. Traditionally signature is to give evidence of the provenance of the document and the intention (will) of an individual with regard to that document.

Simple Majority

In political sense, a majority in which the highest number of votes cast for any one candidate, issue, or item exceeds the second-highest number, while not constituting an absolute majority. In voting system there are many other ways contrasting to the simple majority such as Super majority, Absolute majority, Two-thirds majority, Relative majority, and Double majority.

Social Contract

In political language social contract is an agreement, which define the right and duties of the ruled and their rulers. Social contract theory assumes that humans were born in a lawless society. Then these individuals formed a society based on a contract among them. Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau were most prominent names who advocated



the theory of social contract.

This theory explains the purpose of government. It also clarifies that why and under what conditions government is useful and accepted by all sensible people voluntarily. Some theories of the social contract aim to give good reason for the power of the supreme ruler, on the contrary some theories defend the individual from domination by all-powerful sovereign.

Social Policy

Social policies are those guiding principles that affect the welfare and living conditions of the people within state. Social Policy addresses all the feature of the economy and society that are basic human needs such as water, food, and shelter, safe environment, standardized health facilities, treatment of the sick, support to the marginalized members of society and the education of individuals, which helps them to participate in their society. Social policy directly affects the well-being of members of a society. The main fields of social policy includes welfare state, unemployment insurance, environmental policy, pensions, health care, child protection, education policy and criminal justice.

Social Security

Social security is legal provision of cash benefits to persons faced with sickness and disability, unemployment, loss of the marital partner, maternity, responsibility for the care of young children, legal aid, or funeral expenses or retirement from work. Social security is a tool to provide income by law, when sources of income are disturbed or when heavy expenditures are required to sustain. Social security may be provided by court order by employers by central or local government departments, or by semipublic or independent bodies.

Socialism

Socialism is social and economic principle that advocates public ownership or control of property and natural resources instead of private ownership. According to the socialist view, individuals do not live or work in loneliness. They live in form of social groups living in cooperation with one another. They also believes that everything that people produce is in some sense a social product, and everyone who contributes to the production of a good is entitled to a share in it. Society as a whole should own or at least control property for the benefit of all its members.

Sovereignty

Sovereignty is from old French *souverainete* meaning "authority, rule, and supremacy of power or rank". Sovereignty is the ultimate authority in the decision-making process of the state and in the maintenance of order. It is argued that in every state some person or body of persons must have the ultimate and absolute authority to declare the law. Nevertheless, French concept of Sovereignty changed this concept. It stated that sovereignty belongs to the nation rather than a group or an individual. Later scholars concluded that sovereignty is vested in a nation's parliament as a parliament is a supreme organ that enacts laws binding upon everybody else but that is not itself bound by the laws and could change these laws at will.

Speaker

Speaker is the person who speaks. The term is Anglo-French. In political usage, the word speaker is a title often given to the presiding officer of an assembly or lawmaking body. The main responsibility of speaker may include, facilitating discussions, making rulings on procedure and announcing the results of votes. He/she also decides who may speak in the debate and has the powers to discipline members who break the procedures of the house. There is also deputy speaker who is designated to represent as a speaker when he/she is not available. The title speaker was first time used by Thomas de Hungerford in the Parliament of England in 1377.



Spoils System

The term spoil system refers to the approach of favoritism by the winning political party in elections as appointing in government posts its campaign workers and supporters. The spoils system involves political activity by public employees in support of their party and the employees' removal from office if their party loses the election. Previously the term *spoils* referred to the political appointments controlled by an elected official. The appointments are often without regard for the appointee's qualifications or ability to do the job, which may spoil the governing system, but it is also argued that spoil system guarantees the ruling party loyal and cooperative employees, which result in better governing.

Stakeholder

The term stakeholder refers to a person, group, or organization that has interest in an organization or in any matter. Employees, government, shareholders, suppliers, unions, and the community from which the business draws its resources are example of stakeholders. Not all stakeholders are equal. It depends on the interest of shareholder. Organizational policies and its activities can affect the stakeholders. This impact can be negative or positive depending on policies and action of organization.

State

State is a political organization of a country or simply a government. The phrase stems from Latin word status "condition of the republic." The state is a form of human association, which is established with the purpose of organization and security in society. The main feature of state may include territory, permanent population, boundaries, government, and sovereignty. Common culture, language, and history are other attributes of state, which work as a binding factor.

State may settle individual's disputes in the form of laws.

Strategy

The term strategy is derived from Greek word *stratēgia*, meaning "art of troop leader; office of general, command, generalship". Strategies are a high level plans to attain some specific goals under limited resources. Generally, strategies are developed under conditions of uncertainty. Strategies aim to shape the future and attempt to desirable ends with available resources. Military strategies and foreign policies strategies are very important and vital for the security of state.

Suffrage

The term suffrage is from Latin *suffragium* meaning "support, vote, and right of voting". The people have right to vote in electing public officials and also accepting or rejecting proposed laws, is called suffrage. All modern states have provided for universal adult suffrage as a fundamental right of its citizens. The criterion of suffrage varies from state to state. Generally, only the adult citizens of a country are eligible to vote. The minimum age limit varying from 18 to 25 years.



In past special qualifications of voters was required by the state such as a property or income qualification in Britain. Some countries limit it to certain racial or ethnic groups or only to the men citizens of the country.

Supreme Court

Supreme Court is a highest legal institution of the state. Supreme courts generally have powers to resolve the disputes between states, territories, provinces etc, and have authority to handle the criminal cases involving high officials and very serious state crimes. The judicial decisions of all the nation's lower courts may be appealed in Supreme Court. The decisions made by Supreme Court cannot review by any other court of the country.



Sustainable Development

Sustainable refers to the capability of being continued with minimum effect on the environment. Sustainable development is related to the economic planning which aims to promote economic growth without damaging the quality of the environment for future generations. The sustainable development insists that present generations should move toward growth and development logically and they have to manage natural resources for the wellbeing of their own and future generations. Although everyone is agreed upon the idea of sustainable development but its application is proved difficult to apply in many cases.

Swing Voting

The term swing vote is used for a vote that is considered as not predictable and it may be cast to any of a number of candidates in any election. Swing voters are undecided about who they will vote. These votes have significant role to decide the result of election and can lead toward unexpected outcomes. Swing vote is also called floating vote.

Swing vote is not associated with any political party and their voting patterns cannot be predicted with certainty. The swing voters are the prime target of political campaigns during elections as influencing the voter who are not affiliated with any political party is relatively easier task. In countries with compulsory voting, swing voters can have considerable influence on the election's outcome.

Symbol

In literal meaning symbol is creed, summary, or religious belief. The term is derived from Late Latin *symbolum* meaning "creed, token, mark". In present usage symbol is sign or a thing that represents or stands for something else, especially a material object representing something abstract. Symbols are used in language, chemistry, art and other disciplines. The most important use of symbols is in language. Religious symbolism is also used in study of Egyptian religion. Religious symbolism is also important in Judaism and Christianity. Modern patriotism has found a revered symbol in the flag, which began as a means of recognition. In political context, symbols of political parties are considered most important.

Tax

The phrase tax is derived from Medieval Latin word *taxa*. Tax is a government charge, which is imposed on persons, groups, or businesses. Taxes are obligatory. The idea of paying taxes is not new. It was also found in ancient times such as the traces of property taxes and sales taxes can be found in ancient Rome. The main purpose of collecting taxes is to cover government spending, to promote stable economic growth, and to decrease inequalities in the distribution of income and wealth. There are direct taxes, which may include income taxes, inheritance and estate taxes, and gift taxes. There also exist indirect taxes, which include excise taxes, sales taxes, and value-added taxes.

Technocrat

The term *technocracy* derives from the Greek words *tekhne* meaning *skill* and *kratos* meaning *power*. It is the rule of the people, which is made efficient through the public servants, the scientist's engineers, and other skilled professionals. In a technocracy, decision makers would be selected based upon how knowledgeable and skillful they are in their field. It describes governments that include professionals, which are non-elected at a ministerial level. Leadership skills would be selected because of specialized knowledge and performance, rather than democratic election.

Tenure

Phrase tenure stems from Old French word *tenir* meaning, "to hold". Tenure is a term, or right of holding something for a period. It is time duration, during which a person has a right to occupy a public or private office, a job, position, or something of value. Tenure is also used to describe the conditions under which land or buildings are held or occupied.



Term of office

Term of office refers to the period of time an individual holds a position and serves in a particular office. Usually it is used for a politician. The terms of office for officials in governments are different in different countries. The terms of office of different positions also varies within government according to the constitution of that particular state. In Pakistan, the term of office of head of state and member of lower house is five years and six years for the members of upper house of parliament.

Some offices do not have fixed terms and the officeholder may serve until death, resignation, or forcible removal from office.

Terrorism

The term terrorism comes from the French word *terrorisme*. Terrorism refers to an organized use of violence against unarmed civilians to create an atmosphere of fear among the larger group to achieve some political objectives. Initially terrorism was considered as an act of violence by a state against its internal enemies but in its modern usage, terrorism applies to the direct or indirect violence at governments to influence its policy or sometimes to overthrow the present government. Someone who is engaged in terrorism is called terrorist. Terrorist identify themselves as separatist, freedom fighter, liberator, revolutionary, militant, guerrilla, rebel, patriot, or according to their own language such as Jihadi and mujahidin. Terrorism is considered as the weapon of the weakest.

Theocracy

The term theocracy is from the Greek *τεοκρατία* meaning "rule of God". Theocracy is form of government in which God himself is considered as a head of state and government is run by Godly guidance. Commonly the leaders of theocratic government are members of the clergy. The law of theocratic state is based on religious law and in pure theocratic state; the law made by the ruler is considered a divine revelation and therefore the law of God. Thus having a state religion is not enough to be a theocracy. At present Saudi Arabia, Iran, and the Vatican are example of theocratic government.

Third World

Third World is a term used to describe the states, which are not developed and advanced as compared to the rest of world. These nations are less developed and often more poor. Generally, third world is consisted of the developing countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

This categorization of the world is based on social, political, and economic divisions such as low economic development, low life expectancy, high rates of poverty and disease, etc are prime characteristics of Third World. Super powers often try to establish connections in Third World countries and offered economic and military support to enhance their own global influence. These states are main receiver of Western foreign aid. Largely the economy of Third World countries are dependent on developed countries.

Totalitarianism

Totalitarianism refers to the kind of government in which there is no freedom for individuals and they are subordinate to the government in totality. It also describes an absolute and oppressive single-party government. In totalitarianism, government controls all aspects of a person's life. Single person play the role of lawmaker.

Germany under Adolf Hitler (1933–45) is an example of totalitarianism. Totalitarianism replaces all political institutions with new ones. Violence becomes acceptable under totalitarian rule. The police operate without the limits of laws and regulations. Due to suppression in totalitarianism, the social ties are weakened.

Town

Town is derived from Old English ton which means "enclosure, garden, field, yard; farm, manor; homestead, dwelling house, mansion" but later it started to be used in meaning of "group of houses, village, farm".

Definition of a town varies in different parts of the world but commonly town refers to a human settlement, which is larger than a village but smaller than a city. Town is subdivision of country, which is created by state with the aim of promoting safety, health, and general good at local level. Town varies in size and significance. The state legislature has full power to create, enlarge, diminish, consolidate, and otherwise alter the boundaries of towns without the consent of those affected.

Transparency

Transparency refers to the openness. In political language, the concept of transparency is used as a tool against corruption by holding accountability of public officials and elected representatives. Transparency is a democratic practice, which insists on the openness of government meetings, access of every person to the official records, and providing opportunities of public review about law making and budgeting. The advocate of transparency demand freedom of information, increased public participation and the free sharing of knowledge. Some organizations also promote transparency such as Transparency International. Some time states classify some of its actions as secret plans. This practice can have positive effect on the national security but such secret activities have greater tendency toward corruption.



Treason

The phrase treason refers to the offense or crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government. It may also cover the murder of specific social superiors. A traitor is a person who commits treason. The high treason denotes that reason against the king and treason against a less significant superior is called petty treason.

Treason may involve actions such as, to help a foreign government overthrow, make war against, or harm injure the nation. Sometimes an attempt or conspire to overthrow the government, without foreign involvement is also believed to be treason.

Treasury

Treasury refers to the collective financial resources of the state. It is a special government body in charge of the cash fulfillment of the state budget. The treasury organizes the state revenues such as taxes, fees, customs duties, and allocates funds to cover budget expenditures. Often the treasury issues paper money. Treasury is an independent body in some states as in Great Britain. In many other countries, the treasury is called the ministry of finance.

Treaties

Treaties are written documents in which the participants agree to be bound by the decided conditions. Treaties are usually between states. Treaties are also known as conventions, agreements, pacts, charters, and covenants.

Treaties may be bilateral or treaties with a number of parties are multilateral and treaties with two participants are bilateral. Significant treaties include Geneva Conventions (1949), Law of the Sea treaty (1982) Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide (1948), the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (1961), the Antarctic Treaty (1959), and the Rome Statute establishing the International Criminal Court (1998).



Two-party System

In the world politics, two-party system represents a political organization in which two major political parties dominate the elections. Mostly the voters give their votes to only two main parties. It is often said that two-party system leads toward governmental stability as compared to the single party-system and multi-party system. The two-party system moderates the hostility of political conflicts, as a party has to get support of majority of population in order to win. The United States is an example of a country with a two-party system, i.e. the Republicans and the Democrats.

Unicameral Legislature

Unicameral comes from Latin *uni*, one and *camera* meaning chamber. The legislative body may be a unicameral body with one chamber or a bicameral body with two chambers. Small states usually adopted the Unicameral. Bicameral system is successful in states where representation from all segment of society is needed; on the contrary, unicameral legislature is for homogeneous nations with less diversity and weak regional identity. The process of law making unicameral system is more efficient and simple as compared to bicameral legislation.

Unitary System

Unitary system is an opposite of the federal system. Governing power of the state remained in a centralized government in political organization. Central government is supreme in such system. Most of the countries adopted this form of government.

In a unitary system central government can establish sub national units and have right to abolish these units. Political power may be delegated through transfer to local government by law but the central government remains supreme as it has authority to hold back their powers.

United Nation

United Nations is an international multipurpose organization, which was established on October 24, 1945. The United Nations was created with the aim of maintaining peace and security. Its further responsibilities may include developing friendly relations among countries, achieving worldwide cooperation to solve international economic, social, cultural, and humanitarian problems, respecting and promoting human rights, and serving as a platform where countries can coordinate their actions and activities towards these various ends, humanitarian crises and civil wars, refugee flows, the spread of AIDS, global financial disorder, international terrorism, and the inequality in wealth between the world's richest and poorest peoples.

There are 206 member states of United Nations. The UN has six main organs, which are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), the Secretariat, the International Court of Justice and the United Nations Trusteeship Council. Secretary General is the most prominent officer of the United Nations.

Universal suffrage

The citizens' right to vote in electing public officials and also accepting or rejecting proposed laws, are called suffrage. When this right is granted to all citizens, who have reached the age established by the law is called universal suffrage. It is a fundamental right of citizens, which is adopted by all states of the world. Universal suffrage means that all citizens who have reached the certain age, regardless of their race or nationality, sex, religion, educational or residential qualifications, social origin, property status, or past activities, have the right to participate in elections. Women and citizens in the armed forces may enjoy the same rights to vote and be elected as all other citizens. The minimum age limit varying from 18 to 25 years.

Urban

Usually the phrase urban refers to the characteristic of city life. The term stems from Latin *urbanus* meaning "of or pertaining to a city or city life." Urban areas may include the cities and towns or an area, which is within the limits of city. The word urban is also used in a sense of modern manners and styles of expression.



The main characteristic is higher population density in comparison to the areas surrounding it.

Generally, the surrounding rural population is connected to the urban cities, as they are the main labor market of the adjacent rural areas.

Veto

The term veto started its usage in 1620s. It is derived from Latin *veto* that literally means, "I forbid". Veto is a power of a single person or body of a government, or of one member of a group. By this power, a single person can block implantation of law and have power to reject the agreements passed by the other members.

In the constitution of many countries, the president has power to veto any bill passed by law making bodies. For example in U.S president can reject any bill passed by congress. However, the president uses the veto rarely. The British monarchs also have veto power over acts of Parliament. In the Security Council of United Nations, there are five permanent members of UN Security Council that exercise VETO power.

Village

The term village refers to the area that is smaller than town. Village has small population and people of that area are usually linked with each other by blood or by common economic and political ties. The major economic activity of the village may involve the agricultural production. Present-day Iraq and Iran are considered as earliest establishment of villages. At that time, villagers were used to farming, hunting and like activities but the modern village became more integrated economically and politically with the larger society.



Even after the increased urbanization all across the world, village is still considered as a major form of community organization in many parts of the world, including much of Asia, Africa, and Latin America.

Violence

The term violence is used to describe the use of physical force or power against oneself, another person, or against a group or community. This use of power is intentionally and may result in injury, mental or emotional harm, deprivation, and even death in extreme cases. It has been noted that around 1.5 million people annually died in the world because of violence.



There are several reasons of violence such as poverty, income, and gender inequality, the harmful use of alcohol, and the absence of safe, stable, and nurturing relationships between children and parents, lack of fair opportunities. At the state level, main factor of violence could be gaining more power or national defense, which may result in a war. Violence is avoidable by addressing the underlying causes of violence at personal and state level.

Visionary

The term visionary refers to one who can predict or visualize future or a person extraordinarily fanatical foresight. In political sense visionary is a person with a clear, unique, and specific vision of the future, usually connected with social and political arrangements. Visionary leader can bring his/her vision into being in the world and transform the world in some way.



Volunteer

The phrase volunteer is from Latin *voluntarius* meaning "voluntary, of one's free will". Earlier the term was used to describe a person who offers himself for military service. Volunteering is generally considered as an activity to promote good and well being of society. The person who is involved in volunteering activity is called volunteer. Volunteers work without the hope of any reward or financial gain. This activity can produce a feeling of respect. Commonly volunteers serve the basis of need especially in the natural disaster response, but there are also trained volunteers in different fields such as medicine, education, or emergency rescue.



Voter

Voter is an eligible person who cast a vote in elections or a person who has right to vote. The criterion for voter is different in different countries. Voter may express his opinion for the selection of high position holders and choose their representative in government. Government and civil society conduct number of activities to aware voters about their voting right and educate voters to vote for the right person. The voters are also called elector or balloters.

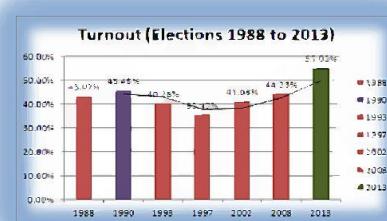


Voter Education

Term voter education is used to describe the distribution of information, materials, and activities designed to inform voters about the voting process in an election. It is a way to educate voters about the political process, candidates, and campaign issues. It also aims to educate voters so that they use their vote for the right person in wise manner. There are several ways of educating voters such as organizing candidate and political fairs or staging political debates at which candidates, political groups, or other elected officials come to speak and distribute information, by publicizing graphic illusion of voting process, public forums and community meetings. Voter education is important to strengthening democratic culture and to aware people about the importance of vote.

Voter Turnout

Voter turnout is the percentage of qualified voters who cast vote in an election. Different countries have very different voter turnouts. There have been many efforts to increase turnout and encourage voting but there is trend of decreasing voter turnout even in most established democratic countries. The reasons of low voting turn out can be economic, demographic, cultural, and technological factors. Frustration, slow process of voter registration, uncertainty, mistrust, lack of awareness like why, when and where to vote, inconvenience to go to vote are also some important reasons of decline in voter turnout.



Voting

Voting refers to the techniques to give opinion or to make a decision. In democracies, the process of voting in an election selects government and holders of high positions are elected by voting. It is a method for public to choose, among several candidates to rule and to appoint their representatives in government.

Voting usually takes place at a polling station during election period. Generally, the right to vote is voluntary in many countries but in some countries, voting is compulsory like Australia, Belgium, and Brazil.

Vulnerable

Term vulnerable is originated from Latin word *vulnerāre* meaning "to wound". The word is used in a sense of capable of being physically or emotionally wounded or hurt or open to temptation and influence. It may also be used to describe the persons exposed to disease, disaster, or attack. For example if the state is weak among enough, its defense is not strong enough to protect its boundaries that state will be considered as a vulnerable to foreign invasion. Similarly, if health condition of a person is weak, that person would be more vulnerable to disease.



War

The phrase war comes from Old French word *were* meaning "war". Generally, war refers to an intentional armed conflict among political groups. This clash is hostile in its nature and its duration is larger. Generally, competing groups are equal in power, which makes the result of war unsure.

The human history is colored with several wars and its origin is from pre-historic time. There are numerous deadliest wars in the history of the human race. The World War 1 and World War 2 have great impact on shaping the order of current world. To study war is very complex because it has lot of dimensions. Scholars always try to find out the nature of war, its causes, and ways to prevent it.

Whistle blowing

The term whistle blowing refers to an activity of revealing truth about misconduct and bad behavior of an organization by any employee or officer of a public or private organization. The aim of this activity is securing the interest of public. Sometime internal administration of an organization fail to deal effectively with wrongdoing by officers of the organization such as violation of human or other important rights, mostly of those served by the organization and exploitative and dangerous working conditions affecting those within the organization. In such circumstance strategy of going public is often adopted.

In some organization, a person who reports wrongdoing to a supervisor may be considered a whistle-blower.



Withdrawal

The term withdrawal means to take out or the action of withdrawing something. The term has variety of uses. A social withdrawal is lack of contact with people. Drug withdrawal refers to describe the results of discontinuing prescription medicine. Similarly taking of money out of bank is also called withdrawal.

Witness

The term witness comes from Old English witness meaning "attestation of fact, event, etc., from personal knowledge". Witness is a person who sees an event, normally a crime or accident or a person who watch the signing of a document such as a will or a contract and signs as a witness on the document indicating that the document was signed in the presence of the witness.

Woman Suffrage

Woman suffrage refers to the legal right of women to vote in any elections. In the past Women were not allowed to vote. Women get their right of voting after long struggle in Europe and United states. However, in the 19th century the issue of women right to vote arises. Women of New Zealand, Australia, Finland, and Norway were first to gain the right to vote in national elections. With the passage of time, almost all states of the world granted this right to the women citizens and guaranteed equal voting rights to men and women in their constitutions. In Pakistan, women were given full voting rights in national elections in 1956. Currently some conservative Arab states continue to deny voting rights of women.



World War I

The term World War I refers to an international conflict occurred between 1914–18. This War involved most of the nations of the world and it is one of the deadliest wars of the world. The war was between Central Powers including, Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Turkey, and the Allies including France, Great Britain, Russia, Italy, Japan and the United States. Central Powers were defeated. This War broke out with the assassination of heir of Austrian-Hungry throne and his wife by Bosnian Serb student. After this event, Austrians decided to declare war against Serbia with the alliance of Germany. This War had deep impact on the economy, society, culture and international relations of the world and it laid the basis for World War II.

World War II

World War II broke out during the years 1939–45. Almost whole world was involved in this war. The prime conflict of World War II was between two opposing military alliances known as Axis and Allies. Germany, Italy, and Japan were the Axis and the France, Great Britain, the United States, and the Soviet Union were the Allies. World War II is deadliest and largest War in the history of human Kind. The war started with the German attack on Poland by Hitler. In response of this invasion, Great Britain and France declared war on Germany and thus the World War II had begun. The War ended with the victory of Allies over Axis.

World War II changed the entire order of the world. United Nation was established to enhance cooperation among nations and to avoid future conflicts. Unites States and Russian emerged as dominant world powers.