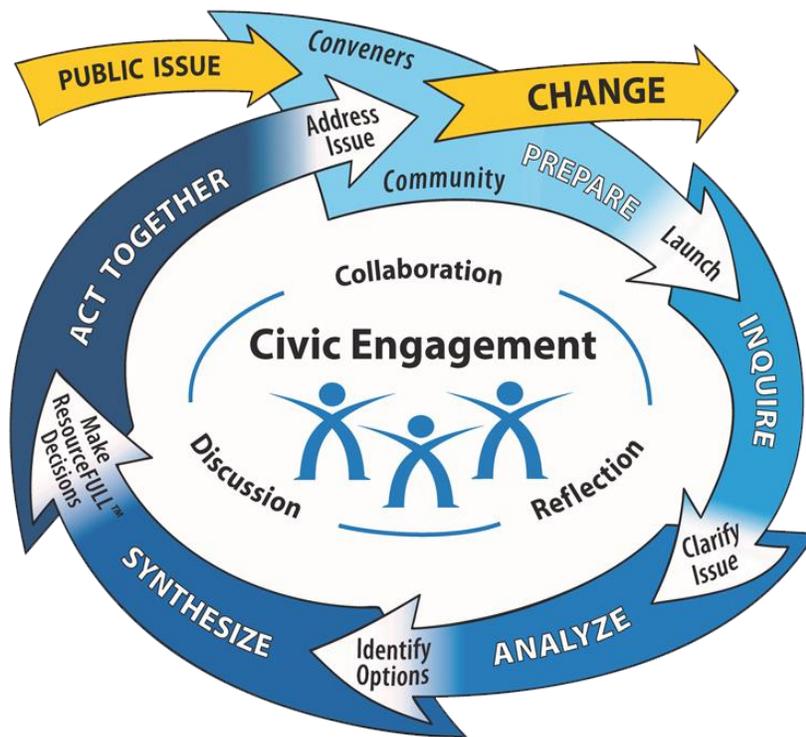


THE NECESSITY FIRM

Motto: SHAPING WHOLE CITIZENS



A CIVIC ENGAGEMENT DICTIONARY



Adapted from **Citizenship Reimagined:
The Case for a Responsible Whole Citizenry
in Sierra Leone**

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Preface

Civic engagement or civic participation denotes any individual or group activity seeking to address issues of public concern. Civic engagement includes people in their communities working together or individuals working alone or in partnership with state actors, governments or international organizations and NGOs to address social and public issues. The main goal of civic engagement is to address public concerns and promote the quality of the community. This quick reference civic engagement dictionary is aimed at doing just that—giving conceptual knowledge and awareness to students and youth to better engage and solve issues of public concerns in their community. This dictionary provides specific selections of words in the field of politics, civics, social science and international relations. This quick reference dictionary is for students at all levels, activists, advocates, social entrepreneurs and community organizers etc.

This dictionary aims to provide a convenient source of reference for a wide audience interested in social advocacy, civic engagements, and citizenship. The subject matter of youth advocacy in nation-building and governance in Sierra Leone continues to evolve and expand. This makes it more important to have a handy and pocket-size dictionary available as a tool that will facilitate awareness and knowledge of essential concepts in the field of civic education and citizenship. All concepts and definitions in this guide are from either one of three works cited in the reference list. We hope this dictionary will steer an inquisitory nature in students and youth in Sierra Leone.

Finally, we hope this pamphlet will further supplements the government of Sierra Leone work on making civic education a priority. By extension, this pamphlet will advance the work of the newly established National Commission for Civic Education and Development (NACCED) and other institutions working on the sensitization and consciousness of civic values and culture in the country. The production and publication of this quick reference dictionary on civic engagements offer the opportunity to educate, empower and inspire students of all education level in Sierra Leone to embrace civic participation, community and public service in their various and multi-faceted fields of studies and advocacy.

About the Firm

The Necessity Firm is an independent nonprofit organization based in Freetown, Sierra Leone. The Firm champions civic education with an insight into empowering a generation of ‘whole citizens’ who are active, inclusive, and objective on governance and national development matters. Whole citizens are engaged and objective on nation-building matters regardless of their individual, social, political, or tribal affiliations.

We are working at the intersection of promoting citizenship, character education, mentorship, and community advocacy. We offer civic education tours, fellowships, professional development training, and need-based educational stipends to student fellows selected from our school hubs in Sierra Leone. We also provide sponsorship to groups and individuals advancing social change and engaging in policy research on topical governance issues. We hope our commitments and activities will accelerate a civically-minded citizenry through active and empowered citizenship to support the country’s collective good.

The Firm’s holistic programs involve civic education training and mentorship for secondary school and university students and in general geared towards the youth of Sierra Leone. With an ever-expanding partnership list, we hope to continue our engagements with community organizers, government instrumentalities, civil society groups, NGOs and academic institutions to advance our Firm’s foremost objective: the rethinking and redesigning of citizenship in Sierra Leone. The Firm’s programs are implemented for nationwide consumption in Sierra Leone. An example of this approach, we hope can be reflected in this civic engagement dictionary initially designed for in-house use and our student fellows and volunteers.

The Firm’s vision is twofold. First, we imagine and work towards making Sierra Leone a nation without citizen apathy or citizens’ lack of interest in civics and governance. Second, we help shape and empower a generation of whole citizens who believe their roles in society are invaluable in building a functional and sustainable governance system. The mission of the Firm is to promote an enlightened and responsible citizenry committed to democratic principles and actively engaged in the practice of democratic governance in Sierra Leone.

The principal goals of the Firm in summary are to help students and youth develop

- an increased understanding of the democratic governance and institutions and the fundamental principles and values upon which they are founded
- the skills necessary to participate as effective and responsible citizens
- the willingness to use democratic procedures for making decisions and managing conflict

The next phase of the Firm’s activities is geared towards conducting research and evaluation to determine the impact of Firm’s curricula programs for its fellows and on the knowledge, skills, attitudes, and commitments to democratic values and principles by youth in Sierra Leone.

Aa

1. **Awareness:** Concern about and well-informed interest in a particular situation or development.
2. **Action:** The fact or process of doing something, typically to achieve an aim.
3. **Altruism:** The belief in or practice of disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others.
4. **Abnormality:** The quality or state of being abnormal.
5. **Absolutism:** Originally (1733) a theological concept referring to God's total power to decide about salvation. Extended to politics indicating a regime in which the ruler might legitimately decide anything.
6. **Abundance:** The state or condition of having a copious quantity of something; plentifulness. Also, plentifulness of the good things of life; prosperity.
7. **Accountability:** The requirement for representatives to answer to the represented on the disposal of their powers and duties, act upon criticisms or requirements made of them, and accept (some) responsibility for failure, incompetence, or deceit.
8. **Access:** The right or opportunity to use or benefit from something.
9. **Activism:** the policy or action of using vigorous campaigning to bring about political or social change.
10. **Activist:** One who takes an active part, usually as a volunteer, in a political party or interest group.
11. **Agribusiness:** Agriculture conducted on commercial principles, especially using advanced technology.
12. **Aid:** Financial or material help given to a country or area in need.
13. **Austerity:** The reduction or tightening of state spending.
14. **Allegiance:** Loyalty or commitment of a subordinate to a superior or of an individual to a group or cause.
15. **Amendment:** The official change or formal alteration to an existing piece of legislation, law, constitution, or legal code.
16. **Amnesty:** An official pardon for people who have been convicted of political offenses.
17. **Apolitical:** Not interested or involved in politics.
18. **Arbitrary:** (of power or a ruling body) unrestrained and autocratic in the use of authority.
19. **Authority:** The right or the capacity, or both, to have proposals or prescriptions or instructions accepted without recourse to persuasion, bargaining, or force.

Bb

20. **Bad faith:** Intent to deceive.
21. **Balanced budget:** To have enough money to provide the amount to be spent.
22. **Balance of power:** The power held by a small group when larger groups are of equal strength.
23. **Benchmarks:** A standard or point of reference against which things may be compared or assessed.
24. **Bipartisanship:** Agreement or collaboration between two parties.
25. **Bilateralism:** Affecting two parties; often used in relation to negotiations or agreement between two countries.
26. **Bill:** Proposed legislation which has not yet been enacted.
27. **Bill of Rights:** A statement of the privileges, immunities, and authorities to act that may be legally and morally claimed by the citizens of a state within the bounds of reason, truth, and the accepted standards of behaviour.
28. **Banana Republic:** A dictatorship run in the interests of foreign commercial exploitation.
29. **Blockade:** An act or means of sealing off a place to prevent goods or people from entering or leaving.
30. **Boycott:** An orchestrated way of showing disapproval, such as by not attending a meeting or avoiding a country's or company's products, so as to punish or apply pressure for change of policy or behaviour.
31. **Budget:** An annual or other regular estimate of national revenue and expenditure put forward by the government, often including details of changes in taxation.
32. **Bureaucracy:** A system of government in which most of the important decisions are made by state officials rather than by elected representatives.
33. **Branding:** The promotion of a particular product or company by means of advertising and distinctive design.
34. **Buck-passing:** In political terms, buck-passing is the unwillingness or failure to accept responsibility for the consequences of a policy decision and blame another person or institution instead.

Cc

35. **Cabinet:** A regular meeting of ministers, chaired by a head of government, with authority to make decisions on behalf of the government as a whole.
36. **Candidate Selection:** In democratic political systems the selection of candidates is critically important as political parties and the party preferences of voters have come to dominate electoral politics.
37. **Canvassing:** The activity of soliciting votes and locating supporters.

38. **Community:** A group of people who are socially related by virtue of identity with a particular location.
39. **Courage:** The ability to do something that frightens one.
40. **Capital:** Wealth in the form of money or other assets owned by a person or organization or available or contributed for a particular purpose such as starting a company or investing.
41. **Capitalism:** A term denoting a distinct form of social organization, based on generalized commodity production, in which there is private ownership and/or control of the means of production.
42. **Civil society:** Society considered as a community of citizens linked by common interests and collective activity.
43. **Conflict resolution:** The methods and process of negotiation, arbitration, and institution building which promote the peaceful ending of social conflict and war.
44. **Civil servant:** A member of the civil service.
45. **Civil service:** The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc. that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
46. **Censorship:** The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc. that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security.
47. **Census:** An official count or survey of a population, typically recording various details of individuals.
48. **Charity:** The voluntary giving of help, typically in the form of money, to those in need.
49. **Consensus:** A general agreement.
50. **Checks and balances:** Counterbalancing influences by which an organization or system is regulated, typically those ensuring that political power is not concentrated in the hands of individuals or groups.
51. **Civil war:** Military conflict centred on territory within a state, involving combatants from that state, over the political right to control that territory.
52. **Cleavage:** Term borrowed from its geological meaning to denote the splitting of a political system along ethnic or ideological lines.
53. **Clientelism:** An early definition of clientelism emphasized the exchange of votes for favours, over a long period of time, among actors with asymmetric power, the clients having little power. Politicians would reward a portion of their supporters with public resources in return for electoral support.
54. **Climate change:** Referring, as a political problem, to the build-up of additional CO₂ and other greenhouse gases (GHGs) due to human activity, which increases the amount of reflected solar radiation that remains trapped at atmospheric levels.

55. **Citizenship:** The status of being a citizen, usually determined by law; the position or status of being a citizen of a particular country.
56. **Civics:** The study of the rights and duties of citizenship.
57. **Citizen:** A legally recognized subject or national of a state or commonwealth, either native or naturalized.
58. **Civic culture** A political culture characterized by (1) most citizens' acceptance of the authority of the state, but also (2) a general belief in participation in civic duties.
59. **Civil disobedience:** A political act involving disobeying governmental authority on grounds of moral objection, with the aim of promoting a just society.
60. **Civil liberties:** Those freedoms which are, or should be, guaranteed to persons to protect an area of non-interference from others, particularly power holders and legal authorities.
61. **Civil rights:** The political, social, and economic rights that each citizen has by virtue of simply being a citizen, and which are usually upheld by law.
62. **Civility:** Formal politeness and courtesy in behavior or speech.
63. **Coalition:** Any combination of separate players (such as political parties) to win a voting game.
64. **Coercion:** The practice of persuading someone to do something by using force or threats.
65. **Collective bargaining:** Negotiation of wages and other conditions of employment by an organized body of employees.
66. **Collective action:** Problem Any situation in which the uncoordinated actions of each player may not result in the best outcome he or she can achieve.
67. **Collective goods:** A term used in politics and economics to denote goods that are of benefit to all members of the public and thus cannot be withheld or reduced for some members of the public without affecting all members.
68. **Consequentialism:** In ethics, consequentialist doctrines are those which judge actions by their effects (or, sometimes, their intended effects) rather than by their conformance to rules, rights, or obligations.
69. **Collective security:** A system for maintaining world peace and security by the concerted action and agreement of all nations.
70. **Colonialism:** The policy and practice of a strong power extending its control territorially over a weaker nation or people.
71. **Common market:** A group of countries imposing few or no duties on trade with one another and a common tariff on trade with other countries.

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72. **Common good:** The benefit or interests of all.
73. **Common sense:** Good sense and sound judgment in practical matters.
74. **Competition:** The activity or condition of competing.
75. **Conscience:** An inner feeling or voice viewed as acting as a guide to the right- or wrongness of one's behavior.
76. **Conscientious objection:** Objection for reasons of conscience to complying with a particular requirement.
77. **Consent:** Acquiescence or agreement.
78. **Conspiracy:** The action of plotting or conspiring.
79. **Constitution:** The set of fundamental rules governing the politics of a nation or subnational body.
80. **Constitutionalism:** Constitutional government and adherence to a system of constitutional government.
81. **Consumer:** A person who purchases goods and services for personal use.
82. **Contract:** An agreement made between two or more persons to secure a result which each intends should benefit him or her.
83. **Contradiction:** A combination of statements, ideas, or features of a situation that are opposed to one another.
84. **Control:** The power to influence or direct people's behavior or the course of event.
85. **Cohesion:** The action or fact of forming a united whole.
86. **Corporate:** Work jointly toward the same end.
87. **Coordination:** The organization of the different elements of a complex body or activity so as to enable them to work together effectively.
88. **Corruption:** Corruption obtains when an official transfers a benefit to an individual who may or may not be entitled to the benefit, in exchange for an illegal payment (the bribe).
89. **Cost-benefit analysis:** A technique of constructing a balance sheet of the consequences of a project or activity.
90. **Courts:** (also court of law) A tribunal presided over by a judge, judges, or a magistrate in civil and criminal cases.
91. **Credibility:** The quality of being trusted and believed in.
92. **Crime:** An action or omission that constitutes an offense that may be prosecuted by the state and is punishable by law.
93. **Cyber-crime:** Cyber-crime often refers to traditional crimes that have migrated to cyberspace, such as money laundering and sexual exploitation, but can also include cyber-specific crimes such as illegal access to electronic information, trade secrets, or the

creation and spread of harmful computer viruses.

94. **Crisis management:** The process by which a business or other organization deals with a sudden emergency situation.
95. **Credible threat:** A threat that one's opponent has good grounds for believing will be carried out.
96. **Coup d'état:** The sudden, forcible, and illegal removal of a government, usually by the military or some part thereof, often precipitated by more immediate grievances bearing directly on the military.
97. **Counterinsurgency:** Military strategy, aimed at undermining anti-government forces within a territory.
98. **Conservatism:** In general terms, a political philosophy which aspires to the preservation of what is thought to be the best in established society and opposes radical change.
99. **Culture:** The customs, arts, social institutions, and achievements of a particular nation, people, or other social group.
100. **Custom:** A traditional and widely accepted way of behaving or doing something that is specific to a particular society, place, or time.
101. **Character:** The mental and moral qualities distinctive to an individual.
102. **Contribution:** A gift or payment to a common fund or collection.
103. **Constituency:** Area whose electorate returns a representative to a national parliament, or other elected legislature or assembly.

Dd

104. **Debate:** A formal discussion on a particular topic in a public meeting or legislative assembly, in which opposing arguments are put forward.
105. **Development:** The process of developing or being developed.
106. **Decision-making:** The action or process of making decisions, especially important ones.
107. **Deficit financing:** Government funding of spending by borrowing.
108. **Debt crisis:** A tendency for highly indebted poor states to reach a point where they are unable to meet repayment schedules.
109. **Debt relief:** Debt relief refers to the total or partial cancellation of debt.
110. **Deflation:** Reduction of the general level of prices in an economy.
111. **Delegate:** A person on whom an individual or group confers the capacity to act on his or their behalf.
112. **Democracy:** A system of government by the whole population or all the eligible members of a state, typically through elected representatives.

113. **Dialogue:** A discussion between two or more people or groups, especially one directed toward exploration of a particular subject or resolution of a problem.
114. **Democratic deficit:** The term denotes a perceived deficiency in the way a particular political arrangement works in practice against a benchmark as to how it is supposed to work in theory.
115. **Dependency:** A view of the relationship between developed and underdeveloped countries.
116. **Developing country:** A poor agricultural country that is seeking to become more advanced economically and socially.
117. **Dictatorship:** Government by a dictator.
118. **Despotism:** Autocratic rule by one person.
119. **Diplomacy:** The profession, activity, or skill of managing international relations, typically by a country's representatives abroad.
120. **Disability:** A physical or mental condition that limits a person's movements, senses, or activities.
121. **Disenfranchisement:** The state of being deprived of a right or privilege, especially the right to vote.
122. **Discrimination:** Originally the act of noting differences, discrimination now denotes differentiation between people on grounds such as gender, colour, sexuality, disability, or class.
123. **Diversity:** The state of being diverse; variety.
124. **Distribution:** The way in which something is shared out among a group or spread over an area.
125. **Division of labor:** division of labour The systematic (but not necessarily planned or imposed) division of functions, tasks, or activities.
126. **Due process:** The administration of justice in accordance with established rules and principles.
127. **Duty:** A moral or legal obligation; a responsibility, (often duties) a task or action that someone is required to perform.
128. **Distributive justice:** The principle or set of principles explaining what justice requires when some good (or bad) is distributed amongst persons.
129. **Direct action:** A form of political protest aimed at placing pressure upon rulers for changes to policy, which employs methods that bypass 'official' channels such as parliaments or bureaucracy.
130. **Deterrence:** A policy of attempting to control the behaviour of other actors by the use of threats.
131. **Engagement:** The action of engaging or being engaged.

Ee

132. **Entrepreneurs:** A person who organizes and operates a business or businesses, taking on greater than normal financial risks in order to do so.
133. **Ethics:** Moral principles that govern a person's behavior or the conducting of an activity.
134. **Exchange:** An act of giving one thing and receiving another.
135. **Equality:** the state of being equal, especially in status, rights, and opportunities.
136. **Equal opportunity:** Equal access to the procedure under which some office or benefit not available to all is allocated, with stipulations about the fairness of the procedure in view of its purposes.
137. **Equilibrium:** Balance; more particularly, any state of affairs which no actor.
138. **Equity:** Even-handed treatment. Equity requires that relevantly similar cases be treated in similar ways.
139. **Executive:** The branch of government concerned with the execution of policy.
140. **Exile:** The state of being barred from one's native country, typically for political or punitive reasons.
141. **Ethnicity:** The fact or state of belonging to a social group that has a common national or cultural tradition.
142. **Ethnocentrism:** A view of society and politics shaped by one's own cultural expectations.
143. **Export:** The selling and sending out of goods or services to other countries.
144. **Expenditure:** The action of spending fund.
145. **Environment:** The natural world, as a whole or in a particular geographical area, especially as affected by human activity.
146. **Economic growth:** An increase in the amount of goods and services produced per head of the population over a period of time.
147. **Employment:** The condition of having paid work.
148. **Envy:** A feeling of discontented or resentful longing aroused by someone else's possessions, qualities, or luck.
149. **Economics:** The branch of knowledge concerned with the production, consumption, and transfer of wealth.
150. **Education:** The process of receiving or giving systematic instruction, especially at a school or university.
151. **Election:** A formal and organized choice by vote of a person for a political office or other position.
152. **Elitism:** The advocacy or existence of an elite as a dominating element in a system or society. The belief that government ought in principle, always and everywhere, to be confined to elites.

153. **Emancipation:** The act or process of being set free from political, economic, cultural, and social restrictions and structures.
154. **Emergency powers:** An act of legislation or leadership decree that grants extraordinary powers to the government.
155. **Electorate:** All the people in a country or area who are entitled to vote in an election.
156. **Emergency:** A serious, unexpected, and often dangerous situation requiring immediate action.
157. **Exploitation:** The action of making use of and benefiting from resources. Taking unfair advantage of persons, their characteristics, or their situations.
158. **Extremism:** The holding of extreme political or religious views; fanaticism.
163. **Feedback:** Information about reactions to a product, a person's performance of a task, etc.
164. **Fiscal policy:** Policy A government's taxation and public expenditure policy.
165. **Fiscal crisis:** Actual or supposed inability of the state to raise enough tax revenue to pay for its programme.
166. **Focus group:** A demographically diverse group of people assembled to participate in a guided discussion about a particular product before it is launched, or to provide ongoing feedback on a political campaign, television series, etc.
167. **Floating voter:** A voter who does not vote consistently for one or other of the political parties but 'floats' between them.
168. **Foreign policy:** A government's strategy in dealing with other nation.
169. **Freedom House index:** Measure of political rights and civil liberties.
170. **Free market:** An economic system in which prices are determined by unrestricted competition between privately owned businesses.
171. **Free rider:** One who benefits from a collective activity without participating in it.
172. **Financial Crisis:** Financial crises involve a sudden pronounced drop in the market value or price of a financial asset or instrument.

Ff

159. **Fairness:** Impartial and just treatment or behavior without favoritism or discrimination.
160. **Faction:** A small organized dissenting group within a larger one, especially in politics.
161. **Failed state:** A state whose political or economic system has become so weak that the government is no longer in control.
162. **Famine:** Extreme scarcity of food, a shortage.

173. **Fair trade:** Fair trade refers to trade that meets social, economic, and environmental standards relating to wages and conditions for those involved in the production or distribution of goods.
174. **Free trade:** The absence of barriers to international trade.
175. **Factors of production:** The inputs involved in the production of goods and services.
176. **Freedom:** Absence of interference or impediment. The power or right to act, speak, or think as one wants without hindrance or restraint.
177. **Freedom of information:** The free access of the public to information contained in government records.
- Gg**
178. **Gender:** Either of the two sexes (male and female), especially when considered with reference to social and cultural differences rather than biological ones.
179. **Group:** A number of people who work together or share certain beliefs.
180. **Game theory:** The branch of mathematics concerned with the analysis of strategies for dealing with competitive situations where the outcome of a participant's choice of action depends critically on the actions of other participants.
181. **Genocide:** Relating to or involving the deliberate killing of a large group of people of a particular nation or ethnic group.
182. **Globalization:** The process by which businesses or other organizations develop international influence or start operating on an international scale.
183. **Government:** The system by which a nation, state or community is governed.
184. **Gross domestic product (GDP):** The total value of goods produced, and services provided in a country during one year.
185. **Gross national product (GNP):** The total value of goods produced, and services provided by a country during one year, equal to the gross domestic product plus the net income from foreign investments.
186. **Gerrymandering:** Drawing of district boundaries so as to favour one's own chances in future elections.
187. **Global governance:** All coexisting forms of collective steering of social affairs, by public and private actors, that directly or in their repercussions transcend national frontiers.
188. **Groupthink:** Situation where committees, cabinets, or other groups make suboptimal decisions, occurring when considerations of cohesiveness override a fully rational examination of the situation.

Hh

189. **Harassment:** Aggressive pressure or intimidation.
190. **Hate speech:** Abusive or threatening speech or writing that expresses prejudice against a particular group, especially on the basis of race, religion, or sexual orientation.
191. **Health:** The state of being free from illness or injury.
192. **Hope:** A feeling of expectation and desire for a certain thing to happen.
193. **Hierarchy:** A system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority.
194. **History:** The study of past events, particularly in human affairs.
195. **Honor:** High respect; great esteem.
196. **Hospitality:** The friendly and generous reception and entertainment of guests, visitors, or strangers.
197. **Human capital:** The skills, knowledge, and experience possessed by an individual or population, viewed in terms of their value or cost to an organization or country.
198. **Human nature:** The general psychological characteristics, feelings, and behavioral traits of humankind, regarded as shared by all humans.
199. **Human rights:** Human rights are a special sort of inalienable moral entitlement. They attach to all persons equally, by virtue of their humanity, irrespective of race, nationality, or membership of any particular social group.
200. **Hypocrisy:** The practice of claiming to have moral standards or beliefs to which one's own behavior does not conform; pretense.
201. **Hostility:** Hostile behavior; unfriendliness or opposition.
202. **High and low politics:** Largely used in the study of international relations, 'high politics' generally refers to issues of vital importance and survival of the state, such as national and international security. This is in opposition to 'low politics', which usually refers to secondary non-security issues such as economic policy and social policy.
203. **Head of state:** The head of state embodies the political community and continuity of the state and carries out ceremonial functions associated with representing the state both at home and in foreign policy, for instance in committing the state to treaty obligations.
204. **Hard power:** A term often used in the study of international relations to denote both the threat and use of military measures and/or economic sanctions to exert coercive influence on states or other collective bodies within the international system.
205. **Humanitarian intervention:** Entry into a country by the armed forces of another country or international organization

with the aim of protecting citizens from persecution or the violation of their human rights.

ii

206. **Identity:** A close similarity or affinity.
207. **Idealism:** The doctrine that the external world must be understood through consciousness.
208. **Ideology:** Any comprehensive and mutually consistent set of ideas by which a social group makes sense of the world may be referred to as an ideology.
209. **Impeachment:** The action of calling into question the integrity or validity of something.
210. **Identity politics:** A tendency for people of a particular religion, race, social background, etc., to form exclusive political alliances, moving away from traditional broad-based party politics.
211. **Immigration:** When persons enter a destination country in order to settle, temporarily or permanently, sometimes with the intention of acquiring citizenship.
212. **Incentive:** A thing that motivates or encourages one to do something.
213. **Income:** Money received, especially on a regular basis, for work or through investments.
214. **Incomes policy:** A government policy which seeks to regulate the rate of growth of wages and earnings through the use of such devices as norms, upper limits to the rate of increase expressed in cash or percentage terms, and review boards.
215. **Incrementalism:** A model of the decision-making process in government which maintains that decisions are usually made on the basis of relatively small adjustments to the existing situation.
216. **Independence:** The fact or state of being independent.
217. **Index:** An indicator, sign, or measure of something.
218. **Individualism:** Political individualism—in its most common, though not its only meaning—is a fundamental belief in the protection of the rights of the individual against the incursions of the state and of political power.
219. **Industrialization:** The development of industries in a country or region on a wide scale.
220. **Industrial society:** A society which exhibits an extended division of labour and a reliance on large-scale production using power-driven machinery.
221. **Industrial relations:** Interaction between employers, employees, and the government; and the institutions and associations through which such interactions are mediated.
222. **Inflation:** A general and persistent increase in the price level. Inflation has been seen to lead to uncertainty,

discouraging saving and investment, as well as affecting a country's international trade, via the exchange rate and balance of payments, and redistributing income, from those with savings to borrowers.

223. Infrastructure: The basic physical and organizational structures and facilities (e.g., buildings, roads, power supplies) needed for the operation of a society or enterprise.

224. Influence: The capacity to have an effect on the character, development, or behavior of someone or something, or the effect itself.

225. Institution: An established official organization having an important role in the life of a country, such as a bank, church, or legislature.

226. Injustice: Lack of fairness or justice.

227. Integration: The action or process of integrating.

228. Intellectual property: A work or invention that is the result of creativity, such as a manuscript or a design, to which one has rights and for which one may apply for a patent, copyright, trademark, etc.

229. Issue voting: The idea that voters' decisions are largely determined by the issues at stake in the election.

230. Interests groups: Organizations seeking to advance a particular sectional interest or cause, while not seeking to form a government or part of a government.

231. International law: A set of rules generally recognized by civilized nations as governing their conduct towards each other and towards each other's citizens.

232. International relations: The discipline that studies interactions between and among states, and more broadly, the workings of the international system as a whole.

233. Insurgency: Armed uprising or rebellion against a government. The term has been used variously to describe revolutionary movements, civil wars, anti-colonial struggles, and terrorist agitation.

234. Imperialism: Domination or control by one country or group of people over others.

235. Intelligence: As process intelligence refers to the means by which information important to national security is requested, collected, analysed, and provided to policymakers.

236. Internet: A global computer network providing a variety of information and communication facilities, consisting of interconnected networks using standardized communication protocols.

237. Investment: An act of devoting time, effort, or energy to a particular undertaking with the expectation of a worthwhile result.

238. Impact: (impact on) have a strong effect on someone or something.

Jj

- 239.**Judgment:** The ability to make considered decisions or come to sensible conclusions.
- 240.**Journalism:** The activity or profession of writing for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or preparing news to be broadcast.
- 241.**Journalist:** A Person who writes for newspapers, magazines, or news websites or prepares news to be broadcast.
- 242.**Judicial review:** The power to review legislative and executive acts and to nullify those that are believed to contravene a constitution.
- 243.**Judiciary:** The judicial authorities of a country; judges collectively.
- 244.**Justice:** The existence of a proper balance. Justice in law illustrates applications of the notion of a proper balance: a fair trial, which, among other things, achieves a proper balance between the ability of the defendant to establish innocence and the ability of the prosecution to establish guilt; a just sentence (see punishment) which balances the precedent wrong with a present response.
- 245.**Jurisprudence:** The science of law.
- 246.**Junk science:** Untested or unproven theories when presented as scientific fact, especially in a court of law.

Kk

- 247.**Kangaroo court:** An unofficial court held by a group of people in order to try someone regarded, especially without good evidence, as guilty of a crime or misdemeanor.
- 248.**Kinship:** blood relationship, a sharing of characteristics or origins.
- 249.**Kleptomania:** A recurrent urge to steal, typically without regard for need or profit.
- 250.**Knack:** An acquired or natural skill at performing a task.
- 251.**Knowledge:** intelligent and well informed.

Ll

- 252.**Leadership:** The action of leading a group of people or an organization.
- 253.**Lobbying:** Seek to influence (a politician or public official) on an issue.
- 254.**Lobbyists:** The term 'lobbyist' derives from 'lobby', in the sense of areas adjacent to a legislative assembly where it is easy to meet members of the legislature. A lobbyist is one who is professionally employed to lobby on behalf of clients or who advises clients on how to lobby on their own behalf. Lobbying refers to attempts to exert

influence on the formation or implementation of public policy.

255. **Land reform:** State intervention to redistribute ownership of land.
256. **Law:** (often the law) the system 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.
257. **Law and order:** A situation characterized by respect for and obedience to the rules of a society.
258. **Legislation:** Laws, considered collectively.
259. **Legislator:** A person who makes laws; a member of a legislative body.
260. **Legitimacy:** Conformity to the law or to rules. The property that a regime's procedures for making and enforcing laws are acceptable to its subjects.
261. **Linkage:** The interdependency of domestic and international politics.
262. **Liberty:** The state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's way of life, behavior, or political views.
263. **Limitation:** (often limitations) A limiting rule or circumstance; a restriction.
264. **Litigation:** The process of taking legal action.
265. **Local government:** The administration of a particular town, county, or district, with representatives elected by those who live there.
266. **Loyalty:** The quality of being loyal.
267. **Laboratory:** A room or building equipped for scientific experiments, research, or teaching, or for the manufacture of drugs or chemicals.
268. **Liability:** The state of being responsible for something, especially by law.

Mm

269. **Morality:** Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behavior.

270. **Morals:** Concerned with the principles of right and wrong behavior and the goodness or badness of human character.

271. **Macroeconomics:** The branch of economics which deals with aggregates such as capital and labour, and their interactions in an economy as a whole.

272. **Microeconomics:** The branch of economics which deals with the choices of individual economic actors such as households and firms.

273. **Management:** The responsibility for and control of a company or organisation.

274. **Middle Class:** The class or social stratum lying above the working class and below the upper class.
275. **Manifesto:** A document in which a political party sets out the programme it proposes to follow if returned to office.
276. **Mandate:** An electoral victory is interpreted by the successful party or coalition as giving it a mandate from the people to govern in the best interests of the nation or a specific mandate to pursue particular policies.
277. **Minister:** Member of a national government, either in charge of a government department or available to work in a variety of policy areas at the behest of the head of government ('minister without portfolio').
278. **Ministerial responsibility:** The convention that a minister should be accountable to parliament for the conduct of their department, not just the decisions that the minister makes.
279. **Market forces:** The economic factors affecting the price of, demand for, and availability of a commodity.
280. **Manipulation:** The turning of a situation to advantage.
281. **Mass media:** The various agents of mass communication and entertainment: newspapers, magazines and other publications, television, radio, the cinema, and the Internet.
282. **Monetary policy:** The control of the demand for, and supply of, money as a means of controlling the economy.
283. **Martial law:** The resort to military force as a temporary expedient in exceptional circumstances to restore order and uphold civilian government.
284. **Mediation:** Intervention in a dispute in order to resolve it; arbitration.
285. **Memory:** Something remembered from the past; a recollection.
286. **Meritocracy:** An elite selected on the basis of ability rather than social background.
287. **Masses:** The body of common people in a society.
288. **Migration:** The movement of individuals or groups from one place to another.
289. **Mixed economy:** An economic system combining private and public enterprise.
290. **Multiparty system:** Regime where more than two political parties are in serious contention for power, alone or in coalition.
291. **Modernization:** The process of adapting something to modern needs or habits.
292. **Multilateralism:** An approach to international trade, the monetary system, international disarmament and security, or the environment, based on

the idea that if international cooperative regimes for the management of conflicts of interest are to be effective, they must represent a broad and sustainable consensus among the states of the international system.

293. **Monopoly:** The exclusive possession or control of the supply of or trade in a commodity or service.

Nn

294. **Nation:** A large body of people united by common descent, history, culture, or language, inhabiting a particular country or territory.

295. **National debt:** The total amount of money that a country's government has borrowed, by various means.

296. **National interest:** The interest of a state, usually as defined by its government.

297. **Naturalization:** The admittance of a foreigner to the citizenship of a country.

298. **Neocolonialism:** The use of economic, political, cultural, or other pressures to control or influence other countries, especially former dependencies.

299. **Negotiation:** Discussion aimed at reaching an agreement.

300. **Neutrality:** The state of not supporting or helping either side in a conflict, disagreement, etc.; impartiality.

301. **Network:** A group of people who exchange information, contacts, and experience for professional or social purposes.

302. **News:** Newly received or noteworthy information, especially about recent or important events.

303. **Non-violence:** Non-violence seeks to oppose the use of state violence by means such as peaceful demonstrations, sit-ins, civil disobedience, and so forth.

304. **Natural law:** Rules of conduct determined by reflection upon human nature, the natural conditions of human existence, or the requirements of human flourishing.

305. **Natural rights:** Rights which persons possess by nature: that is, without the intervention of agreement, or in the absence of political and legal institutions. Natural rights are therefore attributable to individuals without distinction of time or place.

Oo

306. **Objectivity:** The quality of being objective.

307. **Obligation:** An act or course of action to which a person is morally or legally bound; a duty or commitment.

308. **Occupation:** A job or profession.

309. **Open source:** Denoting software for which the original source code is made freely available and may be redistributed and modified.
310. **Open society:** A society characterized by a flexible structure, freedom of belief, and wide dissemination of information.
311. **Opinion:** A view or judgment formed about something, not necessarily based on fact or knowledge.
312. **Opposition:** Resistance or dissent, expressed in action or argument.
313. **Objective:** (of a person or their judgment) not influenced by personal feelings or opinions in considering and representing facts.
314. **Opportunism:** The taking of opportunities as and when they arise, regardless of planning or principle.
315. **Opportunity cost:** The loss of potential gain from other alternatives when one alternative is chosen.
316. **Oppression:** Prolonged cruel or unjust treatment or control. The state of being subject to unjust or control.
317. **Optimal:** Best or most favorable; optimum.
318. **Ombudsman:** An official appointed to investigate individuals' complaints against maladministration, especially that of public authorities.
319. **Opportunity:** A set of circumstance that makes it possible to do something.
320. **Oversight:** The action of overseeing something.
321. **Opinion polls:** Surveys designed to discover the attitudes and/or intended or recalled behaviours of political actors; these may be leaders, legislators, bureaucrats, or electors. Such polls may be conducted by a variety of means, including telephoning, face-to-face interviewing, and web questionnaires.

Pp

322. **Politics:** The activities associated with the governance of a country or other area, especially the debate or conflict among individuals or parties having or hoping to achieve power.
323. **Proposal:** A plan or suggestion, especially a formal or written one, put forward for consideration or discussion by others.
324. **Professionalism:** The competence or skill expected of a professional.
325. **Profit:** A financial gain, especially the difference between the amount earned and the amount spent in buying, operating, or producing something.
326. **People:** Human beings in general or considered collectively.
327. **Planning:** The process of making plans for something.

328. **Parliament:** An elected assembly, responsible for passing legislation and granting government the right to levy taxation.
329. **Partition:** Attempt to resolve political disputes through the drawing of territorial boundaries.
330. **Peace:** a state or period in which there is no war or a war has ended. Also, freedom from civil disorder.
331. **Peacebuilding:** A variety of measures aimed at solidifying peace and avoiding future conflict in a society, undertaken by actors such as government agencies and civil society organizations.
332. **Peacekeeping:** Intervention by a third party to separate and pacify participants in a conflict.
333. **Policy networks:** Policy network models were developed to explain differences in policymaking and power in different policy sectors.
334. **Policy transfer:** The process whereby knowledge, policies, or administrative arrangements shift from one nation or policy domain to another.
335. **Political asylum:** A place safe from persecution; usually a country which offers protection to a victim of torture or oppression.
336. **Political behaviour:** The study of the behaviour of political actors such as voters, lobbyists, and politicians.
337. **Political culture:** The attitudes, beliefs, and values which underpin the operation of a particular Political system.
338. **Participation:** The action of taking part in something.
339. **Passive resistance:** Nonviolent opposition to authority, especially a refusal to cooperate with legal requirements.
340. **Patriotism:** Patriotism has always been defined as love of one's country or zeal in the defence of the interests of one's country.
341. **Pension:** A regular payment made during a person's retirement from an investment fund to which that person or their employer has contributed during their working life.
342. **Philanthropy:** The desire to promote the welfare of others, expressed especially by the generous donation of money to good causes.
343. **Police:** The civil force of a national or local government, responsible for the prevention and detection of crime and the maintenance of public order.
344. **Policy:** A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by a government, party, business, or individual.
345. **Politicization:** The action of causing an activity or event to become political in character.
346. **Populism:** A political approach that strives to appeal to ordinary people

who feel that their concerns are disregarded by established elite groups.

347. **Poverty:** The state of being extremely poor.
348. **Precedent:** An earlier event or action that is regarded as an example or guide to be considered in subsequent similar circumstances.
349. **Preference:** A greater liking for one alternative over another or others.
350. **Pressure group:** A group that tries to influence public policy in the interest of a particular cause.
351. **Price control:** A government regulation establishing a maximum price to be charged for specified goods and services, especially during periods of war or inflation.
352. **Privacy:** The state or condition of being free from being observed or disturbed by other people.
353. **Private sector:** The part of the national economy that is not under direct government control.
354. **Privilege:** A special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.
355. **Production:** The action of making or manufacturing from components or raw materials, or the process of being so manufactured.
356. **Property:** A thing or things belonging to someone; possessions collectively.
357. **Public opinion:** Views prevalent among the general public.
358. **Propaganda:** Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote or publicize a particular political cause or point of view.
359. **Public goods:** A commodity or service that is provided without profit to all members of a society, either by the government or a private individual or organization.

Qq

360. **Quality:** A distinctive attribute or characteristic possessed by someone or something.
361. **Quorum:** The minimum number of members of an assembly or society that must be present at any of its meetings to make the proceedings of that meeting valid.
362. **Qualification:** The action or fact of becoming qualified as a practitioner of a particular profession or activity.
363. **Qualitative methods:** Methods of social research that do not depend on comparing quantities.
364. **Quantitative methods:** The range of mathematical and statistical techniques used to analyse data.
365. **Quarterly:** Done, produced, or occurring once every quarter of a year.
366. **Quack:** A person who dishonestly claims to have special knowledge and skill in some field, typically medicine.

Rr

367. **Responsible:** capable of being trusted.
368. **Reactionary:** A person or group of people who oppose progressive policies and political reform which deviates from the status quo.
369. **Rhetoric:** Rhetoric is the persuasive use of language.
370. **Role:** The function assumed or part played by a person or thing in a particular situation.
371. **Rational:** Based on or in accordance with reason or logic.
372. **Racism:** Prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against a person or people on the basis of their membership in a particular racial or ethnic group, typically one that is a minority or marginalized.
373. **Ratification:** The action of signing or giving formal consent to a treaty, contract, or agreement, making it officially valid.
374. **Raw materials:** The basic material from which a product is made.
375. **Recognition:** Acknowledgment of something's existence, validity, or legality.
376. **Redistribution:** The distribution of some thing in a different way, typically to achieve greater social equality.
377. **Recession:** A period of temporary economic decline during which trade and industrial activity are reduced, generally identified by a fall in GDP in two successive quarters.
378. **Re-education:** Education or training to change someone's beliefs or behavior.
379. **Reform:** Make changes in (something, typically a social, political, or economic institution or practice) in order to improve it.
380. **Referendum:** Referendum A mechanism which allows voters to make a choice between alternative courses of action on a particular issue.
381. **Regime:** A system of government or administration.
382. **Regionalism:** The practice of or belief in regional government. The theory or practice of regional rather than central systems of administration or economic, cultural, or political affiliation.
383. **Regressive taxation:** Taxation system which levies a proportionately higher rate on those with lower incomes.
384. **Rent seeking:** Seeking to capitalize on the scarcity value of a good or service.
385. **Regulation:** A rule or directive made and maintained by an authority.
386. **Rehabilitation:** The action of restoring someone to former privileges or reputation after a period of disfavor.

387.**Rights:** Legal or moral recognition of choices or interests to which particular weight is attached.

388.**Reparations:** The act of providing restitution for a wrong or harm which has been committed.

389.**Representation:** The action of speaking or acting on behalf of someone or the state of being so represented.

390.**Representative government:** Generally interpreted to refer to a form of government where a legislature with significant decision-making powers is freely elected.

391.**Responsible government:** Defined in A. H. Birch's Representative and Responsible Government in terms of a government that is responsive to public opinion, that pursues policies that are prudent and mutually consistent, and that is accountable to the representatives of the electors.

392.**Resentment:** Bitter indignation at having been treated unfairly.

393.**Resources: (resources)** a country's collective means of supporting itself or becoming wealthier, as represented by its reserves of minerals, land, and other assets.

394.**Rule of law:** The restriction of the arbitrary exercise of power by subordinating it to well-defined and established laws.

395.**Reciprocal:** Given, felt, or done in return.

396.**Reconciliation:** The restoration of friendly relations.

397.**Relief:** The alleviation of pain, discomfort, or distress.

398.**Reliance:** Dependence on or trust in someone or something.

399.**Requirement:** A thing that is compulsory; a necessary condition.

Ss

400.**State:** A nation or territory considered as an organized political community under one government.

401.**Scarcity:** The state of being scarce or in short supply; shortage.

402.**Skeptical:** Not easily convinced; having doubts or reservations.

403.**Saliency:** The importance of a political issue, or issue dimension.

404.**Saliency theory:** The claim that when political parties compete through public statements, they do so mainly by emphasizing particular policies or concerns.

405.**Scholar:** A specialist in a particular branch of study, especially the humanities; a distinguished academic.

406.**Security:** Procedures followed, or measures taken to ensure the safety of a state or organization.

- 407.**Seizure:** The action of confiscating or impounding property by warrant of legal right.
- 408.**Sentiments:** A view of or attitude toward a situation or event; an opinion.
- 409.**Separation of powers:** The doctrine that political power should be divided among several bodies as a precaution against tyranny.
- 410.**Soft power:** A term often used in the study of international relations to denote the use of economic, cultural, and diplomatic incentives so as to shape the preferences of other actors in the international system.
- 411.**Spoils system:** The systematic sacking of one's opponent's appointees, and substitution by appointees of one's own, on winning an election.
- 412.**Service:** A system supplying a public need such as transport, communications, or utilities such as electricity and water.
- 413.**Servant:** A person employed in the service of a government.
- 414.**Social justice:** The requirements of justice applied to the framework of social existence.
- 415.**Social security:** any government system that provides monetary assistance to people with an inadequate or no income.
- 416.**Socialization:** The process of learning to behave in a way that is acceptable to society.
- 417.**Solidarity:** Unity or agreement of feeling or action, especially among individuals with a common interest; mutual support within a group.
- 418.**Sphere of influence:** A field or area in which an individual or organization has power to affect events and development.
- 419.**Sport:** An activity involving physical exertion and skill in which an individual or team competes against another or others for entertainment.
- 420.**Stabilization:** The process of becoming or being made unlikely to change, fail, or decline.
- 421.**Social capital:** Social capital refers to the social networks, systems of reciprocal relations, sets of norms, or levels of trust that individuals or groups may have, or to the resources arising from them.
- 422.**Social choice:** The study of the aggregation of individual preferences into a group choice, or group ordering.
- 423.**State building:** An approach within the study and practice international relations, which argues that peacekeeping is best secured through promoting strong state-based political, economic, and social structures. State building is premised on the idea that order and stability are the foundation for peace and that an authoritative and effective state is required.
- 424.**Statecraft:** The practice of statecraft is the strategic utility of all components of

- national power to ensure peace and prosperity.
425. **Stare decisis:** Latin phrase, meaning 'stand by past decisions'.
426. **Secession:** The withdrawal of a group from the authority of a state.
427. **Self-government:** The term may be applied both to the individual person and to a group or an institution.
428. **Self-interest:** Regard exclusively to one's own advantage.
429. **Status quo:** The existing state of affairs, especially regarding social or political issues.
430. **Stereotype:** A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
431. **Strategy:** A plan of action or policy designed to achieve a major or overall aim.
432. **Subsidy:** A sum of money granted by the government or a public body to assist an industry or business so that the price of a commodity or service may remain low or competitive.
433. **Subsidize:** Support (an organization or activity) financially.
434. **Supply chain:** The sequence of processes involved in the production and distribution of a commodity.
435. **Sustainability:** Avoidance of the depletion of natural resources in order to maintain an ecological balance.
436. **Systems analysis:** Systems theory takes the political or social system as the proper unit of analysis.
437. **Statute law:** The body of laws passed by the legislature.
438. **Sanctions:** sanctions Punitive diplomatic, economic, and social actions taken by the international community against a state that has violated international law.
439. **State capture:** 'State capture' obtains when a small number of firms (or such entities as the military) is able to shape the rules of the game to its advantage through massive illicit, and non-transparent provision of private benefits to officials and politicians.
440. **Social movements:** Social movements are change-orientated political formations, often using tactics such as direct action, with loose and informal organizational structures.
441. **Self-determination:** The process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own allegiances and government.
442. **Service economy:** An economy or the sector of an economy that is based on trade in services.
443. **Social contract:** An implicit agreement among the members of a society to cooperate for social benefits, for example by sacrificing some individual freedom for state protection.

Tt

444. **Taxation:** The levying of tax.
445. **Technology:** The branch of knowledge dealing with engineering or applied sciences.
446. **Tolerance:** The ability or willingness to tolerate something, in particular the existence of opinions or behavior that one does not necessarily agree with.
447. **Toleration:** A willingness not to interfere with beliefs, attitudes, or actions despite a lack of sympathy for them or despite dislike of them.
448. **Tradition:** The transmission of customs or beliefs from generation to generation to generation, or the fact of being passed on in this way.
449. **Treaty:** A formally concluded and ratified agreement between countries.
450. **Tribe:** Social division in a traditional society consisting of families or communities linked by social, economic, religious, or blood ties, with a common culture and dialect, typically having a recognized leader.
451. **Tribalism:** the state or fact of being organized in a tribe or tribes.
452. **Trust:** Firm belief in the reliability, truth, ability, or strength of someone or something.
453. **Trade unions:** Collective organizations of workers whose purpose is to substitute a collective bargain for

separate individual bargaining and thereby maintain and improve the standard of living of their members.

454. **Transitional justice:** Part of the process of post-conflict reconstruction of a society once major violence has come to an end. Transitional justice mechanisms aim to help a society 'come to terms' with the causes and effects of this violence.
455. **Telecommunications:** Communication over a distance by cable, telegraph, telephone, or broadcasting.
456. **Transformation:** A thorough or dramatic change in form or appearance.

Uu

457. **Unemployment:** The state of being unemployed. The number or proportion of unemployed people.
458. **United Nations:** An international organization of countries set up in 1945, in succession to the League of Nations, to promote international peace, security, and cooperation.
459. **University:** An educational institution designed for instruction, examination, or both, of students in many branches of advanced learning, conferring degrees in various faculties, and often embodying colleges and similar institutions.
460. **Utility:** The state of being useful, profitable, or beneficial.

Vv

461. **Value:** The regard that something is held to deserve; the importance, worth, or usefulness of something.
462. **Veto:** Latin, I forbid. To prohibit, to block, to refuse consent to a legislative bill or policy proposal.
463. **Virtue:** Behavior showing high moral standards.
464. **Vice:** A weakness of character or behavior; a bad habit.
465. **Violence:** Behavior involving physical force intended to hurt, damage, or kill someone or something.
466. **Vote:** A formal indication of a choice between two or more candidates or courses of action, expressed typically through a ballot or a show of hands or by voice.
467. **Volunteer:** A person who freely offers to take part in an enterprise or undertake a task, a person who works for an organization without being paid.
468. **Validate:** Check or prove the validity or accuracy of (something).
469. **Visionary:** Especially of a person) thinking about or planning the future with imagination or wisdom.
470. **Virtual representation:** The essential idea of virtual representation is that one can be represented by a decision-making process without being able to vote for those who make the decisions.

471. **Verification:** The gathering of evidence as to compliance with agreements or undertakings.

472. **Valence issue:** An issue that is uniformly liked or disliked among the electorate, as opposed to a position issue on which opinion is divided. *Corruption is a classic example of a valence issue; parties associated with corruption tend to be unpopular. Whilst all parties will claim to be virtuous and effective, parties do choose to emphasize particular issues over others (see also saliency theory).

Ww

473. **Wage:** A fixed regular payment, typically paid on a daily or weekly basis, made by an employer to an employee, especially to a manual or unskilled worker.
474. **War crime:** An action carried out during the conduct of a war that violates accepted international rules of war.
475. **Wealth:** An abundance of valuable possessions or money.
476. **Welfare state:** A system whereby the government undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits.
477. **Women's movement:** A broad movement campaigning for women's liberation and rights.

478. **World Bank:** An international banking organization established to control the distribution of economic aid among member nations, and to make loans to them in times of financial crisis.

Xx

479. **X-ray:** An electromagnetic wave of high energy and very short wavelength, which is able to pass through many materials opaque to light.

480. **Xenophobia:** Dislike of or prejudice against people from other countries.

Yy

481. **Youth:** The period between childhood and adult age.

482. **Yearly:** Happening or produced once a year or every year.

483. **Yield:** Produce or provide (a natural, agricultural, or industrial product).

Zz

484. **Zeal:** Great energy or enthusiasm in pursuit of a cause or an objective.

485. **Zealot:** A person who is fanatical and uncompromising in pursuit of their religious, political, or other ideals.

486. **Zenith:** The time at which something is most powerful or successful.

487. **Zero tolerance:** Refusal to accept antisocial behavior, typically by strict and uncompromising application of the law.

488. **Zero-sum:** Relating to or denoting a situation in which whatever is gained by one side is lost by the other.

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NOTES

A CIVIC ENGAGEMENT DICTIONARY



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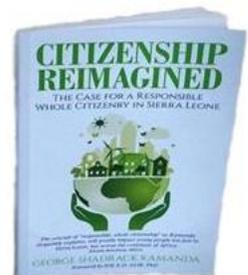
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**Adapted from Citizenship Reimagined:
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