A

A Priori Politics (ए प्रायोरी पॉलिटिक्स)

"A Priori Politics" refers to a way of thinking about politics that starts with certain basic truths or principles that are believed to be true from the beginning, without needing to be proven by looking at real-world examples. Think of it like a mathematician starting with axioms (self-evident truths) to build theories. In political science, this might involve arguing about how society *should* be structured based on fundamental ideas about justice, rights, or human nature, rather than observing how societies actually function. It's about reasoning from general principles to specific political conclusions.

A. C. D. A. (ए. सी. डी. ए.)

"A. C. D. A." stands for the **Arms Control and Disarmament Agency**. This was an independent agency within the United States government, established in 1961 and later merged into the Department of State in 1999. Its main job was to research, plan, and carry out policies related to arms control and disarmament. In simpler terms, it worked on ways to reduce and control the spread of weapons, especially nuclear weapons, to promote international peace and security. It played a crucial role in negotiating treaties and agreements aimed at preventing wars and conflicts by limiting military arsenals.

Aung San Suu Kyi (आंग सान सू की)

Aung San Suu Kyi is a prominent political figure from Myanmar (also known as Burma). She is an iconic leader of the pro-democracy movement in her country, known for her long struggle against military rule. She spent many years under house arrest for her activism and was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991 for her non-violent efforts to bring democracy and human rights to Myanmar. Her story is a powerful example of peaceful resistance against authoritarian regimes and highlights the challenges faced by those fighting for freedom and democratic governance in repressive environments. While she has faced criticism in recent years regarding her stance on certain humanitarian issues, her early life and fight for democracy remain significant in political discourse.

Abdication (राज त्याग / पद त्याग)

"Abdication" is when a monarch or a sovereign (like a king or queen) officially gives up their throne and all their powers and responsibilities. It's not the same as being overthrown or dying; it's a voluntary act where the ruler chooses to step down. This can happen for various reasons, such as health issues, personal scandals, political pressure, or simply a desire to retire. Historically, abdication has often been a significant event, sometimes leading to changes in the line of succession or even political instability. A famous example is King Edward VIII of the United Kingdom, who abdicated in 1936 to marry Wallis Simpson.

Abdication of Pope (पोप का पद त्याग)

The "Abdication of Pope" specifically refers to the rare event when the Pope, who is the head of the Catholic Church and the Bishop of Rome, voluntarily resigns from his office. Unlike most kings and queens, a Pope is typically elected for life. Therefore, a papal abdication is a highly unusual and historic occurrence. The most recent and notable example was Pope Benedict XVI, who resigned in 2013, citing advanced age and declining strength. His decision was unprecedented in modern times and sparked considerable discussion about the nature of papal authority and the future of the papacy.

Abdul Chaffar Khan (अब्दुल गफ्फार खान)

Abdul Ghaffar Khan, often known as "Bacha Khan" or "Frontier Gandhi," was a prominent Pashtun independence activist who worked to end British colonial rule in India. He was a close associate of Mahatma Gandhi and championed non-violent resistance, earning him his "Frontier Gandhi" nickname. Khan founded the Khudai Khidmatgar ("Servants of God") movement, a non-violent group that resisted British rule through peaceful means. His commitment to non-violence in a region often associated with tribal warfare was remarkable, and he tirelessly advocated for the rights and upliftment of the Pashtun people, promoting education and social reform.

Abolitionism or Abolition of Slavery (दासता उन्मूलन या दासता का उन्मूलन)

"Abolitionism" refers to the social and political movement aimed at ending slavery. The "Abolition of Slavery" is the act of officially putting an end to the practice of owning human beings as property. Throughout history, slavery was a widespread institution, and abolitionist movements emerged in various parts of the world to challenge its morality and legality. These movements often involved passionate advocacy, protests, legal battles, and sometimes even armed conflict. The abolition of slavery marked a significant milestone in human rights and social justice, though the legacy of slavery continues to impact societies today. The United States, for example, saw a major abolitionist movement in the 19th century that ultimately led to the Civil War and the 13th Amendment.

Aboriginal (आदिवासी / मूलनिवासी)

In a political context, "Aboriginal" generally refers to the original or indigenous inhabitants of a particular land, especially in countries that have been colonized. For example, in Australia, Aboriginal Australians are the Indigenous people of the continent. Politically, the term is important in discussions about land rights, self-determination, reconciliation, and the historical injustices faced by these communities due to colonization. It highlights issues of cultural preservation, social equity, and the ongoing efforts to address the historical and systemic disadvantages faced by Indigenous populations.

Abhrahim Lincon (अब्राहम लिंकन)

This appears to be a misspelling of **Abraham Lincoln**, the 16th President of the United States. Abraham Lincoln is one of the most historically significant figures in American political science. He served as president during the American Civil War (1861-1865), a period of immense national crisis. His primary political goals were to preserve the Union, abolish slavery (culminating in the Emancipation Proclamation and the 13th Amendment), and rebuild the nation after the war. Lincoln's leadership, his commitment to democratic principles, and his eloquence in defending liberty have made him an enduring symbol in American political thought.

Abrogation (निरस्तीकरण)

"Abrogation" means the official repeal or cancellation of a law, an agreement, a right, or a privilege. When something is abrogated, it is declared no longer valid or in effect. In a political context, this often happens when a government decides to withdraw or revoke a particular law or treaty. For example, a parliament might abrogate an outdated law, or a country might abrogate a treaty if it no longer serves its national interests. It signifies a formal act of ending or nullifying something that was previously established.

Absentee Capitalist (अनुपस्थित पूंजीपति)

An "Absentee Capitalist" refers to someone who owns a significant amount of capital (like factories, land, or investments) but does not actively manage or participate in the day-to-day operations of the businesses or properties they own. Instead, they derive income or profits from their investments while being physically or functionally absent from the direct management. This term often carries a critical connotation, implying that the capitalist benefits from the labor of others without directly contributing to the productive process, and might even be detached from the social consequences of their investments.

Absentee Land Lord (अनुपस्थित जर्मींदार)

An "Absentee Landlord" is an owner of property, typically land or buildings, who does not live on or near the property they rent out. Instead, they live elsewhere and manage their property from a distance, often through agents or property managers. In a political and social context, absentee landlordism can sometimes be a contentious issue, particularly in rural areas or communities struggling with housing affordability. Critics argue that absentee landlords may be less invested in the local community, less responsive to tenants' needs, and primarily focused on profit, potentially leading to neglect of properties or exploitation of tenants.

Absolute Contraband (पूर्ण वर्जित वस्तु)

In the context of international law, especially during wartime, "Absolute Contraband" refers to goods that are always considered illegal to transport to an enemy nation, regardless of their intended use. These are typically items that have a direct and undeniable military purpose, such as weapons, ammunition, military equipment, and raw materials specifically used to produce such items. If a ship is found carrying absolute contraband to an enemy, it can be legally seized by the opposing forces. This concept is crucial in defining the rights and responsibilities of neutral nations during conflicts.

Absolute Dominion (पूर्ण प्रभुत्व)

"Absolute Dominion" refers to complete and unrestricted power or control over something. In a political sense, it often describes a form of governance where a single entity (like a monarch or a state) holds ultimate and unchallenged authority over a territory and its people. This means there are no legal or practical limits on their power. Historically, this concept is associated with absolute monarchies, where the ruler's word was law and their authority was considered divine or unquestionable. It stands in contrast to systems with checks and balances or shared power.

Absolute Equality (पूर्ण समानता)

"Absolute Equality" is a political and philosophical concept that suggests every individual should have identical rights, opportunities, resources, and even outcomes, without any differences. In practice, achieving absolute equality is a complex and often debated idea. While many political ideologies advocate for various forms of equality (like equality before the law or equality of opportunity), the idea of absolute equality is challenging to implement because people have different talents, efforts, and circumstances. Some argue that striving for absolute equality can suppress individual freedoms and incentives, while others believe it is a necessary goal for a truly just society.

Absolute Majority (पूर्ण बहुमत)

An "Absolute Majority" means more than half of the total votes cast or total members present in a decision-making body. For example, if there are 100 people voting, an absolute majority would be 51 or more votes. In political systems, an absolute majority is often required for significant decisions, such as passing laws, electing a president, or approving constitutional amendments. It ensures that a decision has strong support from the majority of the group, rather than just being the largest minority. It differs from a simple majority, which just means more votes than any other option, even if it's less than half the total.

Absolute Monarchy (पूर्ण राजतंत्र)

An "Absolute Monarchy" is a system of government where the monarch (king or queen) holds supreme and unlimited power. In this system, the monarch's authority is not restricted by a constitution, laws, or a parliament. They have complete control over all aspects of government, including legislation, justice, and the military. The power is usually inherited, passing down through a royal family. Historically, many European nations were absolute monarchies. While few true absolute monarchies exist today, some countries still have very powerful monarchs with significant political influence.

Absolute Neutrality (Perfect Neutrality) (पूर्ण तटस्थता)

"Absolute Neutrality" or "Perfect Neutrality" in international relations means a country takes no side whatsoever in a conflict or dispute between other nations. A neutral country avoids engaging in any military alliances, providing aid to any warring party, or allowing its territory to be used by fighting forces. This goes beyond just not joining the war; it means strictly adhering to principles of impartiality and non-intervention. Switzerland is a classic example of a country that historically maintains a policy of absolute neutrality, especially in armed conflicts, aiming to avoid becoming entangled in foreign disputes.

Absolute Power (पूर्ण शक्ति)

"Absolute Power" refers to complete and unrestricted authority or control over a person, group, or situation. In politics, it signifies a form of governance where the ruler or ruling entity possesses ultimate and unchecked authority, without any legal, constitutional, or popular constraints. This concept is often associated with totalitarian regimes, dictatorships, or absolute monarchies, where the leader's decisions are final and unquestionable. The phrase "absolute power corrupts absolutely" highlights the dangers associated with unchecked authority, suggesting that it can lead to abuses and tyranny.

Absolute Ruler (पूर्ण शासक)

An "Absolute Ruler" is an individual who governs with complete and unrestricted authority over a country or territory. They hold supreme power, meaning their decisions are not subject to legal or constitutional limitations, and they do not share power with a parliament, a judiciary, or the people. This type of ruler is typically found in absolute monarchies or dictatorships, where their word is law and they control all branches of government. Historically, many emperors, kings, and dictators have been considered absolute rulers, wielding immense personal power over their subjects.

Absolutism (निरंकुशतावाद)

"Absolutism" is a political theory and a form of government where power is centralized in the hands of a single ruler, usually a monarch, who has absolute and unrestricted authority. In an absolutist state, the ruler's power is not limited by laws, a constitution, or any other governing body. This philosophy emphasizes the idea that the ruler's authority is derived from divine right or some other unquestionable source, making them accountable only to God, if anyone. Louis XIV of France is often cited as a prime example of an absolutist monarch, famously declaring, "L'état, c'est moi" ("I am the state").

Abstention From Voting (मतदान से परहेज़)

"Abstention From Voting" occurs when an eligible voter chooses not to cast a ballot in an election or a vote. This is different from casting a blank vote or spoiling a ballot; it means the individual actively decides not to participate in the voting process. Reasons for abstention can vary widely, including political apathy, dissatisfaction with all available candidates or options, a belief that one's vote won't make a difference, or a form of protest against the political system. While sometimes seen as a sign of disengagement, abstention can also be a deliberate political statement.

Abstract Sciences (अमूर्त विज्ञान)

In the context of political science, "Abstract Sciences" would refer to fields of study that deal with concepts and theories rather than observable, tangible phenomena. While political science itself can be seen as a social science that studies real-world political systems, it also delves into abstract concepts like justice, power, legitimacy, and sovereignty. Political philosophy, for instance, is highly abstract, exploring ideal forms of government or the nature of human rights through reasoning and conceptual analysis, without necessarily relying on empirical data. These abstract explorations provide the theoretical framework for understanding practical politics.

Abstract Social Class (अमूर्त सामाजिक वर्ग)

"Abstract Social Class" refers to a theoretical or conceptual grouping of people based on shared economic positions or social characteristics, rather than a concretely defined or observable group. This concept is often used in sociological and political analysis to understand broad patterns of inequality, power dynamics, and social stratification within a society. For example, in Marxist theory, "bourgeoisie" and "proletariat" are abstract social classes defined by their relationship to the means of production, rather than specific individuals or organizations. It helps in analyzing societal structures and conflicts on a broader, theoretical level.

Abuse of Flag (झंडे का दुरुपयोग)

"Abuse of Flag" generally refers to actions that show disrespect or improper treatment of a national flag, often violating established flag etiquette or laws. This can include defacing the flag, using it for commercial purposes without permission, burning it (though in some countries, this is protected as free speech), or allowing it to touch the ground. In many nations, the flag is a powerful symbol of national identity, sovereignty, and unity, and its abuse can be seen as an insult to the nation itself or its values. Political discussions around flag abuse often touch upon issues of patriotism, freedom of speech, and national symbols.

Academic Freedom (शैक्षणिक स्वतंत्रता)

"Academic Freedom" is the principle that teachers, researchers, and students in educational institutions should have the freedom to discuss, explore, and teach ideas and information without fear of censorship, reprisal, or dismissal. This freedom is considered crucial for the pursuit of knowledge, critical thinking, and the advancement of understanding. In political science, academic freedom allows scholars to research controversial topics, challenge existing political theories, and critique government policies without fear of political interference or suppression, fostering a vibrant and independent intellectual environment within universities.

Academy (अकादमी / विद्यापीठ)

In a political science context, "Academy" often refers to the academic community or institutions involved in the study of politics. This includes universities, research institutes, and scholarly associations where political scientists teach, conduct research, and publish their findings. The Academy plays a vital role in shaping political discourse by developing theories, analyzing political phenomena, and educating future leaders and citizens. It serves as a space for critical inquiry, intellectual debate, and the generation of knowledge that informs public policy and understanding of political systems.

Acceptance Speek (स्वीकृति भाषण)

This appears to be a misspelling of **"Acceptance Speech."** An "Acceptance Speech" is a formal address given by a person who has just received an award, a nomination, an election victory, or a significant honor. In politics, acceptance speeches are particularly important after a candidate wins an election (e.g., presidential acceptance speech) or when a leader assumes a new office. These speeches are often used to thank supporters, outline future plans, unify different factions, and set the tone for the upcoming term or role. They are carefully crafted to convey messages of gratitude, vision, and leadership.

Accession (अधिमिलन / शामिल होना)

"Accession" has a few meanings in political science, but primarily it refers to the act of joining or becoming a part of something larger.

- **Accession to a Treaty or Organization:** When a state "accedes" to a treaty or an international organization, it formally agrees to be bound by its terms and obligations. For example, a country might accede to the European Union or the World Trade Organization.

- **Accession to a Throne:** This refers to the formal act of a new monarch taking the throne and beginning their reign after the death or abdication of the previous ruler.
- **Accession of Territory:** This can refer to the process by which a territory becomes part of a larger country or state, often through agreement or conquest. In all cases, accession signifies a formal act of becoming part of a larger entity or system.

Accession Clause (अधिमिलन खंड)

An "Accession Clause" is a specific provision or part within an international treaty or agreement that sets out the conditions under which other states or entities can join that treaty or organization at a later date. It essentially acts as a rulebook for new members. For example, a climate change agreement might have an accession clause specifying how a country that wasn't an original signatory can later become a party to it. These clauses are important because they allow treaties to expand their reach and influence over time, making them more comprehensive and effective in addressing global issues by bringing in more participants.

Accessory Belligerent (सहायक युद्धरत पक्ष)

An "Accessory Belligerent" is a term used in international law to describe a state that, while not officially a party to a war or conflict, provides significant assistance to one of the warring sides. This assistance could include providing military aid, economic support, or allowing its territory to be used for military operations. Unlike a neutral state, which strictly avoids taking sides, an accessory belligerent's actions are seen as indirectly contributing to the conflict, even if they don't declare war themselves. Such actions can sometimes lead to the accessory state being considered a legitimate target by the opposing belligerent.

Accident Investigation (दुर्घटना जाँच)

While "Accident Investigation" might sound more like a topic for engineering or law enforcement, it can have political implications, especially when it involves major public incidents. In political science, the investigation of accidents (like plane crashes, industrial disasters, or infrastructure failures) often becomes a matter of public accountability, government regulation, and policy-making. Political actors might demand investigations to determine blame, ensure public safety, or push for new laws and regulations to prevent future occurrences. The findings of such investigations can lead to significant political debates, changes in government policy, and questions of ministerial responsibility.

Accident Prevention Movement (दुर्घटना रोकथाम आंदोलन)

The "Accident Prevention Movement" is a broader social and political effort aimed at reducing the incidence of accidents, particularly in areas like occupational safety, road safety, and public health. From a political science perspective, this movement often involves advocacy for government intervention through legislation, stricter regulations, public awareness campaigns, and funding for safety research. It highlights the role of the state in protecting its citizens and the political will required to implement effective safety measures. These movements can influence policy debates, lead to the creation of new government agencies, and shift public expectations regarding safety standards.

Accommodation (समायोजन / सामंजस्य)

"Accommodation" in political science refers to the process of adapting or adjusting different political views, interests, or groups to coexist peacefully within a single political system. It's about finding common ground and making compromises to resolve conflicts or prevent them from escalating. This can happen through various mechanisms, such as power-sharing agreements, electoral systems designed to represent minorities, or policies that address the specific needs of different communities. The goal of accommodation is to foster stability and cooperation in diverse societies, allowing different groups to live together without constant strife, often seen in multicultural democracies.

Accommodation of Principle (सिद्धांत का समायोजन)

"Accommodation of Principle" goes a step further than general accommodation. It involves making adjustments or compromises on fundamental beliefs or core principles in order to achieve a broader political goal or maintain unity. This is often a very difficult and contentious process because principles are deeply held. For example, political parties might "accommodate principles" by slightly modifying their core ideology to form a coalition government, or a country might adjust a long-held foreign policy principle to adapt to new international realities. It requires a willingness to prioritize practical outcomes over rigid adherence to ideals, often sparking internal debate among those who believe principles should never be compromised.

Accord (समझौता / संधि)

An "Accord" is a formal agreement or understanding between two or more parties, often states or international organizations. In political science, it is typically used to refer to a diplomatic agreement, treaty, or pact that aims to resolve a dispute, establish cooperation, or define new relations. Accords are usually legally binding and are a primary tool in international relations for achieving peace, stability, and mutual benefit. Examples include peace accords that end conflicts, trade accords that regulate economic exchanges, or environmental accords that address global challenges. They represent a negotiated consensus on specific issues.

Accountability (जवाबदेही / उत्तरदायित्व)

"Accountability" is a cornerstone of good governance and democracy. It refers to the obligation of individuals or institutions holding power to explain and justify their actions, decisions, and performance to those they serve or to a higher authority. In politics, this means that government officials, elected representatives, and public institutions should be held responsible for their conduct. Mechanisms for accountability include elections, parliamentary oversight, independent audits, judicial review, and freedom of information laws. A lack of accountability can lead to corruption, abuse of power, and erosion of public trust, making it a critical element for legitimate and effective governance.

Accreditation (मान्यता / प्रत्यायन)

"Accreditation" in political science can refer to a few different contexts. Firstly, it refers to the formal recognition or certification that a person, institution, or program meets certain established standards or qualifications. For example, a diplomatic envoy is "accredited" to a foreign government, meaning their authority is officially recognized. Secondly, it can refer to the process by which international observers "accredit" an election, certifying that it was free and fair. Thirdly, it applies to organizations that provide training or education, where "accreditation" confirms that their courses meet industry or professional benchmarks. In essence, it's about formal validation and trust.

Accredited Agent (मान्यता प्राप्त एजेंट)

An "Accredited Agent" is an individual or entity that has been officially recognized and authorized to act on behalf of another party, typically a government or an organization, in a specific capacity. In international relations, a diplomat serving in an embassy is an accredited agent of their home country, authorized to represent its interests abroad. Similarly, an individual might be an accredited agent for an international organization, authorized to carry out specific tasks or negotiations. The "accredited" status means their authority is formally acknowledged, making their actions legally binding on the entity they represent.

Accredited Envoy (मान्यता प्राप्त दूत)

An "Accredited Envoy" is a diplomat or representative who has been officially recognized and formally accepted by a foreign government to represent their own state. When an envoy is "accredited," it means the receiving state acknowledges their credentials and legitimate authority to conduct diplomatic relations on behalf of their country. This process is crucial in establishing diplomatic ties and facilitating communication between nations. The envoy presents their "letters of credence" to the head of state of the receiving country, which signifies their official recognition and allows them to perform their diplomatic duties.

Acculturation (संस्कृति-आत्मसात्करण)

"Acculturation" is a process of cultural change that occurs when two or more distinct cultures come into continuous, direct contact. It involves the modification of one or both cultures as a result of this interaction. In political science, this concept is relevant when studying immigration, colonialism, or cultural globalization. It examines how minority groups adapt to the dominant culture (often adopting language, customs, or political norms), or how dominant cultures might be influenced by minority groups. Acculturation can lead to cultural integration, assimilation, or even resistance, and it significantly impacts issues of identity, social cohesion, and political participation within diverse societies.

Accumulation of Capital (पूंजी का संचय)

"Accumulation of Capital" refers to the process by which wealth or economic assets are gathered and expanded over time. In political economy, this concept is central to understanding economic growth, development, and social class structures. It involves reinvesting profits, saving, and acquiring more productive assets (like machinery, land, or financial instruments). Different political ideologies have different views on capital accumulation: capitalism views it as essential for progress and wealth creation, while socialist critiques often highlight how it can lead to inequality and exploitation. The policies of governments (e.g., taxation, regulation) significantly influence how capital is accumulated and distributed within a society.

Accused (अभियुक्त)

In a political or legal context, an "Accused" is a person or group formally charged with committing a crime or an offense. From a political science perspective, the treatment of the accused is a fundamental aspect of a state's justice system and its commitment to human rights and due process. Democracies typically guarantee certain rights to the accused, such as the right to a fair trial, legal representation, and the presumption of innocence until proven guilty. The political system determines how accusations are made, how trials are conducted, and how justice is administered, all of which are crucial for maintaining the rule of law and public trust.

Achean Plan (अचियन योजना)

The "Achean Plan" is not a widely recognized standard term in contemporary political science or international relations. It might refer to a very specific historical or regional plan that is not commonly taught in general political science curricula, or perhaps it's a specific term within a particular academic discipline or historical context not immediately apparent. Without further context, it's difficult to provide a precise and universally understood explanation in the realm of general political science. It's possible it refers to something from ancient Greek history (Achaean League) or a very niche topic.

Achievement Test (उपलब्धि परीक्षण)

An "Achievement Test" is an assessment designed to measure a person's level of skill or knowledge in a specific subject area that they have been taught. While primarily used in education, the concept can have indirect political implications. For example, in public policy, achievement test results are often used to evaluate the effectiveness of educational reforms, to assess the quality of public schools, or to inform decisions about resource allocation in education. Politically, debates around standardized testing, curriculum development, and educational equity often involve the use and interpretation of achievement test data, impacting broader societal goals and opportunities.

Acquired Right (अर्जित अधिकार)

An "Acquired Right" refers to a right or privilege that an individual or group has gained through established practice, law, or custom, rather than being an inherent or natural right. These rights are typically earned or granted based on specific conditions or actions. For instance, in some legal systems, long-term occupation of land might lead to an acquired right to that land (adverse possession). In employment law, certain benefits might become acquired rights after a certain period of service. Politically, debates often arise over whether acquired rights should be protected, especially when new laws or policies threaten to remove them, leading to discussions about vested interests and fairness.

Act of Hostility (शत्रुतापूर्ण कार्य)

An "Act of Hostility" refers to an aggressive action or a deliberate act of violence by one state or entity against another, which does not necessarily amount to a formal declaration of war but can escalate tensions significantly. These acts are typically a breach of peace and can include armed attacks, cyberattacks, blockades, or other actions that threaten the security or sovereignty of another state. In international law and political science, identifying an act of hostility is crucial for determining the right to self-defense and for understanding the dynamics of international conflict and the path towards war or de-escalation.

Act of State (राज्य का कार्य)

The "Act of State" doctrine is a legal principle in international law and sometimes domestic law, which states that courts of one country will not sit in judgment on the official acts of another sovereign state performed within its own territory. In simpler terms, it means that a country's courts won't typically second-guess or overturn the internal decisions or actions of another independent government. This doctrine is rooted in principles of national sovereignty and diplomatic respect. Politically, it impacts how disputes between states are handled, limiting the ability of courts to intervene in matters considered to be purely within the sovereign domain of another nation.

Act of Unfriendliness (अमैत्रीपूर्ण कार्य)

An "Act of Unfriendliness" is a diplomatic term describing an action taken by one state against another that, while not rising to the level of an "act of hostility" or a cause for war, is nevertheless considered to be hostile, antagonistic, or damaging to their relationship. These actions might include expelling diplomats, imposing minor sanctions, making strong public condemnations, or withdrawing from certain agreements. Such acts indicate a deterioration in diplomatic relations and can serve as a warning or a prelude to more serious measures if the underlying issues are not resolved. They reflect a deliberate political decision to express displeasure or exert pressure.

Acte Final (एक्टे फाइनल)

"Acte Final" is a French term meaning "Final Act." In diplomacy and international law, it refers to the formal document that records the concluding acts of an international conference or congress. It is a comprehensive document that often includes not only the final text of any treaties or conventions agreed upon but also resolutions, declarations, minutes of the proceedings, and lists of the participating states and their representatives. The Acte Final serves as the official record of the conference's outcomes and the agreements reached, formalizing the diplomatic achievements and understandings among the participating parties.

Action Francaise (एक्शन फ्रांसेस)

"Action Française" was a French far-right political movement and newspaper active from the late 19th to the mid-20th century. Politically, it was known for its extreme nationalist, monarchist, anti-parliamentarian, and often antisemitic views. The movement advocated for a return to a hereditary monarchy in France and was deeply critical of republican democracy. Although it never gained widespread electoral success, Action Française was intellectually influential in certain conservative and nationalist circles and played a role in French political debates, particularly during periods of national crisis. It represents a significant historical example of an authoritarian, ultra-nationalist political force.

Activist (कार्यकर्ता)

An "Activist" is an individual who works vigorously to bring about political or social change, often by engaging in organized campaigns, protests, advocacy, or other forms of direct action. Activists are typically driven by strong beliefs or principles and seek to influence public opinion, government policy, or corporate behavior. They play a crucial role in democracies by raising awareness about issues, holding power accountable, and mobilizing citizens. From environmental

activists and human rights activists to political campaigners, they are agents of change who challenge the status quo and push for reforms.

Actors in International Relations (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों में कर्ता)

"Actors in International Relations" refers to all the entities, individuals, or groups that play a significant role and exert influence in global affairs. Traditionally, states (countries) were considered the primary actors. However, modern political science recognizes a much broader range of actors, including:

- **States:** National governments and their institutions.
- **Intergovernmental Organizations (IGOs):** Like the United Nations (UN) or the European Union (EU), formed by states.
- **Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs):** Like Amnesty International or Doctors Without Borders, which operate independently of governments.
- **Multinational Corporations (MNCs):** Large companies operating in many countries.
- **Individuals:** Such as prominent diplomats, religious leaders, or terrorists.
- **Transnational Criminal Organizations:** Groups involved in illegal activities across borders. Recognizing these diverse actors provides a more comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics of global politics.

AD HOC Committee (तदर्थ समिति)

An "AD HOC Committee" is a committee created for a specific, temporary purpose. The term "ad hoc" is Latin for "for this (purpose)." In politics, these committees are formed to address a particular issue, investigate a specific matter, or perform a specialized task that falls outside the regular duties of standing committees. Once their specific task is completed, they are typically disbanded. Ad hoc committees can be found in legislatures, international organizations, or even within political parties, providing a flexible mechanism to deal with urgent or specialized needs without creating permanent structures.

AD Referendum (विज्ञापन जनमत संग्रह / जनमत संग्रह के लिए)

"AD Referendum" is a Latin phrase meaning "for reference" or "for further consideration." In diplomacy and international law, when an agreement or treaty is signed "ad referendum," it means that the signatory (usually a diplomat or representative) has signed it, but it still requires the final approval or ratification of their home government. The signature indicates initial agreement and a commitment to present the document for formal approval. This process allows negotiations to proceed while ensuring that the final decision rests with the appropriate national authority, such as a parliament or head of state.

Additional Act (अतिरिक्त अधिनियम)

An "Additional Act" typically refers to a supplementary legal document or a further formal agreement that adds to, clarifies, or amends an existing treaty, convention, or legislative act. It's not a standalone new law but rather an extension or modification of something already in place. In international law, states might sign an additional act to an existing treaty to address new circumstances, incorporate new provisions, or clarify ambiguities without having to renegotiate the entire original treaty. In domestic law, it could be a legislative amendment that adds new clauses to a previously passed law.

Additional Articles (अतिरिक्त अनुच्छेद)

"Additional Articles" are clauses or sections that are added to an existing legal document, treaty, constitution, or agreement. They serve to expand upon, modify, or provide further detail to the original text without changing its fundamental structure. In international treaties, additional articles might be negotiated later to address new issues or

provide specific implementations. In a constitution, amendments are often framed as additional articles. These articles are essential for allowing legal and political frameworks to evolve and adapt over time to changing circumstances or new consensus, ensuring their continued relevance and effectiveness.

Adelphic Polyandry (एडेलफिक बहुपति प्रथा)

"Adelphic Polyandry" is a very specific and relatively rare form of polyandry (a type of polygamy where a woman has more than one husband) in which the husbands are brothers. This practice is also known as "fraternal polyandry." While primarily a sociological or anthropological concept, it has political implications within certain traditional societies where it is practiced. It often relates to specific social structures, inheritance patterns, and resource management strategies (e.g., keeping land undivided among brothers). Politically, such family structures can influence kinship-based power dynamics, local governance, and the enforcement of customary laws, particularly in regions where traditional social organization remains strong.

Adjournment Motion (स्थगन प्रस्ताव)

An "Adjournment Motion" is a procedural device in a legislative body (like a parliament or assembly) that allows a member to interrupt the normal business of the house to discuss an urgent matter of public importance. It's a way for members to draw immediate attention to a serious issue that requires urgent debate. If the motion is accepted by the presiding officer, the regular agenda is set aside, and the House debates the urgent matter. This tool is often used by the opposition to hold the government accountable and to highlight issues that affect the public immediately, demonstrating the dynamic nature of parliamentary democracy.

Adjournment of the House (सदन का स्थगन)

"Adjournment of the House" refers to the suspension of the proceedings of a legislative body for a specific period, such as for a few hours, a day, or until a fixed future date. This is a common practice in parliaments and assemblies globally. The Speaker or presiding officer usually announces the adjournment. It's different from a "prorogation" (ending a session) or "dissolution" (ending the term of the house) as it's a temporary break in daily business. Adjournment allows members to take breaks, prepare for the next session, or enables the government to address unforeseen circumstances, ensuring the smooth functioning of the legislative process.

Adjudication (न्यायनिर्णयन / अधिनिर्णय)

"Adjudication" is the formal process by which a judge, tribunal, or other decision-making authority resolves a dispute or makes a binding decision on a matter. In political science, it refers to the judicial function of interpreting and applying laws to specific cases. This process is crucial for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring justice. It involves hearing evidence, considering arguments from all sides, and then delivering a judgment. Adjudication is a core function of the judiciary and administrative tribunals, ensuring that laws are fairly applied and that citizens' rights are protected.

Adjustement of Personality (व्यक्तित्व का समायोजन)

While "Adjustment of Personality" is more typically a psychological or sociological concept, in political science, it can relate to how individuals adapt their personal beliefs, behaviors, and attitudes to fit within specific political roles, organizations, or societal norms. For instance, a politician might need to adjust their public personality to appeal to a broader electorate, or a civil servant might adjust their approach to align with the bureaucratic culture. It can also refer to how citizens adjust their expectations and participation in response to changes in the political system. It highlights the interplay between individual psychology and political structures.

Administration (प्रशासन)

"Administration" in political science refers to the executive branch of government, specifically the set of institutions and processes responsible for implementing public policy, managing government affairs, and delivering public services. It includes government departments, agencies, and the civil service. The study of public administration focuses on how policies are carried out, how government resources are managed, and how services are delivered effectively and efficiently to the citizens. Good administration is vital for a functioning state, ensuring that the decisions made by the political leadership are put into practice effectively.

Administrative Courts (प्रशासनिक न्यायालय)

"Administrative Courts" are specialized courts that deal with legal disputes between individuals or organizations and the government (or its administrative bodies). Unlike regular civil courts that handle disputes between private parties, administrative courts focus on issues related to the legality of government actions, decisions, and regulations. They provide a mechanism for citizens to challenge administrative decisions that they believe are unfair, arbitrary, or unlawful. These courts play a crucial role in ensuring that the government acts within the bounds of the law and respects the rights of citizens, thus upholding administrative justice and accountability.

Administrative Ethics (प्रशासनिक नैतिकता)

"Administrative Ethics" refers to the moral principles and values that guide the conduct of public administrators and civil servants in their official duties. It's about ensuring that government officials act with integrity, honesty, fairness, impartiality, and a commitment to public service. This field of study examines issues like corruption, conflicts of interest, transparency, accountability, and the proper use of public power. Promoting strong administrative ethics is essential for maintaining public trust in government and for ensuring that public resources are used responsibly and for the benefit of all citizens, rather than for private gain.

Administrative Law (प्रशासनिक कानून)

"Administrative Law" is a branch of public law that governs the activities of administrative agencies of government. It deals1 with the powers, duties, and procedures of public administration and regulates their interactions with citizens and private organizations. Essentially, it's the law that controls how government agencies operate. This includes laws about rule-making (how agencies create regulations), adjudication (how they resolve disputes), and judicial review (how courts oversee agency actions). Administrative law is crucial for preventing abuse of power by the bureaucracy and for ensuring that administrative decisions are fair, transparent, and within the legal framework.

Administrative Tribunal (प्रशासनिक न्यायाधिकरण)

An "Administrative Tribunal" is a quasi-judicial body (meaning it has some judicial powers) established by law to resolve specific types of disputes, often between individuals and government agencies, or within specialized areas like labor relations, taxation, or environmental matters. Unlike regular courts, tribunals are usually less formal, more specialized, and designed to provide a quicker and more accessible means of dispute resolution. They play a significant role in administrative justice, offering an avenue for citizens to challenge administrative decisions without having to go through the lengthy and complex process of traditional courts. Their decisions can often be appealed to higher courts.

Adorno, Theodor W. (एडोर्नो, थियोडोर डब्ल्यू.)

Theodor W. Adorno was a prominent German philosopher, sociologist, and musicologist, and a leading member of the Frankfurt School of critical theory. In political science, his work is significant for its critical analysis of modern society, culture, and politics. He heavily criticized consumerism, mass culture (what he called the "culture industry"), and the dangers of authoritarianism and totalitarianism. Adorno argued that technological rationality and mass society could lead

to a loss of individual freedom and critical thought. His theories provide a deep, philosophical critique of power structures and the ways in which societal forces can manipulate individuals and hinder genuine democracy.

Adult Education (प्रौढ़ शिक्षा)

"Adult Education" refers to organized learning programs and activities designed for adults (typically beyond compulsory schooling age) to improve their knowledge, skills, or qualifications. While primarily an educational concept, it has significant political implications. Governments often invest in adult education to enhance workforce skills, promote civic engagement, reduce social inequality, and foster lifelong learning. Politically, debates around adult education often involve funding, curriculum development, and its role in national development and social mobility. It's seen as a tool for empowering citizens, strengthening democracy through informed participation, and addressing societal challenges.

Adult Franchise (वयस्क मताधिकार)

"Adult Franchise," also known as "Universal Adult Suffrage," is a fundamental principle of modern democracy. It means that every adult citizen, regardless of their gender, race, religion, wealth, or social status, has the right to vote in elections. This contrasts with earlier systems where voting rights were restricted based on property ownership, literacy, or other discriminatory criteria. The establishment of adult franchise is a significant milestone in democratic development, as it ensures broad political participation and makes governments more representative and accountable to the entire adult population, reflecting the idea of "one person, one vote."

Adversary Politics (विरोधी राजनीति)

"Adversary Politics" describes a political system, often found in two-party democracies, where the main political parties or groups are consistently in opposition to each other, emphasizing their differences and competing aggressively for power. Instead of seeking consensus or compromise, the focus is on highlighting disagreements and attacking the opposing party's policies or leadership. While it can lead to vigorous debate and scrutiny of government, critics argue it can also result in political deadlock, an inability to address long-term challenges, and a focus on short-term gains rather than national interest. It characterizes a highly confrontational style of political engagement.

Advisory Council (सलाहकार परिषद)

An "Advisory Council" is a group of individuals appointed to provide expert advice, recommendations, or guidance on specific issues or policies to a government body, organization, or leader. Unlike decision-making bodies, advisory councils do not have executive power; their role is purely consultative. They are often composed of experts in a particular field, stakeholders, or community representatives. Politically, governments establish advisory councils to gather diverse perspectives, gain specialized knowledge, build consensus, or test public reaction to proposed policies before formal implementation, helping to inform and shape policy decisions.

Advocate General (महाधिवक्ता)

An "Advocate General" is a senior legal officer in some legal systems, particularly in countries with a legal tradition influenced by British common law. Their primary role is to advise the government on legal matters and to represent the government in legal proceedings, especially in higher courts. In India, for example, the Advocate General is the highest law officer of a state, appointed by the Governor, and advises the state government. They play a crucial role in ensuring that government actions comply with the law and in defending the state's legal positions, thus upholding the rule of law within the executive branch.

Affinity (संबद्धता / आत्मीयता)

In political science, "Affinity" refers to a natural liking, connection, or similarity between individuals, groups, or political entities, which often leads to shared interests, alliances, or cooperation. This affinity can be based on common ideologies, shared cultural backgrounds, economic ties, or historical experiences. For example, two countries might have a strong

"affinity" due to a shared language and historical past, leading to close diplomatic relations. Within a political party, members might share an affinity for certain policy positions. Understanding these affinities helps explain political alignments, voting patterns, and the formation of political blocs.

Affirmation (पुष्टि / दृढ़ीकरण)

"Affirmation" in a political or legal context refers to a solemn declaration made by a person who conscientiously objects to taking an oath (due to religious or other beliefs). Instead of swearing on a religious text, they "affirm" that their statement is true. More broadly in political science, affirmation can refer to the act of publicly declaring support for a policy, principle, or belief. For instance, a government might issue an affirmation of its commitment to human rights. It signifies a strong, positive declaration or reassertion of a position or value.

Affirmative Action (सकारात्मक कार्यवाही)

"Affirmative Action" is a set of policies and practices designed to address past and present discrimination by providing special consideration or preferences to historically disadvantaged groups, particularly in areas like employment, education, and government contracts. The goal is to promote diversity and ensure that these groups, such as racial minorities or women, have equal opportunities to succeed. Politically, affirmative action is highly controversial, sparking debates about meritocracy, reverse discrimination, and the role of government in achieving social equality. Supporters argue it's necessary to correct systemic injustices, while critics contend it can lead to unfairness and is discriminatory itself.

Affluent Society (समृद्ध समाज)

An "Affluent Society" is a term, popularized by economist John Kenneth Galbraith, that describes a society where a significant portion of the population enjoys a high level of material wealth, comfort, and consumer goods. In such a society, the primary economic challenge shifts from basic scarcity (lack of necessities) to managing abundance and addressing issues related to consumption, leisure, and the distribution of wealth. Politically, the concept often brings to light debates about the priorities of government spending (e.g., private consumption vs. public services), the persistence of poverty amidst plenty, and the environmental impact of high consumption levels.

Afghanistan Crisis (अफगानिस्तान संकट)

The "Afghanistan Crisis" refers to the long-standing and complex political, social, and humanitarian challenges faced by Afghanistan, characterized by decades of conflict, instability, and external intervention. From a political science perspective, this crisis involves the collapse of state institutions, the rise of non-state actors (like the Taliban), geopolitical rivalries (especially the US withdrawal in 2021), human rights abuses, and the struggle for democratic governance. It highlights the complexities of nation-building, international security, and the impact of prolonged conflict on a country's political future and its people. The crisis continues to have significant regional and global implications.

African National Congress (अफ्रीकी राष्ट्रीय कांग्रेस)

The "African National Congress" (ANC) is a major political party in South Africa, most famous for its role in ending apartheid. Founded in 1912, the ANC initially aimed to bring all Africans together as one people to defend their rights and freedoms. Under the leadership of figures like Nelson Mandela, it became the leading force in the non-violent and later armed struggle against the apartheid regime, which enforced racial segregation and discrimination. After the end of apartheid, the ANC became the ruling party in South Africa since 1994, transforming from a liberation movement into a governing political party, demonstrating a significant historical shift in political power.

Afro-Asian Conference (अफ्रीकी-एशियाई सम्मेलन)

The "Afro-Asian Conference," also known as the Bandung Conference, was a landmark international meeting held in Bandung, Indonesia, in 1955. It brought together leaders from 29 newly independent Asian and African nations, many of whom had recently emerged from colonial rule. Politically, the conference was significant for promoting "Afro-Asian solidarity," fostering cooperation among these nations, and advocating for self-determination, peace, and non-alignment during the Cold War era. It laid the groundwork for the Non-Aligned Movement and played a crucial role in asserting the collective voice of the developing world on the global stage, challenging the dominance of the superpower blocs.

Age of Consent (सहमति की आयु)

"Age of Consent" is a legal term referring to the minimum age at which a person is considered legally capable of consenting to sexual activity. In political science, debates around the age of consent involve complex issues of child protection, individual rights, societal values, and the role of the state in regulating personal relationships. These debates often highlight the tension between protecting vulnerable populations and respecting individual autonomy. Different countries and jurisdictions have varying ages of consent, reflecting diverse cultural norms and legal traditions, and changes to these laws often involve significant political and social contention.

Age of Enlightenment (ज्ञानोदय युग)

The "Age of Enlightenment" (also known simply as the Enlightenment) was an intellectual and philosophical movement in Europe during the 17th and 18th centuries that emphasized2 reason, individualism, and skepticism of traditional authority.3 In political science, it is profoundly important because Enlightenment thinkers (like Locke, Rousseau, Montesquieu, and Voltaire) developed revolutionary ideas about natural rights, the social contract, separation of powers, popular sovereignty, and individual liberty. These ideas fundamentally challenged absolute monarchies and divine right theories, laying the intellectual groundwork for modern democratic revolutions (like the American and French Revolutions) and the development of constitutional governments and human rights.

Ageleicism (आयुवाद)

"Ageleicism" is a relatively uncommon term in mainstream political science. It appears to be a misspelling of "Ageism," which is a widely recognized concept. Assuming it refers to **Ageism**, it is a form of discrimination and prejudice against individuals or groups based on their age. In political science, ageism manifests in various ways, such as discriminatory policies against older workers, lack of political representation for younger generations, or stereotypes influencing public perceptions of different age groups. It can affect issues like social security, healthcare policy, voting patterns, and intergenerational justice, highlighting how age can be a basis for social and political inequality.

Agency for International Development (अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विकास एजेंसी)

"Agency for International Development" most commonly refers to the **U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)**, which is the primary agency of the United States government responsible for administering civilian foreign aid and development assistance. In political science, such agencies are key instruments of a country's foreign policy and soft power. They work to advance various objectives, including promoting economic growth, health, education, democracy, and humanitarian assistance in developing countries. USAID's activities reflect the donor country's foreign policy priorities and its approach to global development, often involving complex political relationships with recipient nations.

Agent Provocateur (उत्तेजक एजेंट)

An "Agent Provocateur" is a person who instigates or encourages others to commit an illegal or undesirable act, often with the intention of exposing or prosecuting them, or discrediting their cause. In political science, this term is frequently used to describe individuals (often undercover police or intelligence agents) who infiltrate political groups, protests, or social movements to provoke unlawful behavior. The goal might be to justify arrests, disrupt the movement, or turn public opinion against it. The use of agent provocateurs raises significant ethical and legal questions about police tactics, civil liberties, and the legitimacy of protest movements.

Aggrandizement (बढ़ावा देना / आत्म-महिमा)

"Aggrandizement" refers to the act of increasing the power, status, or wealth of a person, group, or nation, often at the expense of others. In political science, it is frequently used to describe the expansionist aims of a state or a leader. For example, a country might pursue territorial aggrandizement through military conquest or diplomatic pressure. Similarly, a political leader might seek personal aggrandizement by consolidating power and undermining democratic institutions. This concept is often associated with imperialistic ambitions, authoritarian tendencies, and a focus on self-interest rather than collective well-being or international cooperation.

Aggression (आक्रामकता)

"Aggression" in international relations refers to the use of armed force by a state against the sovereignty, territorial integrity, or political independence of another state, or in any other manner inconsistent with the Charter of the United Nations. It is a serious violation of international law and a primary cause of conflict. Acts of aggression include invasion, bombardment, blockade, and other forms of military attack. Politically, aggression is often met with international condemnation, sanctions, and collective security measures, as states seek to deter such behavior and maintain global peace and stability.

Aggressive Nationalism (आक्रामक राष्ट्रवाद)

"Aggressive Nationalism" is a highly intense and often extreme form of nationalism that promotes the interests of one's own nation above all others, frequently advocating for the use of military force or aggressive foreign policy to achieve national goals. It is characterized by an exaggerated sense of national superiority, a desire for territorial expansion, and hostility towards other nations or minority groups within one's own borders. Unlike civic nationalism, which emphasizes shared values and citizenship, aggressive nationalism can lead to militarism, xenophobia, and international conflict, as seen in historical instances leading up to world wars. It prioritizes national dominance and often disregards international law or human rights.

Agitation (आंदोलन)

Agitation in political science refers to a public protest or campaign to achieve a specific political or social goal. It's often a way for people to express their discontent with existing policies or demand change. This can involve various methods like rallies, demonstrations, strikes, boycotts, or even civil disobedience. The purpose of agitation is to draw attention to an issue, mobilize public opinion, and put pressure on decision-makers to respond. It's a common tool for groups who feel their voices aren't being heard through conventional political channels and seek to influence policy or challenge the status quo. Agitations can be peaceful or sometimes turn violent, depending on the nature of the protest and the response from authorities.

Agitator (आंदोलनकारी)

An agitator is an individual or group who actively participates in and often instigates an agitation or protest. They are typically vocal advocates for a particular cause, working to stir up public sentiment and encourage participation in protests. Agitators play a crucial role in organizing, leading, and sustaining movements for change. They might be charismatic speakers, effective organizers, or simply individuals deeply committed to a cause. Their actions are aimed at mobilizing people and putting pressure on those in power to address the grievances or demands of the movement. While the term can sometimes carry negative connotations, suggesting disruption, in political science, an agitator is simply someone who actively promotes and participates in agitation.

Agrarian Movement (कृषक आंदोलन)

An agrarian movement is a social and political movement primarily involving farmers, peasants, or agricultural workers, aiming to address issues related to land, farming practices, agricultural policies, or rural living conditions. These movements often arise due to economic hardship, unfair land distribution, exploitative labor practices, or government policies that negatively impact the agricultural sector. Historically, agrarian movements have been powerful forces for

change, demanding land reform, better prices for their produce, access to credit, or protection from exploitation. They can take various forms, from peaceful protests and petitions to organized resistance and even armed rebellions, all seeking to improve the well-being and rights of those involved in agriculture.

Agrarian Parties (कृषक दल)

Agrarian parties are political parties that specifically represent the interests and concerns of farmers, agricultural workers, and the rural population. Their political agenda typically focuses on issues relevant to the agricultural sector, such as land ownership, agricultural subsidies, food security, rural development, and protection against market fluctuations. These parties often emerge in countries where a significant portion of the population relies on agriculture for their livelihood. They aim to influence government policy to benefit the agricultural community, advocating for policies that ensure fair prices for crops, sustainable farming practices, and improved living standards in rural areas. Their political influence can vary depending on the country's economic structure and the strength of its agricultural sector.

Agrarianism (कृषिवाद)

Agrarianism is a social and political philosophy that values rural life, farming, and the agricultural sector as the foundation of society and a virtuous way of life. It emphasizes the importance of land ownership, self-sufficiency, and a strong connection to nature. Proponents of agrarianism often view urban life as corrupting and advocate for policies that support small-scale farming, protect agricultural land, and promote rural communities. They believe that a healthy society is rooted in a strong agricultural base and that virtues like independence, hard work, and community are fostered through farming. Agrarianism can influence political movements and policies aimed at preserving traditional farming practices and preventing excessive industrialization or urbanization.

Agriculture Sector (कृषि क्षेत्र)

The agriculture sector refers to the part of the economy that deals with cultivating crops, raising livestock, fishing, and forestry. It is a fundamental sector in many economies, providing food, raw materials for industries, and employment for a significant portion of the population, especially in developing countries. In political science, the agriculture sector is important because government policies significantly impact it. These policies can include subsidies for farmers, regulations on land use, trade agreements for agricultural products, and initiatives for food security. The well-being of the agriculture sector can have a profound impact on national stability, economic development, and social equity, often leading to political debates and policy interventions.

Aid (सहायता)

In political science, "aid" generally refers to assistance given by one country to another, or by international organizations to countries in need. This can be in various forms, including financial support, technical expertise, food, medicine, or military equipment. Aid is often provided for humanitarian reasons, such as disaster relief or poverty alleviation, but it can also serve political or strategic objectives, like promoting economic development, fostering alliances, or stabilizing a region. While aid can be crucial for development and crisis response, its effectiveness and impact are often debated, with concerns about dependency, corruption, and whether it truly serves the interests of the recipient country.

Aide Memoire (स्मृति पत्र)

An aide memoire is a written diplomatic communication, usually in an informal style, used to summarize the points of a discussion, present a position on a particular issue, or outline proposals. It literally means "aid to memory" in French. Unlike a formal note or letter, an aide memoire is typically unsigned and less formal, but it serves as an important record of a conversation or a statement of a party's views. In international relations, it's often exchanged between diplomats or representatives of different countries to ensure clarity and avoid misunderstandings regarding agreements, negotiations, or diplomatic exchanges. It helps to keep track of the key aspects of discussions without being a binding legal document.

Aide-de-Camp (ADC) (एडीसी)

An Aide-de-Camp, often abbreviated as ADC, is a personal assistant or secretary to a high-ranking political or military official, such as a head of state, a governor, or a general. The role of an ADC is primarily to provide administrative support, manage schedules, handle communications, and represent their principal at various events. They often serve as a close confidante and liaison, ensuring the smooth functioning of their principal's office and engagements. While the role is often ceremonial, especially in modern contexts, it can also involve significant responsibilities in managing official duties and facilitating communication between the principal and other dignitaries or organizations.

Air Attack (हवाई हमला)

An air attack, also known as an airstrike or bombing, is an offensive operation carried out by military aircraft targeting ground or naval objectives. This can involve various types of aircraft, including fighter jets, bombers, or drones, delivering munitions such as bombs, missiles, or machine-gun fire. Air attacks are used in warfare to destroy enemy infrastructure, military installations, or troop concentrations, to provide close air support to ground forces, or to exert pressure on an adversary. They are a significant component of modern warfare, often aiming to achieve strategic objectives or weaken an enemy's capacity to wage war. The use of air attacks raises ethical and humanitarian concerns, particularly regarding civilian casualties.

Air Corridor (हवाई गलियारा)

An air corridor is a designated and defined pathway in the sky that aircraft must follow, particularly in areas where air traffic is restricted or where there is a need for controlled movement of aircraft. These corridors are established for various reasons, including military operations, humanitarian aid deliveries, or to ensure the safe passage of commercial flights over sensitive or disputed territories. They are essentially aerial highways, regulated to prevent collisions and to guide aircraft efficiently. In a political or military context, establishing an air corridor often involves agreements between countries or parties to allow safe passage for specific purposes, highlighting issues of sovereignty and international cooperation.

Air Raid (हवाई हमला)

An air raid is a military operation involving an attack by aircraft, usually targeting civilian populations or non-military infrastructure, often with the intent to demoralize the enemy or destroy their industrial capacity. Unlike a focused air attack on military targets, an air raid typically implies a broader, more indiscriminate bombing campaign. Historically, air raids became prominent during World War II, causing widespread destruction and civilian casualties. In political science, air raids highlight the concept of total war and the targeting of non-combatants, raising significant ethical and legal questions under international humanitarian law. They are used to break an enemy's will to fight or to cripple their ability to support a war effort.

Air Raid Shelter (हवाई हमला आश्रय)

An air raid shelter is a protected structure, usually underground or heavily fortified, designed to provide safety and refuge for civilians during an air raid or aerial bombing. These shelters are built to withstand the impact of bombs, shrapnel, and other debris, offering protection from the immediate dangers of an attack. They became common during times of widespread aerial warfare, such as World War II, where civilian populations were directly targeted. In political science, the existence and construction of air raid shelters reflect a government's efforts to protect its citizens during conflict and highlight the impact of modern warfare on civilian life, often necessitating large-scale civil defense planning.

Air Sovereignty (हवाई संप्रभुता)

Air sovereignty refers to a state's complete and exclusive control over the airspace above its territory, including its land and territorial waters. This means that no foreign aircraft, military or civilian, can enter or fly through a country's airspace without its explicit permission. It is a fundamental principle of international law, analogous to a state's sovereignty over its land and sea. Air sovereignty is crucial for national security, allowing a state to control its borders, prevent unauthorized intrusions, and protect its airspace from threats. Violations of air sovereignty can lead to diplomatic protests, military interceptions, and even international conflicts, underscoring its importance in interstate relations.

Air Surveillance (हवाई निगरानी)

Air surveillance involves the systematic observation and monitoring of an area or activity from the air, typically using aircraft, drones, or satellites equipped with various sensors like cameras, radar, or infrared detectors. Its purpose is to gather intelligence, detect threats, monitor borders, or track movements. In political science and international relations, air surveillance plays a critical role in national security, intelligence gathering, and treaty verification. It allows states to monitor potential adversaries, observe military buildups, track illegal activities, or assess humanitarian situations. While crucial for security, it also raises concerns about privacy and the potential for misuse, especially with the advancement of surveillance technologies.

Alarmist Propaganda (भयवादी प्रचार)

Alarmist propaganda is a form of communication designed to incite fear, anxiety, or panic among a population by exaggerating threats, presenting worst-case scenarios, or spreading misinformation. Its primary goal is to manipulate public opinion and behavior by creating a sense of urgency or impending danger. This type of propaganda is often used by political actors or governments during times of crisis, conflict, or social unrest to rally support, suppress dissent, or justify certain actions. In political science, it's studied as a tool of political manipulation, highlighting how fear can be used to control populations and shape public discourse, often at the expense of rational decision-making and critical thinking.

Albaruni (अलबेरूनी)

Albaruni, more commonly known as Al-Biruni, was a Persian polymath who made significant contributions to various fields, including mathematics, astronomy, physics, geography, and history, during the Islamic Golden Age. While not a political scientist in the modern sense, his work has relevance to political science through his extensive historical and geographical writings. His detailed observations of different cultures, societies, and political systems, particularly in India, provide valuable insights into the political structures, social customs, and administrative practices of his time. His empirical approach to knowledge and his commitment to objective observation laid groundwork that indirectly informs historical and comparative political studies.

Al-Fatah (अल-फतह)

Al-Fatah is a major Palestinian nationalist political party and the largest faction of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO). Founded in the late 1950s by Yasser Arafat and others, it1 emerged as a key force in the Palestinian liberation movement, initially engaging in armed struggle against Israel. Over time, Al-Fatah evolved, eventually participating in peace negotiations with Israel and becoming the dominant party in the Palestinian Authority. In political science, Al-Fatah represents a significant case study in national liberation movements, the complexities of political transformation from armed resistance to governance, and the challenges of achieving self-determination amidst ongoing conflict and internal divisions within a national movement.

Alienation (अलगाव)

In political science, alienation refers to a feeling of detachment, estrangement, or powerlessness experienced by individuals or groups from their political system, society, or even their own labor. This can manifest as a sense of not belonging, not having a voice, or feeling that political institutions do not represent their interests. Alienation can arise

from various factors, including social inequality, lack of political participation, unrepresentative governance, or economic exploitation. When people feel alienated, they may disengage from political processes, become cynical, or even resort to protest or rebellion. Understanding alienation is crucial for analyzing political stability, social movements, and the health of democratic systems.

All India Services (अखिल भारतीय सेवाएँ)

The All India Services (AIS) are the premier civil services of India, playing a crucial role in the country's governance and administration. These services include the Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS), and Indian Forest Service (IFoS). Officers of the AIS are recruited through a rigorous competitive examination and are appointed by the central government, but their services are allotted to various states and union territories. They hold key administrative and executive positions in both central and state governments, responsible for implementing policies, maintaining law and order, and delivering public services. In political science, the AIS are studied for their role in India's federal structure, their contribution to national unity, and their influence on policy implementation and public administration.

Allcreation (सर्वसृष्टि)

The term "Allcreation" is not a standard or commonly recognized concept within political science. It might be a misinterpretation of another term, or perhaps a very specialized term within a particular sub-field or theoretical framework that is not widely known. In general political science, we discuss concepts related to state formation, international systems, societal structures, and human governance. If this term is meant to imply something along the lines of universal or global governance, or a comprehensive framework encompassing all aspects of existence, it would fall outside the typical scope of political science which primarily deals with human organization and power within established political entities. Without further context, it's difficult to provide a specific political science explanation.

Allegiance (निष्ठा)

Allegiance refers to the loyalty or faithfulness owed by a person to their government, sovereign, or state. It is a fundamental concept in political science, particularly in discussions about citizenship, nationalism, and the relationship between individuals and the state. Citizens are generally expected to show allegiance to their country, which often involves obeying laws, paying taxes, and defending the nation if required. While often seen as a moral duty, allegiance can also be a legal obligation, as seen in oaths of allegiance for new citizens or public officials. The concept becomes complex in cases of dual nationality or when individuals feel their allegiance is divided between competing political entities or ideologies.

Alliance (गठबंधन)

An alliance in political science refers to a formal agreement or partnership between two or more states or political groups for mutual benefit or to achieve common goals. Alliances can be formed for various reasons, including collective security (mutual defense against an external threat), economic cooperation, or to advance shared political interests. They are a common feature of international relations, shaping the balance of power and influencing diplomatic strategies. Alliances can be short-term or long-lasting, and their terms and commitments can vary significantly. They play a crucial role in conflict prevention, burden-sharing, and maintaining regional or global stability, though they can also be a source of tension and lead to proxy conflicts.