



NIŞANTAŞI
ÜNİVERSİTESİ



ULUSLARARASI İLİŞKİLER TERMINOLOJİSİ SÖZLÜĞÜ



Alliance: An agreement between two or more states to work together on mutual security issues. States enter into such cooperative security arrangements in order to protect themselves against a common (or perceived) threat. (İttifak)

Anti-Semitism: The hostility toward or discrimination against Jews as a religious, ethnic, or racial group. (Yahudi Düşmanlığı)

Anarchy: A state of anarchy can be said to prevail when there is no government to keep the peace. (Anarşi)

Appeasement: It is an extremely problematic foreign policy goal based on the assumption that acceding to the demands of aggressive states will prevent war from breaking out. Yatıştırma

Arms Race: A competition between nations for superiority in the development and accumulation of weapons. (Silahlanma Yarışı)

Assimilation: The process of adapting or adjusting to the culture of a group or nation, or the state of being so adapted. (Asimilasyon)

Authoritarianism: The enforcement or advocacy of strict obedience to authority at the expense of personal freedom along with the lack of concern for the wishes or opinions of others. (Otoriteryanizm)

Autonomy: The right or condition of self-government; a self-governing country or region; freedom from external control or influence; independence. (Özerklik)

Balance of Power: A state of affairs in which no one state predominates over others. Güç Dengesi

Capitalism: A market-based social formation because the market is the primary organising principle. (Kapitalizm)

Checks and Balances: A system that allows each branch of a government to amend or veto acts of another branch so as to prevent any one branch from exerting too much power. Denetleme ve Denge

Civil Society: Civil society refers to a public space where citizens and groups can engage in political activities independently of the state. (Sivil Toplum)

Civil War: A war which is fought between different groups of people who live in the same country. (İç Savaş)

Clash of Civilizations: Samuel Huntington's theory attempting to develop an all-encompassing construct that explains not only the conflicts of the present and future, but also the key features of the international

Political system. It also touches upon intrastate conflicts, its implications reach beyond international relations. (Medeniyetler Çatışması)

Coercion: It involves the study of threats and demands that encourage the adversary to either reverse its action or stop what it has been doing.

Cold War: A period in international history (beginning soon after the end of the Second World War and ending in the early 1990s), as well as a description of the overall relationship between the United States and the Soviet Union during that period. (Soğuk Savaş)

Collective Security: A set of legally established mechanisms designed to prevent or suppress aggression by any state against any other state. (Kolektif Güvenlik)

Colonialism: The practice by which a powerful country directly controls less powerful countries and uses their resources to increase its own power and wealth. (Sömürgecilik)

Communism: A theory or system of social organization in which all property is owned by the community and each person contributes and receives according to their ability and needs. (Komünizm)



Consensus: An opinion or a decision that everyone in a groups agrees with or accepts in the decision-making process. (Uzlaşma)

Conflict Prevention: The object of a wide range of policies and initiatives; its aim is to avoid the violent escalation of a dispute. (Çatışmanın Önlenmesi)

Constructivism: A distinctive approach to international relations that emphasises the social, or intersubjective, dimension of world politics. (İnşacılık)

Containment: A continuation of a cold war policy applied to particular states and the major component of this policy includes the imposition of sanctions. (Çevreleme)

Cosmopolitanism: It refers to the possibilities surrounding global democracy and world citizenship or new frameworks for cooperation among transnational social movements. It also represents the non-communitarian politics of overlapping interests, challenging conventional notions of belonging, identity and citizenship. (Kozmopolitçilik)

Crisis: In international relations, a crisis is a brief period of time when one or more parties to a conflict perceive an imminent threat to vital interests and a very short time to react to the threat. (Kriz)

Cultural Diversity: The quality of diverse or different cultures, as opposed to monoculture, the global monoculture, or a homogenization of cultures, akin to cultural decay. The phrase cultural diversity can also refer to having different cultures respect each other's differences. (Kültürel Çeşitlilik)

Democracy: A system of government in which power is vested in the people, who rule either directly or through freely elected representatives. (Demokrasi)

Democratization: The processes associated with the spread of democracy around the world from its core in Western Europe and North America. (Demokratikleşme)

Deterrence: A form of persuasion in military strategy intended to dissuade a state from aggression.(Caydırıcılık)

Developing Country: A country having a standard of living or level of industrial production well below that possible with financial or technical aid; a country that is not yet highly industrialized. (Gelişmekte Olan Ülke)

Diaspora: A group of people who spread from one original country to other countries or the movement, migration, or scattering of a people away from an established or ancestral homeland. It particularly emphasises the Jews living outside Palestine or modern Israel. (Diaspora)

Diplomacy: A process through which states conduct their foreign relations particularly refers to the implementation of foreign policy, as distinct from the process of policy formation. (Diplomasi)

Disarmament: The attempt to eliminate or radically reduce armaments. (Silahsızlanma)

Dictatorship: An authoritarian form of government, characterized by a single leader or group of leaders with either no party or a weak party, little mass mobilization, and limited political pluralism. (Diktatörlük)

Doctrine: A belief or set of beliefs held and taught by a Church, political party, or other group. (Doktrin)

Ecologism: A new political ideology based on the position that the non-human world is worthy of moral consideration, and that this should be taken into account in social, economic, and political systems. (Çevrecilik)

Embargo: An official ban on trade or other commercial activity with a particular country. (Ambargo)



English School: A school of thought that focuses on the moral, political, and social properties and rules of the international system, and that shows how these properties and rules both constitute and constrain state interest and action. (İngiliz Okulu)

Espionage: The practice of spying or of using spies, typically by governments to obtain political and military information. (Casusluk)

Ethnic Cleansing: The expulsion, imprisonment, or killing of an ethnic minority by a dominant majority in order to achieve ethnic homogeneity. (Etnik Temizlik)

Ethnicity/Race: The aspects of relationships between groups that consider themselves, and are regarded by others, as being culturally distinctive. (Etnisite/İrk)

Extraterritoriality: The instances in which the jurisdiction and laws of one sovereign state extend over the territory of another, usually under a treaty granting such rights. Ülkedışılık (Ülke Dışı Politik Dokunulmazlık)

Failed State: A nominally sovereign state that is no longer able to maintain itself as a viable political and economic unit. (Başarısız Devlet)

Fascism: A form of radical authoritarian ultranationalism, characterized by dictatorial power, forcible suppression of opposition and strong regimentation of society and of the economy, which came to prominence in early 20th-century Europe. (Faşizm)

Federalism: A system of government in which entities such as states or provinces share power with a national government. The United States government functions according to the principles of federalism. (Federalizm)

Feminism: The study of and movement for women not as objects but as subjects of knowledge. (Feminizm)

Foreign Policy: The general objectives that guide the activities and relationships of one state in its interactions with other states. The development of foreign policy is influenced by domestic considerations, the policies or behaviour of other states, or plans to advance specific geopolitical designs. (Dış Politika)

Functionalism: It represents the idea that international cooperation should begin by dealing with specific transnational problems (such as disease control) where there is some prospect of applying specialised technical knowledge and where the success of ad hoc functional arrangements will hopefully lead to further efforts to replicate the experience in an ever-widening process. (İşlevselcilik)

Genocide: An endeavour to eradicate a people because of their nationality, race, ethnicity, or religion. (Soykırım)

Geopolitics: Geopolitics is the study of the influence of geographical factors on state behaviour – how location, climate, natural resources, population, and physical terrain determine a state's foreign policy options and its position in the hierarchy of states. (Jeopolitik)

Global Civil Society: The politically active, internationally oriented groups with highly developed networks and relationships, and an ability to pool resources and use sophisticated information and communications technology. (Küresel Sivil Toplum)

Global Governance: The techniques, institutions, rules, norms, and legal arrangements used to manage relations between states and to facilitate cooperative action across various issue-areas. (Küresel Yönetişim)



Globalization: A term that refers to the acceleration and intensification of mechanisms, processes, and activities that are allegedly promoting global interdependence and perhaps, ultimately, global political and economic integration. (Küreselleşme)

Hard/Soft Power: Hard power is the use of military and economic means to influence the behavior or interests of others. Soft power is the ability to attract and co-opt, rather than by coercion (hard power), which is using force or giving money as a means of persuasion. (Sert/Yumuşak Güç)

Hegemonic Stability Theory: A theory indicating that the world needs a single dominant state to create and enforce the rules of free trade among the most important members of the system. (Hegemonik İstikrar Teorisi)

Hegemony: It means leadership. In international relations, a hegemon is the 'leader' or 'leading state' of a group of states. (Hegemonya)

Human Rights: The rights representing the individuals' demands for the shaping and sharing of power, wealth, and other human goods. They refer to fundamental as distinct from non-essential claims or goods such as the right to life or the right to equal freedom of opportunity. It is a type of right that is understood to be universal in character, equally possessed by all human beings. (İnsan Hakları)

Human Security: It means safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease, and repression; and second, it concerns the protection from sudden and hurtful disruptions in the patterns of daily life, whether in homes, in jobs or in communities. (İnsan Güvenliđi)

Humanitarian Intervention: It refers to (forcible) action by one state or a group of states in the territory of another state without the consent of the latter, undertaken on humanitarian grounds or in order to restore constitutional governance. (İnsani Müdahale)

Idealism: A tendency towards ideals in political thought. Political idealism deals with politics as an 'ideal' stressing the importance of politics based on how things should be. (İdealizm)

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. (Kimlik Politikaları)

Imperialism: A policy aimed at conquering or controlling foreign people and territory. (Emperyalizm)

Institutionalism: An approach to the study of politics that focuses on formal institutions of government. (Kurumsalcılık)

Integration: A process that involves: a movement towards increased cooperation between states; a gradual transfer of authority to supranational institutions; a gradual homogenisation of values; and the coming into being of a global civil society and with it, the construction of new forms of political community. Bütünleşme (Entegrasyon)

Interdependence: The condition of a relationship between two parties in which the costs of breaking their relations or of reducing their exchanges are roughly equal for each of them. (Karşılıklı Bağımlılık)

Intergovernmentalism: A theory of regional integration proposed by Stanley Hoffmann. Intergovernmentalist approach treats states and national governments in particular, as the primary actors in the integration process. (Hükümetler-Arascılık)



International Law: There are two kinds of international law: private and public. The private international law is concerned with the resolution of international disputes between individuals and companies. The public international law governs relations between states and includes such things as claims to territory, use of the sea, arms control, and human rights. (Uluslararası Hukuk)

International Organization: An organization with international membership, scope or presence that promotes voluntary cooperation and coordination between or among its members. (Uluslararası Örgüt)

International Political Economy: The study of the interaction of trade, finance, and the state; and how states respond politically to the (shock) effects of the global market. (Uluslararası Politik Ekonomi)

International Society: A group of states that share certain common interests or values, and who participate in the maintenance of international institutions. (Uluslararası Toplum)

Intervention: It describes the exercise of public authority by one state in the territory of another without the consent of the latter. (Müdahale)

Irredentism: A territorial claim made by one state to areas under the sovereign authority of another state. (İrredantizm)

Islamophobia: Dislike of or prejudice against Islam or Muslims, especially as a political force. İslam Düşmanlığı (İslamafobi)

Isolationism: A political strategy committed to minimal diplomatic participation in the international system. İnfiratçılık (İzolasyonizm)

Jihad: The duty to defend Islam against state aggression. It remains one of the most widely invoked principles of Sharia (Islamic law), and is generally associated with aggressive wars and, in its most extreme manner, the militancy of terrorist groups. (Cihat)

Just War: A war that is deemed to be morally or theologically justifiable. (Meşru Savaş)

Legitimacy: The right to exercise moral and political authority. (Meşruiyet)

Liberal Internationalism: A project to transform international relations so that they conform to models of peace, freedom, and prosperity allegedly enjoyed within constitutional liberal democracies. (Liberal Uluslararasıçılık)

Liberalism: The political doctrine that takes protecting and enhancing the freedom of the individual to be the central problem of politics. Liberals typically believe that government is necessary to protect individuals from being harmed by others, but they also recognize that government itself can pose a threat to liberty. (Liberalizm)

Marxism: An ideology that derives from Karl Marx's critique of capitalism. Marx's theoretical approach is dialectical in nature, which is to say that it is based on the cognitive and material struggle to overcome the social contradictions of the accumulation of wealth. (Marksizm)

Mediation: A form of alternative dispute resolution and a way of resolving disputes between two or more parties with concrete effects. Typically, a third party, the mediator, assists the parties to negotiate a settlement. (Arabuluculuk)

Mercantilism: An economic philosophy that believes that economic management should be part of the state's pursuit of its national interests defined in terms of wealth, power, and prestige. (Merkantilizm)



Migration: The movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. (Göç)

Minority Rights: Minority rights are the normal individual rights as applied to members of racial, ethnic, class, religious, linguistic or gender and sexual minorities; and also the collective rights accorded to minority groups. Minority rights may also apply simply to individual rights of anyone who is not part of a majority. (Azınlık Hakları)

Multiculturalism: The presence of, or support for the presence of, several distinct cultural or ethnic groups within a society; and a situation in which all the different cultural or racial groups in a society have equal rights and opportunities, and none is ignored or regarded as unimportant. (Çok-Kültürlülük)

Multilateralism: It is a particular way of bringing together international actors to support cooperation, incorporating principles of non-discrimination, diffuse reciprocity, and generalised institutional structures. (Çok Taraflılık)

Multipolar System: A system in which power is distributed at least among three significant poles concentrating wealth and/or military capabilities and able to block or disrupt major political arrangements threatening their major interests. (Çok Kutuplu Sistem)

Nation-State: A sovereign state of which most of the citizens or subjects are united also by factors which define a nation, such as language or common descent. (Ulus-Devlet)

National Security: The safety of a nation against threats such as terrorism, war, or espionage. (Ulusal Güvenlik)

Nationalism: As an ideology, nationalism is the claim that people belonging to a particular group called a nation should inhabit a particular area and control a state of their own. (Ulusalçılık)

Non-Discrimination: It means that states should carry out their treaty obligations without any contingencies or exceptions based on alliances, or on the idiosyncrasies of the circumstances at hand, or on the degree to which national interests are perceived to be at stake. (Ayrımcılık Yapmama)

Non-Governmental Organization: Any transnational actor that is not motivated by profit, does not advocate violence, accepts the principle of non-interference in the domestic affairs of states, and works closely with the United Nations and its agencies. (Hükümet Dışı Örgüt)

Nuclear Proliferation: The spread of nuclear weapons to states that did not possess them previously. (Nükleer Silahlanma)

Order: A stable pattern of relations among international actors that sustains a set of common goals or purposes. (Düzen)

Pacifism: The general term for ethical opposition to violence or war, except in cases where force is deemed absolutely necessary to advance the cause of peace. (Barışseverlik)

Peace-Building: An action to identify and support structures that will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. (Barış İnşası)

Peacekeeping: The active maintenance of a truce between nations or communities, especially by an international military force. (Barışı Koruma)

Peace of Westphalia: A term given to the political settlement that ended the Thirty Years War (1618–48); the Treaty of which is often credited with establishing the legal basis for the modern state system. (Vestfalya Barışı)



Peaceful Settlement of (International) Disputes: Peaceful settlement of (international) disputes is a fundamental principle of international law of a peremptory character. It signifies the states' obligation to resolve their differences by pacific methods instead of the use of force. (Uluslararası) Sorunların Barışçıl Çözümü

Pluralism: The view that politics and decision making are located mostly in the framework of government, but that many non-governmental groups use their resources to exert influence. The central question for classical pluralism is how power and influence are distributed in a political process. (Çoğulculuk)

Policy: A course or principle of action adopted or proposed by an organization or individual. (Politika)

Political Asylum: The right to live in a foreign country and is given by the government of that country to people who have to leave their own country for political reasons. (Siyasi İltica)

Political Neutrality: A position a nation-state adopts regarding a particular conflict. Politically neutral countries maintain a neutral stance toward warring parties for the duration of a conflict. (Siyasi Tarafsızlık)

Population Exchange: The movement of a large group of people from one region to another, often a form of resettlement through forced migration imposed by state policy or international authority and most frequently on the basis of ethnicity or religion but also due to economic development. (Nüfus Mübadelesi)

Populism: The political ideas and activities that are intended to get the support of ordinary people by giving them what they want. Halkçılık (Popülizm)

Positive-Sum Game: The outcome of a decision or a policy or a negotiation involving at least one agent. And in this outcome a positive sum game occurs when no one wins at someone else's expense - indeed the sum of positives and negatives (wins and losses) is positive. (Pozitif-Toplamlı Oyun)

Postmodernism: A distinctive approach to the study of international relations arguing that all truth-claims are based on metanarratives, or background worldviews, according to which particular claims to truth or value are legitimated or rejected. (Post-Modernizm)

Power: In interstate relations it is defined as a state's ability to control, or at least influence, other states or the outcome of events. (Güç)

Pre-Emption: Pre-emption or preventive war refers to a state's willingness and ability to attack another state that poses an imminent threat to its national security. (Ön-Alım)

Preventive Diplomacy: The type of diplomacy that aims to prevent the outbreak of a conflict. By identifying and responding to brewing conflicts in order to prevent the outbreak of violence. (Önleyici Diplomasi)

Prisoners' Dilemma: A particular example within game theory, which demonstrates how and why a rational selection of strategies may be less profitable than a non-rational selection in certain situations. (Mahkumun İkilemi)

Racism: The prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism directed against someone of a different race based on the belief that one's own race is superior. (İrkçilik)

Rapprochement: The establishment of or state of having cordial relations. (Yakınlaşma)

Realism: An approach to the study and practice of international politics, emphasizing the role of the nation-state and makes a broad assumption that all nation-states are motivated by national interests, or, at best, national interests disguised as moral concerns. (Realizm)



Realpolitik: The politics based on practical and material factors rather than on theoretical or ethical objectives. (Realpolitik)

Reciprocity: The quality of a relationship in which the parties engage in the mutual exchange of goods, services, or other aspects of the relationship. Karşılıklılık (Mütekabiliyet)

Reconciliation: It is a goal in the sense that it aims to restore relationships or to promote agonism or mutual tolerance, respect, and dignity amongst groups that have a history of antagonistic relationships. Barışma

Refugee: The individual who, owing to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, are outside the country of their nationality and are unable or, owing to such fear, unwilling to avail him-/herself of the protection of that country. (Mülteci)

Regime: A set of principles, procedures, norms, or rules that govern particular issue areas within international relations. Regimes are important because they facilitate some form of global governance in an anarchical realm. (Rejim)

Regional Organization: A sub-category of international organization. It consists of those supranational institutions whose members are governments or monetary authorities of economies that are located in a specific region of the world. (Bölgesel Örgüt)

Regionalism: The intensification of political and/or economic processes of cooperation among states and other actors in particular geographic regions, although it is most often discussed in the context of trade flows. (Bölgeselleşme)

Religious Fundamentalism: It refers to the belief of an individual or a group of individuals in the absolute authority of a sacred religious text or teachings of a particular religious leader, prophet, and/ or God . Dinsel Köktencilik (Kökten Dincilik)

Revolution: A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system. (Devrim)

Rogue State: A state that regularly violates international standards of acceptable behaviour. (Haydut Devlet)

Safe Haven/Area: An area within a country of origin where would-be refugees are safe from war or persecution, thus creating an alternative to asylum outside the country. (Güvenli Bölge)

Security Dilemma: A condition in which efforts to improve national security have the effect of appearing to threaten other states, thereby provoking military counter- moves. This in turn can lead to a net decrease in security for all states. (Güvenlik İkilemi)

Self-Determination: The process by which a country determines its own statehood and forms its own government. (Kendi Kaderini Kendi Tayin Etme)

Separatism: The advocacy of a state of cultural, ethnic, tribal, religious, racial, governmental or gender separation from the larger group. While it often refers to full political secession, separatist groups may seek nothing more than greater autonomy. Ayrılıkçılık(Bölücülük)

Shuttle Diplomacy: The action of an outside party in serving as an intermediary between (or among) principals in a dispute, without direct principal-to-principal contact. (Mekik Diplomasisi)



Smart Power: The ability to combine hard- and soft-power resources into effective strategies. Unlike soft power, it is an evaluative concept as well as a descriptive concept. Soft power can be good or bad from a normative perspective, depending on how it is used. (Akıllı Güç)

Sovereignty: The authority of a state to govern itself or another state. (Egemenlik)

State-Centrism: A key concept in discussions of sovereignty, justice, and the global political order and of changes within that order, relating all issues back to the state. (Devlet-Merkezcilik)

Status Quo: The state of affairs that exists at a particular time, especially in contrast to a different possible state of affairs. (Statüko)

Subsidiarity: In politics, the principle that a central authority should have a subsidiary function, performing only those tasks which cannot be performed at a more local level. (Yerindelik)

Superpower: A state that possessed great power 'plus great mobility of power'. (Süper Güç)

Supranationalism: It refers to a large amount of power given to an authority which in theory is placed higher than the state. (Uluslarüstüçülük)

Sustainable Development: An understanding of development programmes incorporating priorities such as maintenance of ecological processes; sustainable use of resources; and maintenance of biodiversity. (Süldürülebilir Kalkınma)

Territorial Integrity: The principle under international law that prohibits states from the use of force against the 'territorial integrity or political independence' of another state. (Toprak Bütünlüğü)

Terrorism: The unpredictable and premeditated use of violence or the threat of violence to achieve identifiable goals. (Terörizm)

Third World: The economically underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa, Oceania, and Latin America, considered as an entity with common characteristics, such as poverty, high birthrates, and economic dependence on the advanced countries. (Üçüncü Dünya)

Unilateralism: A process in which one state acts independently of other states to implement and enforce its foreign policy objectives. (Tek Taraflılık)

Unipolarity: A distribution of power in international political system in which one state exercises most of the cultural, economic, and military influence. (Tek Kutupluluk)

Wait and See Policy: The methods of achieving what you want in a particular political situation that involve biding your time for events to run their course. (Bekle Gör Politikası)

War: The use of armed forces in a conflict, especially between countries; but for a conflict to be classified as a war, it should culminate in at least 1,000 battle deaths. (Savaş)

War Crimes: The violations of the laws or customs of war, including murder, ill-treatment, or deportation of civilians in occupied territory; murder or ill-treatment of prisoners of war; killing of hostages; plunder of public or private property; wanton destruction of municipalities; and any devastation that was not militarily necessary. (Savaş Suçları)

War on Terror: It is a US-led global military campaign to eliminate the threat of terrorism. (Terörle Mücadele)



Weapons of Mass Destruction: The nuclear, chemical and biological weapons capable of causing unparalleled damage and loss of life. (Kitle İmha Silahları)

World Society: It is associated with a political system in which states are not the predominant actors; where political activity is principally focused upon individuals, rather than institutionalised collectives; and where normative progress is understood in universal terms. (Dünya Toplumu)

Xenophobia: The fear or hatred of foreigners, people from different cultures or strangers. (Yabancı Düşmanlığı)

Zero-Sum Game: A mathematical representation of a situation in international relations in which each participant's gain or loss of utility is exactly balanced by the losses or gains of the utility of the other participants. (Sıfır-Toplamlı Oyun)





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