

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

1. **The Information Technology (Guidelines for Intermediaries and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules, 2021** (noun) – the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021 have been framed in exercise of powers under section 87 (2) of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and in supersession of the earlier Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011.
2. **social media intermediaries (SMI)** (noun) – entities that enable online interaction between two or more users. It includes all social media platforms, communication and messaging channels.
3. **end-to-end encryption** (noun) – a method of secure communication that prevents third parties from accessing data while it's transferred from the sender's system or device to the recipient's system or device.
4. **Section 69(3) of the IT Act** (noun) – The subscriber or intermediary or any person in-charge of the computer resource shall, when called upon by any agency referred to in sub-section (1), extend all facilities and technical assistance to- (a) provide access to or secure access to the computer resource generating, transmitting, receiving or storing such information; (b) or intercept, monitor, or decrypt the information, as the case may be; (c) or provide information stored in computer resource.
5. **Information Technology Act** (noun) – it is an Act of the Indian Parliament notified on 17 October 2000. It is the primary law in India dealing with cybercrime and electronic commerce.
6. **Rules 17 and 13 of the 2009 Surveillance Rules** (noun) – these rules require intermediaries to assist with decryption when they have the technical ability to do so and when law enforcement has no other alternative.
7. **metadata** (noun) – data that provides information about other data. Meta is a prefix that – in most information technology usages – means “an underlying definition or description”.
8. **Data Protection Law** (noun) – The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology on December 11, 2019. The Bill seeks to provide for the protection of the personal data of individuals and establishes a Data Protection Authority (DPA) for the same.
9. **brand equity** (noun) – brand value; that value is determined by consumer/audience perception of and experiences with the brand/person. If people think highly of a brand/person, it (or she/he) has positive brand equity.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

10. **decryption** (noun) – conversion of encrypted data into its original form (of data/information) is called decryption; translation, interpretation, comprehension/understanding.
11. **triumphalism** (noun) – boastfulness, self-assertion, self-satisfaction, excessive pride, extreme self-confidence, chutzpah, chest-thumping, chest-beating; an attitude or a belief that a particular doctrine, religion, culture, social system is superior to and should triumph all over others.
12. **nationalism** (noun) – it refers to a system (with a narrow set of ideas) created by a group of people who believe their nation is superior to all others. It is also a perception of national superiority and an orientation toward national dominance- called chauvinism (excessive nationalism).
13. **civil society** (noun) – civil society refers to space for collective action around shared interests, purposes, and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors.
14. **China's one child policy** (noun) – This had been enforced by then-leader Deng Xiaoping in 1979-80 to slow population growth. The one-child policy led to a severe gender imbalance in the country.
15. **China's two child policy** (noun) – China scrapped its decades-old one-child policy in 2016, replacing it with a two-child policy to allow married couples to have two children.
16. **China's three child policy** (noun) – This policy, announced by China's Communist Party on May 31, 2021, allows married Chinese couples to have up to three children.
17. **"later, longer, fewer" campaign** (noun) – Beginning in the 1970s, China strongly promoted policies of limiting fertility, using the slogan "wan, xi, shao" – "later, longer, fewer." The campaign encouraged later marriage, longer intervals between children, and fewer children, using a variety of birth control means.
18. **Quad/Quadrilateral** (noun) – The 'Quadrilateral' is described as four democracies (the United States, Japan, Australia and India) with a shared objective to ensure and support a "free, open and prosperous" Indo-Pacific region.
19. **BRICS countries** (plural noun) – the acronym coined to associate five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. The BRICS members are known for their significant influence on regional affairs.
20. **intellectual property** (noun) – a category of property that includes intangible (non-physical) creations of the human intellect. The most well-known types are copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade secrets.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

21. **The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)** (noun) – Formed in 1962, it is a national level board of education in India for public and private schools, controlled and managed by the Union Government of India. It envisions a robust, vibrant, and holistic school education that will engender (cause) excellence in every sphere of human endeavour.
22. **objective assessment** (noun) – a method of assessment/test in which questions will have a single correct answer and so can be marked objectively (with no interpretation, judgement, or personal opinions). Objective question types include true/false, multiple-choice, and matching questions. (It can be compared with a subjective assessment/test, which is evaluated by giving a personal judgement/opinion, usually based on agreed criteria/standards).
23. **The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)** (noun) – it is a private, non-governmental board of school education in India. It conducts two examinations in India: the Indian Certificate of Secondary Education (ICSE) and the Indian School Certificate (ISC). The CISCE was set up in 1956. It is an all-India, but not a government sponsored board (unlike the CBSE and NIOS).
24. **National Education Policy (NEP)** (noun) – The National Education Policy, 2020 is meant to provide an overarching vision and comprehensive framework for both school and higher education across the country. It is only a policy, not a law; implementation of its proposals depends on further regulations by both States and the Centre as education is a concurrent subject.
25. **Right to Education (RTE) Act** (noun) – the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE) is an Act, of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009 under Article 21-A in the Constitution of India, which provides free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right.
26. **Performance Grading Index (PGI)** (noun) – a tool to provide insights on the status of school education in States and UTs including key levers that drive their performance and critical areas for improvement.
27. **National Achievement Survey (NAS)** (noun) – a representative sample of schools from all districts in India aimed at understanding the health of the education system in government and government aided schools. Findings from the NAS will be used for formulating policies, planning and pedagogical interventions to improve student learning.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

28. **National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** (noun) – it is a statutory body under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. The Commission’s Mandate is to ensure that all Laws, Policies, Programmes, and Administrative Mechanisms are in consonance with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in the Constitution of India and also the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.
29. **nation-state** (noun) – a state (country) in which a great majority shares the same culture and is conscious of it. The nation-state is an ideal in which cultural boundaries match up with political boundaries. An independent state consists of people from one particular national group.
30. **The Emergency** (noun) – In India, “The Emergency” refers to a 21-month period from 1975 to 1977 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a state of emergency declared across the country. Officially issued by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed under Article 352 of the Constitution because of the prevailing “internal disturbance”, the Emergency was in effect from 25 June 1975 until its withdrawal on 21 March 1977.
31. **Concurrent List** (noun) – the list which includes the power to be considered by both the union and state government (as given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India).
32. **State List** (noun) – it includes subjects that give powers to the state governments. (as given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the legislative section is divided into three lists: the Union List, State List and Concurrent List).
33. **Central List** (noun) – it includes subjects that give powers to the central government. (as given in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India, the legislative section is divided into three lists: the Union List, State List and Concurrent List).
34. **affirmative action** (noun) – it means positive steps taken to increase the representation of (women and) minorities in areas of employment, education, and culture from which they have been historically excluded.
35. **digital services tax (DST)** (noun) – a tax applied to digital business activities. (For example, France’s DST applies to digital intermediary services (like Amazon) and online advertising services (like Google & Facebook)).
36. **trade war/tariff war** (noun) – a condition in which a country increases tariffs on foreign goods and imposes quota restrictions to restrict other countries’ trade.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

37. **Silicon Valley** (noun) – Silicon Valley is the home of the largest technology corporations in the U.S. It is located in Northern California, within the southern region of San Francisco. Silicon chips were an integral component of the semiconductor industry. Silicon Valley was first given its name because of the many silicon chip creators and manufacturers there.
38. **The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR)** (noun) – an agency, of the United States federal government, that negotiates directly with foreign governments to create trade agreements, to resolve disputes, and to participate in global trade policy organizations. USTR was created in 1962 and has offices in Washington, Geneva, and Brussels. Katherine Chi Tai is an American attorney serving as the 19th United States Trade Representative since March 18, 2021.
39. **Section 301 of Trade Act of 1974** (noun) – Section 301 of the Trade Act of 1974 grants the Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) a range of responsibilities and authorities to investigate and take action to enforce U.S. rights under trade agreements and respond to certain foreign trade practices.
40. **quintile** (noun) – any one group of the five equal group proportions used in statistics; In statistics, a quantile for the case where the sample or population is divided into fifths (five equal groups/classes) based on the distribution of values of a particular variable.
41. **Hamas** (noun) – Hamas is an Islamist militant group based in Gaza. It won the legislative elections in 2006 to reinforce its power in Gaza Strip. Hamas (particularly its military wing) is designated a terrorist group by Israel, the United States, European Union, and the United Kingdom, as well as other powers. Its name is an Arabic acronym for the Islamic Resistance Movement. It formed in 1987 as a “resistance” group, pledging to destroy Israel and replace it with an all-Palestinian state. Hamas originally had a dual purpose of carrying out an armed struggle against Israel – led by its military wing, – and delivering social welfare programmes in Gaza Strip.
42. **social cohesion** (noun) – the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, minimizing disparities and avoiding marginalization (or) the belief held by citizens of a given nation-state that they share a moral community, which enables them to trust each other.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

43. **wetland** (noun) – an area of land that is saturated with water; areas where water covers the soil or is present either at or near the surface of the soil all year or for varying periods of time during the year, including during the growing season.
44. **Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015** (noun) – An Act to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established, hereinunder and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
45. **Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** (noun) – a statutory body of Ministry of Women & Child Development, Government of India. It functions as the nodal body for adoption of Indian children and is mandated to monitor and regulate in-country and inter-country adoptions. CARA is designated as the Central Authority to deal with inter-country adoptions in accordance with the provisions of the Hague Convention on Inter-country Adoption, 1993, ratified by Government of India in 2003. CARA primarily deals with adoption of orphan, abandoned and surrendered children through its associated /recognised adoption agencies.
46. **United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)** (noun) – it is one of the six principal organs of the United Nations, serving as the main deliberative, policy-making, and representative organ of the UN. Its powers, composition, functions, and procedures are set out in Chapter IV of the United Nations Charter.
47. **Small Island Developing States (SIDS)** (noun) – a distinct group of developing countries facing specific social, economic and environmental vulnerabilities. SIDS were recognized as a special case both for their environment and development at the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development (UNCED), also known as the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (3–14 June 1992). This recognition was made specifically in the context of Agenda 21 (Chapter 17 G).
48. **Meiji-era** (noun) – The Meiji period/era is a Japanese era that extended from September 1868 through July 1912 when the country was under the rule of the great Emperor Mutsuhito. The Meiji Era or Meiji Period was a time of incredible transformation in Japanese society.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

49. **India Meteorological Department (IMD)** (noun) – an agency under the Ministry of Earth Sciences of the Government of India which is responsible for meteorological observations, weather forecasting and seismology. It has the responsibility for forecasting, naming and distributing warnings for tropical cyclones in the Northern Indian Ocean region, including the Malacca Straits, the Bay of Bengal, the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf.
50. **long period average (LPA)** (noun) – LPA is the average rainfall received by the country as a whole during the south-west monsoon, for a 50-year period. The current LPA is 88 cm, based on the mean (average) rainfall over the years 1951 and 2000.
51. **Indian Ocean Dipole (IOD)** (noun) – it is defined by the difference in the sea surface temperature between the two equatorial areas of the Indian Ocean – a western pole near the Arabian Sea (in the western Indian Ocean) and an eastern pole closer to the Bay of Bengal (in the eastern Indian Ocean). The IOD affects the climate of Southeast Asia, Australia and other countries across the Indian Ocean.
52. **landslide** (noun) – a landslide is defined as the movement of a mass of rock, debris, or earth down a slope. Landslides are a type of “mass wasting,” which denotes any down-slope movement of soil and rock under the direct influence of gravity; landslip, rockfall, mudslide, earthfall/slip.
53. **dynamical monsoon model** (noun) – In this model, the climate on any particular day is simulated on supercomputers and meteorologists observe the changing daily output – much like a computer simulation of an event is allowed to unfold over time. The dynamical models generate forecasts based on evolving weather patterns.
54. **statistical monsoon model** (noun) – the traditional statistical model equates relationships of physical parameters, such as for instance sea surface temperatures, snowfall, the temperature of landmass etc with the actual observed rainfall in the past.
55. **Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Authority (MHADA)** (noun) – The Maharashtra Housing & Area Development Authority (MHADA) was established by the Maharashtra Housing and Area Development Act, 1976. It came into existence on 5 December 1977. At present MHADA is coordinating and controlling the activities of seven regional housing boards, setup for each revenue division in the state

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

56. **Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology** (noun) – it is a scientific institution based in Pune, Maharashtra, India for expanding research in tropical Indian Ocean of the tropics in general with special reference to monsoon meteorology, and air-sea interaction of South Asian climate.
57. **Cyclone Yaas** (noun) – It was a relatively strong tropical cyclone that made landfall in Odisha on May 26, 2021 and also brought significant impacts to West Bengal. (Yaas, named by Oman, refers to a Jasmine-like tree with a good fragrance).
58. **Disaster Management Act** (noun) – the Disaster Management Act, 2005 The stated object and purpose of the Disaster Management Act, 2005 is to manage disasters (e.g. cyclone, earthquake & etc.), including preparation of mitigation strategies, capacity-building and more. To address the current epidemic outbreak, the Central government has included the Covid-19 outbreak as “Notified Disaster” as a “critical medical condition or pandemic situation”.
59. **Section 51(b) of the Disaster Management Act, 2005** (noun) – According to Section 51(b), anyone refusing to comply with the directions of the Central or State government or the National Executive Committee or State Executive Committee or District Authority can be jailed or fined or both.
60. **National Executive Committee (NEC)** (noun) – The Disaster Management Act, 2005 under Section 8 enjoins the Central Government to Constitute a National Executive Committee (NEC) to assist the National Authority. The NEC under section of the Act is responsible for the preparation of the National Disaster Management Plan for the whole country and to ensure that it is “reviewed and updated annually”.
61. **State Executive Committee (SEC)** (noun) – State Executive Committee is responsible (Section 22 of the Disaster Management Act, 2005) for drawing up the state disaster management plan, and implementing the National Plan.
62. **Indian Penal Code (IPC)** (noun) – The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the official criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law. The draft was passed into law on 6 October 1860. The Code came into operation on 1 January 1862. The Indian Penal Code of 1860, subdivided into 23 chapters, comprises 511 sections. IPC deals with crimes and punishments.
63. **public order** (noun) – it is essentially the absence of disorder – the quiet and orderly behaviour of people in public space. It involves people behaving sensibly and rationally, and respecting others.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

64. **South & North Block** (noun) – South Block is a **metonym** of the Prime Minister's Office. North Block is a **metonym** of the Ministry of Finance, India. (The Secretariat Building (consists North & South Block) or Central Secretariat is where the Cabinet Secretariat is housed, which administers the Government of India. The South Block houses the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Defence, and the Ministry of External Affairs). The North Block primarily houses the Ministry of Finance and the Home Ministry). (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
65. **G-7 or Group of Seven** (noun) – a multilateral forum made up of the world's seven largest so-called developed countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States. They meet annually to discuss and exchange ideas on a broad range of issues, including global economy, security and energy.
66. **G-8 or Group of Eight** (noun) – a multilateral forum made up of the world's eight largest so-called developed countries: Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, the United Kingdom and the United States. The leaders of the Group of Eight world powers have suspended Russia's participation in the club amid tensions over Ukraine and Russia's incursion into Crimea (in 2014).
67. **G-20** (noun) – The G20, formed in 1999, is a group of twenty of the world's largest economies that meets regularly to coordinate global policy on trade, health, climate, and other issues. It brings together the world's major advanced and emerging economies. The G20 comprises Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, China, EU, France, Germany, India, Indonesia, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Russia, Saudi Arabia, South Africa, South Korea, Turkey, UK and USA. The G20 Countries together represent around 90% of global GDP, 80% of global trade, and two thirds of the world's population.
68. **Tax Justice Network (TJN)** (noun) – The Tax Justice Network was launched in March 2003 to focus on research, advocacy and campaign work in the role of tax havens and secrecy jurisdictions. It is an advocacy group consisting of a coalition of researchers and activists with a shared concern about tax avoidance, tax competition, and tax havens.
69. **central agencies** (plural noun) – the central agencies are organizations in the executive branch that co-ordinate the activities of, and provide guidance to the operating ministries and agencies; e.g. Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Directorate of Enforcement (ED), Income Tax Department (IT) and etc.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

70. **Narada sting operation** (noun) – it was an undercover investigation conducted by ‘Narada News’ Mathew Samuel who aimed to reveal corruption within the Trinamool Congress. Between 2014 and 2016, Mathew Samuel conducted a sting operation on some TMC leaders and an IPS officer in which they were allegedly seen receiving cash in exchange for extending business favours to a company.
71. **Enforcement Directorate (ED)** (noun) – Directorate of Enforcement is a specialized financial investigation agency under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. It was established in the year 1956 with its Headquarters at New Delhi. It is responsible for enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) (Civil Law) and certain provisions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) (Criminal Law).
72. **Sahel** (noun) – it is the vast semi-arid region of Africa separating the Sahara Desert to the north and tropical savannas to the south. The 10 countries in the Sahel (North Africa) region are; Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Chad, The Gambia, Guinea Mauritania, Mali, Niger, Nigeria, and Senegal.
73. **counter-insurgency** (COIN) (noun) – comprehensive political and military efforts taken to simultaneously defeat and contain insurgency/revolt (activities of rebels, guerrillas, etc) and address its root causes.
74. **North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)** (noun) – NATO was created in 1949 by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.
75. **capacity building** (noun) – capacity development; it has typically been defined as the development and strengthening of human and institutional resources. The United Nations Development Programme defines capacity as “the ability to perform functions, solve problems, and achieve objectives” at three levels: individual, institutional and societal.
76. **Berlin Wall** (noun) – Berlin Wall was built by East Germany in 1961, officially known as the German Democratic Republic (the Soviet Union’s foothold in Western Europe). Measuring 155 kilometres (96 miles) long and four metres (13 feet) tall, it was built to prevent its population from escaping Soviet-controlled East Berlin to West Berlin, which was controlled by the major Western Allies. It was on 9 November 1989, five days after half a million people gathered in East Berlin in a mass protest, that the Berlin Wall dividing communist East Germany from West Germany crumbled.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

77. **immigration** (noun) – the act of leaving one's countries and moving to another country of which they are not natives, nor citizens, to settle or reside there, especially as permanent residents or naturalized citizens.
78. **exhortation** (noun) – a communication/statement that forcefully urges someone to do something; urging, encouragement, pushing, insistence, call, demand, entreaty, appeal.
79. **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA)** (noun) – an Indian law aimed at effective prevention of unlawful activities associations in India. Its main objective was to make powers available for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India.
80. **Section 43D (5) in The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act** (noun) – It is concentrated on the procedure (a legal bar) for granting bail to a person who is accused of terrorism activities.
81. **Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation and Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act, 2002 (India)** (noun) – An Act to give effect to the International Maritime Organisation Convention for Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Maritime Navigation and the Protocol for the Suppression of Unlawful Acts Against the Safety of Fixed Platforms Located on the Continental Shelf and for matters connected therewith.
82. **Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Maritime Navigation (SUA Act) (International Act)** (noun) – a multilateral treaty by which states agree to prohibit and punish behaviour that may threaten the safety of maritime navigation.
83. **Suppression of Unlawful Acts against Safety of Fixed Platforms on Continental Shelf Act (International Act)** (noun) – a multilateral treaty by which states agree to prohibit and punish behaviour that may threaten the safety of offshore fixed platforms, including oil platforms.
84. **The Permanent Court of Arbitration (PCA)** (noun) – The Permanent Court of Arbitration, established by treaty in 1899, is an intergovernmental organization providing a variety of dispute resolution services to the international community.
85. **United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS)** (noun) – This convention provides the overarching framework for the governance of the oceans. It governs relations among countries on ocean-related issues. It outlines the rights and responsibilities countries have related to the use of the oceans, the seabed and their resources, and the protection of the ocean environment. This Convention was signed on 10 December 1982 and entered into force on 16 November 1994.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

86. **Law of the Sea (LOS)** (noun) – it defines the rights and responsibilities of nations with respect to their use of the world’s oceans, establishing guidelines for businesses, the environment, and the management of marine natural resources.
87. **heir** (noun) – an individual who is legally entitled to inherit some or all of the estate (assets/belongings) of a person who died (ancestor); legal beneficiary, successor, inheritor, descendant, scion.
88. **Contiguous Zone** (noun) – an area of sea contiguous to and extending seaward of the territorial sea, in which the coastal State may exercise the control necessary to prevent and punish infringements of its customs, fiscal, immigration, and sanitary laws within its territory or territorial sea. The contiguous zone is a band of water extending farther from the outer edge of the territorial sea to up to 24 nautical miles (44.4 km; 27.6 mi) from the baseline.
89. **Line of Actual Control (LAC)** (noun) – the de-facto (effective) border between India and China. The LAC is a 4,057-km border running through three areas-Western (Ladakh, Ladakh (Kashmir)), middle (Uttarakhand, Himachal), and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal).
90. **Line of Control (LoC)** (noun) – it is a 450 mile-long military control line lying between India and Pakistan’s controlled parts of the former (under the British) Jammu and Kashmir. This line is not actually a legally recognized international boundary but prevails as per de facto. After the Simla Agreement signed in July 1972, this line was officially renamed as “Line of Control” from “the Cease-fire Line”.
91. **People’s Liberation Army (PLA)** (noun) – People’s Liberation Army (PLA) is the armed forces of the country of China and the Communist Party of China (CPC). It is one of the largest military forces in the world.
92. **gallantry award** (noun) – It is awarded for displaying conspicuous gallantry, courage and devotion to duty of very high order in the presence of the enemy. Recognition of bravery has always been a very prestigious affair. Independent India saw the introduction of awards such as ParamVir Chakra, MahaVir Chakra, Vir Chakra, Ashok Chakra, Kirti Chakra, Shaurya Chakra & Sena Medal.
93. **hot springs** (noun) – Hot Springs (Kyam) is the location of an Indian border checkpost operated by Indo-Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) in the Chang Chenmo River valley in Ladakh near the disputed border with China. It is so named because there is a hot spring at this location. (hot spring is generally a spring (well head) with water at temperatures substantially higher than the air temperature of the surrounding region).

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

94. **Depsang plains** (noun) – The Depsang plains lie south of DBO (Daulat Beg Oldie post) in a strategic area that the military calls Sub-Sector North (SSN). DBO is the country's northernmost outpost where India operates an advanced landing ground to support its forward military deployments. The Depsang Plains are large plains that are suitable for driving armoured carriers, artillery and mechanised units, which is unusual at the height of about 17,000 feet above sea level. The Depsang plains are strategically important as it provides a flat surface amid the mountainous terrain which can be used by either of the two countries to launch a military offensive, similar to the Spanggur Gap in the Chushul sub-sector.
95. **Multi Domain Operations (MDO)** (noun) – Multi-Domain Operations (MDO) describes how the U.S. Army, as part of the joint force [Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines] can counter and defeat a near-peer adversary capable of contesting the U.S. in all domains [air, land, maritime, space, and cyberspace] in both competition and armed conflict. The concept describes how U.S. ground forces, as part of the joint and multinational team, deter adversaries and defeat highly capable near-peer enemies in the 2025-2050 timeframe.
96. **The Indo-Pacific (region)** (noun) – the Indo-Pacific region refers to the confluence (convergence) of the Pacific and Indian Oceans, which interconnect in Southeast Asia (Indonesia, Vietnam, Thailand, Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, and more).
97. **Doha Agreement** (noun) – The Doha Agreement, more formally, “Agreement for Bringing Peace to Afghanistan between the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan which is not recognised by the US as a state and is known as the Taliban and the United States of America, 2020” was signed on the February 29 in Doha, Qatar. The deal was considered a historic step towards establishing peace in Afghanistan.
98. **superpower** (noun) – a very powerful and dominant country. This is done through the combined means of economic, military, technological, political and cultural strength as well as diplomatic and soft power influence.
99. **Pashtun** (noun) – Pathan; They make up around 42 percent of the population of Afghanistan. They live mainly in the south and the east of the country. They have a distinct language called Pashto (an official language since 1936).

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

100. **strategic stability** (noun) – it describes the absence of armed conflict between nuclear-armed states. It also describes a regional or global security environment in which states enjoy peaceful and harmonious relations.
101. **top-down rule** (noun) – In the top-down rule, the policy or action will be processed from the highest level/rank of a hierarchy and then it will proceed to the lowest level/rank (for final execution).
102. **Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA)** (noun) – The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, and Parsis.
103. **National Investigation Agency (NIA)** (noun) – The National Investigation Agency is a central agency established by the Indian Government to combat terror in India. It is functioning as the Central Counter-Terrorism Law Enforcement Agency in the country. The National Investigation Agency (NIA) is created following the terror attack in Mumbai on December 26, 2008. It came into being on December 31, 2008, with the passage of the NIA Act of 2008.
104. **bail** (noun) – conditional, temporary release of an arrested/imprisoned person when a specified amount of security (such as personal bond or surety) is deposited or pledged (as cash or property) to ensure his/her appearance in court when required.
105. **Section 173 of the Code Of Criminal Procedure** (noun) – It deals with the report of the police officer on completion of investigation against the accused.
106. **Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC)** (noun) – The Code of Criminal Procedure (in India). The main legislation on procedure for administration of substantive criminal law in India. It was enacted in 1973 and came into force on 1 April 1974. CrPC tells about the criminal trial procedure.
107. **rule of law** (phrase) – it is described as “a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.
108. **Information Technology enabled services (ITeS)** (noun) – it is defined as outsourcing of processes that can be enabled with information technology and covers diverse areas like finance, HR, administration, health care, telecommunication, manufacturing etc.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

109. **Hawala** (noun) – a popular and informal value (money) transfer system based not on the movement of cash or computer network wire transfers between banks, but through a huge network of illegal money brokers.
110. **cyberattack** (noun) – a malicious and deliberate attempt by an individual or organization to breach the information system (computer network) of another individual or organization. an attack on an information or computer network as an “attempt to destroy, expose, alter, disable, steal or gain unauthorized access to or make unauthorized use of anything that has value to the individual/organization.
111. **SolarWinds Cyberattack** (noun) – The attack involved hackers, believed to be affiliated with the Russian government, who gained access to the US government and other systems through a compromised update to SolarWinds’ Orion software.
112. **United States Agency for International Development (USAID)** (noun) – Established in 1961, USAID is the first U.S. foreign assistance organization whose primary emphasis was on long-range economic and social development assistance efforts.
113. **zero-day vulnerability** (noun) – a software vulnerability discovered by attackers before the software developer has become aware of it and finds a fix. This has the capability to cripple a system and could lie undetected for a long time.
114. **Stuxnet** (noun) – Stuxnet (2010) is a computer worm that was originally aimed at Iran’s nuclear facilities and has since mutated and spread to other industrial and energy-producing facilities. it exploits multiple vulnerabilities in Windows-based computers that provide an interface to industrial control systems (ICS) that run industrial processes.
115. **Shamoon** (noun) – The Shamoon virus first surfaced (in 2012) at Saudi Aramco, wiping out tens of thousands of computers and replacing the data with a partial image of a burning American flag.
116. **reverse engineering** (noun) – a process of recovering the design, requirement specifications and functions of a product from an analysis of its code/part. With reverse engineering, the design engineer starts with the final product and works through the design process in the opposite direction to arrive at the product design specification.
117. **penetration tester** (noun) – cyber-security expert; (penetration test is a security exercise where a cyber-security expert attempts to find and exploit vulnerabilities in a computer system).
118. **Machine learning** (noun) – a branch of artificial intelligence (AI) focused on building applications that learn from data and improve their accuracy over time without being programmed to do so.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

119. **Zero Trust** (noun) – a security framework requiring all users, whether in or outside the organization’s network, to be authenticated, authorized, and continuously validated for security configuration and posture before being granted or keeping access to applications and data.
120. **quantum computing** (noun) – an area of study focused on the development of computer-based technologies centered around the principles of quantum theory. Quantum computing harnesses the phenomena of quantum mechanics to deliver a huge leap forward in computation to solve certain problems. Classical computers, which include smartphones and laptops, encode information in binary “bits” that can either be 0s or 1s. In a quantum computer, the basic unit of memory is a quantum bit or qubit.
121. **draft legislation** (noun) – a way of releasing a bill or regulation in a format available for public comment before it is formally introduced into the Parliamentary and Legislative processes.
122. **The Draft Lakshadweep Development Authority Regulation, 2021 (LDAR 2021)** (noun) – This Draft Regulation, notified on the administration’s website, proposes to change the existing land ownership and usage in Lakshadweep by giving sweeping powers to the administration to directly interfere with an islander’s right to possess and retain their property. It empowers the administration to pick any land for “development” activities provided under its regulation.
123. **Malacca Strait** (proper noun) – a strategic waterway/channel between Indonesia and Malaysia, an important sea passage linking the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea.
124. **Gulf of Aden** (proper noun) – an extension of the Indian Ocean, tucked between the Arabian Peninsula and the African continent. The gulf connects the Red Sea to the Arabian Sea via the Strait of Bab el Mandeb.
125. **strategic triangle** (noun) – a strategic model which focuses on three key major powers. It states that these three powers must be in balance in the form of a strategic triangle. This balance within the Strategic Triangle can lead to sustainable competitive advantage.
126. **Kremlin** (noun) – The name “Kremlin” means “fortress inside a city”, and is often also used metonymically to refer to the official residence of the President of the Russian Federation in a similar sense to how “White House” refers to the Executive Office of the President of the United States; Kremlin is a fortified complex in the center of Moscow city. (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

127. **Gupkar Gang** (noun) – all-party representatives who met in a meeting on August 4, 2019 at the Gupkar residence of NC president Farooq Abdullah.
128. **Gupkar Declaration** (noun) – it is a resolution issued after an all-party meeting on August 4, 2019 at the Gupkar residence of NC president Farooq Abdullah. They vowed to fight collectively for the restoration of Jammu and Kashmir's special status as guaranteed by the constitution under Article 370.
129. **District Development Councils (DDC)** (noun) – The District Development Councils (DDCs) are set to become a new unit of governance in Jammu and Kashmir. A legislation to this effect was brought in by the Ministry of Home Affairs on October 16 through an amendment to the Jammu and Kashmir Panchayati Raj Act, 1989. This structure will include a DDC and a District Planning Committee (DPC). The DDCs will have elected representatives from each district. The term of the DDC will be five years, and the electoral process will allow for reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women. The Additional District Development Commissioner (or the Additional DC) of the district shall be the Chief Executive Officer of the District Development Council.
130. **Kautilyan policy** (noun) – the policy by Kautilya. (The Arthaśāstra is an ancient Indian Sanskrit treatise on statecraft, economic policy and military strategy. Kautilya, also identified as Vishnugupta and Chanakya, is traditionally credited as the author of the text).
131. **Russia, India and China grouping (RIC)** (noun) – a grouping acronym referring to the countries of Russia, India, and China and what makes the trilateral (grouping) unique-and important-is the convergence of geography, foreign policy philosophy, and economic ascent within the group.
132. **nordic countries** (noun) – The Nordic countries are generally considered to refer to Denmark, Norway, Sweden (scandinavian countries), Finland and Iceland including Greenland, Faroe Islands and the Åland Islands.
133. **The Guardian Council** (noun) – an appointed and constitutionally mandated 12-member (six constitutional law experts and six experts of Islamic law) council that wields considerable power and influence in the Islamic Republic of Iran. The Guardian Council has three constitutional mandates: 1) it has veto power over legislation passed by the parliament; 2) it supervises elections; and 3) it approves and disqualifies candidates seeking to run in local, parliamentary, presidential elections.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

134. **Valley** (noun) – a low area between hills or mountains typically with a river running through it. Valley is a metonym of Jammu & Kashmir in this context (Metonym is used as an alternative for something else with which it is closely related/associated).
135. **Death Commission** (noun) – After the Iran-Iraq war of 1980-88, Iran's Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khomeini issued secret decrees condemning thousands of political prisoners to death. Then a four-man commission, which is widely known as the "death commission", was set up to carry out the executions. Mr. Ebrahim Raisi was reported to be a member of the commission.
136. **Iran nuclear deal (or) Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA)** (noun) – JCPOA, known commonly as the Iran nuclear deal or Iran deal, is an agreement on the Iranian nuclear program reached in Vienna on 14 July 2015, between Iran and the P5+1 (China, France, Germany, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States) together with the European Union.
137. **sanctions** (noun) – action taken, or an order given to force a country to obey international laws by limiting or stopping trade with that country, by not allowing economic aid for that country, etc.
138. **cold war** (noun) – a state of political and military tension between two countries, especially superpowers (i.e. the U.S. and China).
139. **the Cold War** (noun) – The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western Bloc (the United States and a group of countries) and powers in the Eastern Bloc (the Soviet Union and a group of countries).
140. **strategic autonomy** (noun) – strategic autonomy is defined as the ability to set priorities and make decisions in matters of foreign policy and security, together with the institutional, political and material wherewithal (resources/funds) to carry these through – in cooperation with third parties, or if need be alone.
141. **libertarian** (noun) – a person who strongly supports the principle that individual freedom is the most important thing, especially with regard to thought (way of thinking) or conduct (way of behaving).
142. **maximum pressure** (noun) – "maximum pressure" policy will force Iran to negotiate under Washington's terms on reaching a new so-called big deal. In contrast, Iran with adopting the "maximum resistance" policy, is showing that it will not surrender to the Trump's coercive and bullying policy.
143. **centrifuge** (noun) – a high-precision computer-controlled machining equipment used to enrich uranium (separate uranium-235 isotopes).

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

144. **enrichment** (noun) – the method of making more powerful or explosive Uranium by increasing the composition of uranium-235 isotope through the process of isotope separation. (The process of concentrating the U-235).
145. **ballistic missile** (noun) – a missile, which is shot from the ground, takes a long distance to travel well outside the atmosphere and falls to the earth to explode on its target (due to the gravity).
146. **Article 370 of Indian Constitution** (noun) – It had “temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir” which gave special powers to the state. The article allowed the state a certain amount of autonomy – its own constitution, a separate flag and freedom to make laws. Foreign affairs, defence and communications remained the preserve (domain) of the central government. It also allowed Jammu and Kashmir to make its own rules relating to permanent residency, ownership of property and fundamental rights. It did also bar Indians from outside the state from purchasing property or settling there.
147. **preventive detention** (noun) – an action taken by the administration on the grounds of the suspicion that some wrong actions may be done by the person concerned which will be prejudicial to the state.
148. **The U.S Congress** (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.
149. **blacklist** (noun) – a list of countries which the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) judges to be non-cooperative in the global fight against money laundering and terrorist financing.
150. **grey/watch list** (noun) – a list of countries on observation due to their “strategic deficiencies” in countering terror-financing and money-laundering. The countries put on the grey/watch list by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF) will be subjected to direct monitoring and intense scrutiny by the International Co-operation Review Group (ICRG) on terror financing.
151. **Financial Action Task Force (FATF)** (noun) – The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) is the global money laundering and terrorist financing watchdog. The inter-governmental body sets international standards that aim to prevent these illegal activities and the harm they cause to society.
152. **soft power** (noun) – soft power is convincing & effective power deriving from attraction and imitation and be based on intangible (non-physical) resources such as culture, ideology, and institutions.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

153. **hard power** (noun) – hard power is coercive power executed through military threats and economic incentives and based on tangible resources such as the army or economic strength.
154. **smart power** (noun) – In international relations, the term smart power refers to the combination of hard power and soft power strategies.
155. **High Council for National Reconciliation (HCNR)** (noun) – This council was established in February 2020 to resolve a political deadlock on elections and put an end to an election rivalry in Afghanistan that lasted for five months between Dr. Abdullah Abdullah and President Ashraf Ghani.
156. **Afghan National Defense and Security Forces (ANDSF)** (noun) – it is also known as “The Afghan National Security Forces (ANSF)”. It consists of Afghan Armed Forces (Afghan National Army & Afghan Air Force), Afghan National Police, Afghan Local Police & National Directorate of Security (NDS).
157. **Central Vista** (noun) – it is a grand redevelopment project for building what will be the power corridor of India, having a new Parliament building, a common central secretariat, and revamped three-km-long Rajpath, from the Rashtrapati Bhavan to the India Gate.
158. **humanitarian crisis** (noun) – it is also called as humanitarian disaster; a situation with high levels of human suffering in which basic human welfare is in danger on a large scale.
159. **golden slam** (noun) – (In Tennis) the attainment of a player winning all four Grand Slams and an Olympic Gold in a single calendar year.
160. **grand slam** (noun) – it is also referred to as majors, are the world’s four most important annual tennis events. The Grand Slam consists of the Australian Open in Melbourne, French Open in Paris, Wimbledon in London, and the U.S Open in New York.
161. **bio-secure bubble** (noun) – it is defined as an environment/location sealed off from the outside world. In tennis/cricket, this would mean players, umpires, and support staff being housed at the venue itself.
162. **war/battle of attrition** (noun) – a military strategy consisting of aggressive attempts to win a war by wearing down (weakening) the enemy to the point of collapse through continuous losses in personnel and materiel.
163. **lobbying** (noun) – a group of people attempting to influence (the government / its official group/elected legislators) to create the actions, policies, or decisions to help a particular organization.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

164. **anticipatory bail** (noun) – Under Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the provision allows a person can request to get bail in anticipation of being accused of having committed a non-bailable offence in India.
165. **National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB)** (noun) – an Indian government agency responsible for collecting and analysing crime data as defined by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL). NCRB is headquartered in New Delhi and is part of the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India.
166. **chief compliance officer (CCO)** (noun) – The chief compliance officer (CCO) of a company is the officer primarily responsible for overseeing and managing regulatory compliance issues within an organization. The CCO is a nodal contact person for 24×7 coordination with law enforcement agencies.
167. **Competition Commission of India** (noun) – it is the competition regulator in India. It is a statutory body of the Government of India responsible for enforcing The Competition Act, 2002 and promoting competition throughout India and to prevent activities that have an appreciable adverse effect on competition in India.
168. **dominoes game** (noun) – a family of tile-based games played with gaming pieces, commonly known as dominoes. Dominoes are small, flat, rectangular-shaped game pieces (made up of wood, plastic, stone). Like a playing card, a domino has a face and a back. The face of each tile is divided by a line across the center separating the piece into two square halves. Numbers are represented in each half by spots, commonly called pips, or the absence of spots, which represents zero. In many domino games, a line of tiles is formed on the table as players make their plays, usually, but not always, by matching the pips on the open end of the domino. This formation of tiles is called the line of play.
169. **Mutual Evaluation Report** (noun) – The mutual evaluation report is an assessment of a country's measures to combat money laundering and the financing of terrorism and proliferation (rapid growth) of weapons of mass destruction. This includes an assessment of a country's actions to address the risks emanating from designated terrorists or terrorist organisations. The mutual evaluation report is without prejudice (partiality) to the status or justification that led to the designation of an entity as a terrorist or terrorist group or organisation.
170. **extreme right-wing terrorism (ERW)** (noun) – The Financial Action Task Force (FATF) finalised a report on the funding behind ethnically or racially motivated terrorism, also referred to as extreme right-wing terrorism (ERW).

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

171. **trifecta** (noun) – a particular situation in which you have to deal with three important things and achieve your purpose. (trifecta generally means a bet placed on a horse race in which the bettor must predict which horses will finish first, second, and third, in the exact order).
172. **Section 124A of the IPC** (noun) – Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code lays down the punishment for sedition.
173. **Section 153B of the IPC** (noun) – Section 153B of the Indian Penal Code seeks to punish imputations against national integration.
174. **Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA)** (noun) – The Digital Millennium Copyright Act (DMCA) was signed into law by President Clinton on October 28, 1998. The legislation implements two 1996 World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) treaties: the WIPO Copyright Treaty and the WIPO Performances and Phonograms Treaty. The DMCA also addresses a number of other significant copyright-related issues.
175. **International Federation of the Phonographic Industry (IFPI)** (noun) – IFPI is the voice of the recording industry worldwide. It is a nongovernmental organization whose aims are to promote the value of recorded music, safeguard the rights of record producers and to expand the commercial uses of recorded music.
176. **Parliamentary Standing Committee/Parliamentary panel** (noun) – it is a committee (consisting of Members of Parliament) constituted usually on an annual basis to enable detailed consideration/discussion on all bills (all proposed laws).
177. **Kedar Nath judgment (1962)** (noun) – In the landmark 1962 Kedar Nath Singh case, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of the sedition law as defined in Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code, it attempted to restrict its scope for misuse. The court held that unless accompanied by an incitement or call for violence, criticism of the government cannot be labelled sedition.
178. **read down** (phrase) – an instance of a court urging that a statute must be construed/interpreted legally, if fairly possible, so as to save it from being declared illegal.
179. **Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution of India** (noun) – It confers the Fundamental Right of freedom of speech and expression, the most valuable right of free citizens of a free country.
180. **Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India** (noun) – It authorises the government to impose, by law, reasonable restrictions upon the freedom of speech and expression “in the interests of... public order.”

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

181. **Constituent Assembly** (noun) – The Constituent Assembly of India, consisting of indirectly elected representatives, was established to draft a constitution for India. It existed for approx. three years, the first parliament of India after independence in 1947.
182. **Bill** (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bills.
183. **Wassenaar Arrangement** (noun) – The Wassenaar Arrangement is an elite club of countries which subscribe to arms export controls, similar to the Nuclear Suppliers Group and the Missile Technology Control Regime. The body came into being in 1996 to succeed the Cold War-era Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls. The name comes from Wassenaar, a suburb of The Hague (Netherlands), where the agreement to start such a multi-lateral cooperation was reached in 1995. The Wassenaar Arrangement has been established in order to contribute to regional and international security and stability, by promoting transparency and greater responsibility in transfers of conventional arms and dual-use goods and technologies, thus preventing destabilising accumulations. The aim is also to prevent the acquisition of these items by terrorists. (“subscribe to” means “agree with”).
184. **Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR)** (noun) – The MTCR has been in place since 1987 as a multilateral effort to combat missile proliferation. Together, its members have set an effective international standard for responsible efforts to control the proliferation of missiles. Members exchange information on the licensing of exports, enforcement actions and best practices.
185. **censorship** (noun) – the suppression of speech, public communication, or other information, on the basis that such material is considered objectionable, harmful, sensitive, or inconvenient.
186. **Central Board of Film Certification (CBFC)** (noun) – It is a statutory film-certification body in the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting of the Government of India. It is tasked with “regulating the public exhibition of films under the provisions of the Cinematograph Act 1952.
187. **the Cinematograph Act** (noun) – The Cinematograph Act, 1952 (the Act), ensures that films fulfil the objectives prescribed by law. In the Act is a provision for the establishment of a Central Board of Film Certification (the Board). This is the regulatory body in India that issues a certificate to the makers of films for public exhibition.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

188. **the draft Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill 2021** (noun) – The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting proposes to introduce the Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2021 which will make the process of sanctioning of films for exhibition more effective, in tune with the changed times and curb the menace of piracy. The MIB solicits comments from General Public on the Draft Cinematograph (Amendment) Bill, 2021 by 2nd July, 2021.
189. **Film Certificate Appellate Tribunal (FCAT)** (noun) – It was a statutory body established in 1983 under the Cinematograph Act, 1952 by the Ministry of Information & Broadcasting. FCAT heard appeals filed under Section 5C of the Cinematograph Act by those aggrieved (affected) by the decision of the CBFC.
190. **Section 5B(1) in the Cinematograph Act** (noun) – Section 5B(1) of the Cinematograph Act states: “A film shall not be certified for public exhibition if, in the opinion of the authority competent to grant the certificate, the film or any part of it is against the interests of 3 [the sovereignty and integrity of India] the security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, or involves defamation or contempt of court or is likely to incite the commission of any offence.”
191. **Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India** (noun) – It authorises the government to impose, by law, reasonable restrictions upon the freedom of speech and expression “in the interests of... public order.”
192. **OTT services** (noun) – over-the-top media services popularly known as OTT media services is a streaming media service offered to the viewers directly through the Internet.
193. **Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act, TADA** (noun) – commonly known as TADA, it was an Indian anti-terrorism law which was in force between 1985 and 1995 (modified in 1987) under the background of the Punjab insurgency and was applied to whole of India.
194. **Section 15 of UAPA** (noun) – Section 15 of the UAPA defines ‘terrorist act’ (any act with intent to threaten or likely to threaten the unity, integrity, security or sovereignty of India or with intent to strike terror or likely to strike terror in the people or any section of the people in India or in any foreign country).
195. **Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA)** (noun) – The Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 was an Act passed by the Parliament of India in 2002, with the objective of strengthening anti-terrorism operations. The Act was enacted due to several terrorist attacks that were being carried out in India and especially in response to the attack on the Parliament.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

196. **People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL)** (noun) – a human rights body formed in India in 1976 by socialist leader Jayaprakash Narayan, as the People's Union for Civil Liberties and Democratic Rights.
197. **National Security Act (NSA)** (noun) – Put simply, the NSA empowers the Centre or a State government to detain a person to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial to national security. The government can also detain a person to prevent him from disrupting public order or for maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. The maximum period for which one may be detained is 12 months. But the term can be extended if the government finds fresh evidence.
198. **Vande Bharat Mission** (noun) – it is the massive repatriation operation planned by the Indian government to bring back stranded Indians in different parts of the world in the wake of the coronavirus crisis.
199. **pandemic** (noun) – the worldwide spread of a new disease; The illness spreads around the world and typically affects a large number of people across a wide area.
200. **lockdown** (noun) – an emergency protocol implemented by the authorities that prevents people from leaving from a place; An extended state of confinement/encirclement/isolation of a person by the authority.
201. **social/physical distancing** (noun) – a term that means actively avoiding crowded public places, is a key element in decreasing the rapid spread of COVID-19. This is an effort intended to limit exposure by reducing face-to-face contact and preventing spread among people in community settings.
202. **quarantine** (noun) – a process of separating out people, animals and things (such as plants) from others for a period of time in order to control/restrict the spread of a contagious disease; Quarantine is imposed to separate and restrict the movement of persons, who may have been exposed to infectious disease, but not yet known to be ill.
203. **coronavirus** (CoV) (noun) – a large family of viruses that cause illness ranging from the common cold to more severe diseases. common signs of infection include respiratory symptoms, fever, cough, shortness of breath and breathing difficulties. In more severe cases, the infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.
204. **delta variant/B.1.617.2** (noun) – a variant of the coronavirus, first identified in India, is renamed as the 'Delta variant' by the World Health Organization (WHO) and this variant is reclassified as Variant of Concern (VOC). The B.1.617.1 strain has been reclassified to a Variant of Interest (VOI) and labelled variant "Kappa".

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

205. **delta plus variant** (noun) – Formally known as AY.1 or B.1.617.2.1, it's a variant of Delta (B.1.617.2), which was first identified in India. It has an additional mutation called K417N, which has previously been identified in the Beta variant (first found in South Africa) and the Gamma variant (first detected in Brazil). These variants are characterised as being highly infectious and may reduce the potency of vaccines.
206. **cluster** (noun) – a group (of people/things considered as a unit). (an aggregation of cases of a disease. A coronavirus cluster occurs when there is a concentration of infections in the same area at the same time).
207. **D614G mutation** (noun) – In this mutation case, the virus replaced the aspartic acid (D) in the 614th position of the amino acid with glycine (G). Hence the mutation is called the D614G. The D614G mutation is situated in the spike protein of the virus. This mutation shows increased infectivity.
208. **K417N mutation** (noun) – K417N mutation is linked to high infectivity and has been associated with the Beta variant, first identified in South Africa.
209. **AY.1 variant** (noun) – a coronavirus variant that is closely related to the prevailing Delta variant.
210. **vaccine hesitancy** (noun) – a reluctance or refusal to be vaccinated or to have one's children vaccinated; reluctance or refusal to vaccinate despite the availability of vaccines.
211. **Oxford vaccine/Covishield** (noun) – (ChAdOx1 nCoV-19) or (AZD1222) is a COVID-19 vaccine candidate developed by Oxford University and AstraZeneca, UK Ltd. (named Covishield in India). Serum Institute of India (SII), a biotechnology company has partnered with global pharma giant AstraZeneca and Oxford University for this vaccine candidate 'Covidshield'.
212. **COVAX** (noun) – COVAX is co-led by Gavi, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI), and WHO. Its aim is to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.
213. **Covaxin** (noun) – India's first indigenous COVID-19 vaccine candidate (COVAXIN) developed by a Hyderabad-based company (Bharat Biotech) in collaboration with the ICMR (The Indian Council of Medical Research).
214. **Sputnik V** (noun) – a COVID-19 vaccine candidate developed by the Gamaleya Research Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Moscow and registered by the Russian Ministry of Health.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

215. **Corbevax** (noun) – Corbevax is a ‘recombinant protein sub-unit’ vaccine, which means it is made up of a specific part of SARS-CoV-2 the spike protein on the virus’s surface. This COVID-19 vaccine candidate is developed by Biological-E, an Indian biotechnology and biopharmaceutical company based in Hyderabad, India.
216. **candidate vaccine BNT162b2** (noun) – mRNA-based vaccine candidate produced by Pfizer and BioNTech.
217. **candidate vaccine mRNA-1273** (noun) – mRNA-1273 is an mRNA vaccine candidate which was co-developed by Moderna and investigators from NIAID’s Vaccine Research Center.
218. **candidate vaccine Ad26.COV2.S** (noun) – Janssen COVID-19 Vaccine or Ad26.COV2.S vaccine candidate is developed by Johnson & Johnson (Janssen Biotech, Inc).
219. **Vaccine Maitri** (noun) – vaccine friendship; a humanitarian initiative undertaken by the Indian government to provide COVID-19 vaccines to countries around the world.
220. **mucormycosis or black fungus** (noun) – Mucormycosis or black fungus is an aggressive and invasive fungal infection caused by a group of molds/moulds/fungi called mucormycetes. (fungi is a plural form of fungus).
221. **U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)** (noun) – The U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is the government agency responsible for advancing public health by helping to speed innovations that make medical products more effective, safer, and more affordable and by helping the public get the accurate, science-based information they need to use medical products and foods to maintain and improve their health.
222. **Emergency Use Authorisation (EUA)** (noun) – a mechanism to facilitate the availability and use of medical countermeasures, including vaccines, during public health emergencies, such as the current COVID-19 pandemic.
223. **bridging trial** (noun) – a supplemental study. (a bridging study on a medicine is an additional study executed in the new region to “build a bridge” with the foreign clinical data on safety, efficacy, and dose response).
224. **definite host** (noun) – (in biology) a host is a larger organism that harbours (carries) a smaller organism; an organism in which the parasite reaches the adult stage and reproduces sexually, if possible (harbour means carry the germs of a disease).

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

225. **intermediate host** (noun) – an organism that harbors (carries) the sexually immature parasite and is required by the parasite to undergo development and complete its life cycle.
226. **cold chain** (noun) – a temperature-controlled supply chain. It is a kind of supply chain that specializes in the storage, transport, and preservation of cargo that needs to be maintained at a specific temperature or within an acceptable temperature range.
227. **Variant of Concern (VOC)** (noun) – A variant for which there is evidence of an increase in transmissibility, more severe disease (e.g., increased hospitalizations or deaths), significant reduction in neutralization by antibodies generated during previous infection or vaccination, reduced effectiveness of treatments or vaccines, or diagnostic detection failures.
228. **Variants of Interest (VOI)** (noun) – A variant with specific genetic markers that have been associated with changes to receptor binding, reduced neutralization by antibodies generated against previous infection or vaccination, reduced efficacy of treatments, potential diagnostic impact, or predicted increase in transmissibility or disease severity.
229. **genome** (noun) – the genetic material (a complete set of DNA, including all of its genes) of an organism. The sum total of the genetic material of a cell or an organism.
230. **sequence** (noun) – the complete order of compounds/building blocks (nucleotides) of nucleic acids, such as RNA or DNA.
231. **genome sequence** (noun) – a process that determines the order, or sequence, of the DNA (nucleotides i.e., A, C, G and U) in each of the genes present in the virus's genome.
232. **mRNA vaccine** (noun) – The vaccine is a messenger RNA (mRNA) vaccine, which stands for “messenger ribonucleic acid”. Messenger RNA is essentially the blueprint that living cells use to turn gene sequences into the proteins that form their fundamental structures. Once injected, the mRNA in the vaccine is translated into a viral protein, which our immune systems detect. The body generates an immune response in reaction to these viral proteins, which can't by themselves cause disease, and this provides protection against developing Covid-19.
233. **Community Health Centre (CHCs)** (noun) – The Community Health Centres (CHCs) which constitute the secondary level of health care were designed to provide referral as well as specialist health care to the rural population. one Community Health Centre (CHC/Rural Hospital) is established for a population of one lakh.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

234. **Primary Health Care Centre (PHCs)** (noun) – it is a port of call (first place to visit) to a qualified doctor in the public health sector in rural areas providing a range of curative, promotive and preventive health care. There are about 25,650 primary health centres (PHCs) in India, 15,700 (61.2%) function with one doctor each. As many as 1,974 (7.69%) PHCs do not have even a single doctor. One Primary Health Centre (PHC) is established for 30000 population in plains and 20000 population in tribal and hilly area.
235. **Sub-Centres/Sub-Health Centres (SHCs)** (noun) – A Sub-Health Centre (Sub-centre) is the most peripheral and first point of contact between the primary health care system and the community. one Sub-centre is established for a population 5000 people in the plains and for 3000 in tribal and hilly areas.
236. **Swasthya Kalyan Samiti (SKS)** (noun) – Swasthya Kalyan Samiti (SKS) is a simple yet effective management structure. This committee, which would be a registered society, acts as a group of trustees for the hospitals to manage the affairs of the hospital. It consists of members from local Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), NGOs, local elected representatives and officials from Government sector who are responsible for proper functioning and management of the hospitals. SKS is free to prescribe, generate and use the funds with it as per its best judgment for smooth functioning and maintaining the quality of services and subject to further instructions from Govt./ State Health Society from time to time.
237. **non-communicable diseases (NCDs)** (noun) – also known as chronic diseases, are not passed from person to person. They are of long duration and generally slow progression. The four main types of non-communicable diseases are cardiovascular diseases (like heart attacks and stroke), cancers, chronic respiratory diseases (such as chronic obstructed pulmonary disease and asthma) and diabetes.
238. **Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs)** (noun) – Chronic respiratory diseases (CRDs) are diseases of the airways and other structures of the lung. Some of the most common are chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), asthma, occupational lung diseases and pulmonary hypertension.
239. **public health** (noun) – the branch of medicine handling public health; public health is also the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities through education, policy-making, and research for disease and injury prevention.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

240. **immunisation** (noun) – the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. Vaccines stimulate the body's own immune system to protect the person against subsequent infection or disease.
241. **Accredited Social Health Activist (ASHA)** (noun) – a female community health worker instituted by the government of India's Ministry of Health and Family Welfare as a part of the National Rural Health Mission. The ASHA will be trained to work as an interface between the community and the public health system.
242. **Auxiliary Nurse Midwife (ANM)** (noun) – a village-level female health workers in India who are known as the first contact persons between the community and the health services. They play a pivotal role in provision of maternal and newborn health at primary level in India.
243. **global flu pandemic or Spanish flu or 1918 Flu Pandemic (H1N1 virus)** (noun) – The global flu pandemic or Spanish flu, also known as the 1918 flu pandemic, was an unusually deadly influenza pandemic caused by the H1N1 influenza A virus. Lasting from February 1918 to April 1920, it infected 500 million people—about a third of the world's population at the time.
244. **immune escape/evasion** (noun) – it occurs when the immune system of a host, especially of a human being, is unable to respond to an infectious agent, or in other words that the host's immune system is no longer able to recognize and eliminate a pathogen such as a virus.
245. **Indian SARS-CoV2 Genomic Consortia (INSACOG)** (noun) – INSACOG refers to the Indian SARS-CoV-2 Genome Sequencing Consortia. The INSACOG consortium of scientists, spanning 10 labs across the country, and involved in sequencing genomes of coronavirus samples in different States, had been giving regular updates on the threat from new strains to the government.
246. **double mutant/B.1.617** (noun) – a unique “double mutant” coronavirus variant – with a combination of mutations not seen anywhere else in the world – has been found in India. The ‘double mutant’ virus that as having a bearing on the spread of the pandemic in India, has a formal scientific classification: B.1.617. (The UK Variant (Alpha variant) has a formal scientific classification: B.1.1.7. The South Africa Variant (Beta variant) has a formal scientific classification: B.1.351. The Brazil Variant (Gamma variant) has a formal scientific classification: P.1).

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

247. **Institute of Genomics and Integrative Biology (CSIR-IGIB)** (noun) – It is a scientific research institute devoted primarily to biological research. It is a part of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, India. The institute was founded in 1977 as the Center for Biochemical Technology with a primary focus on biochemical research, but has since shifted its research focus to integrative biology.
248. **Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR)** (noun) – founded in 1942, the CSIR is an autonomous body that has emerged as the largest research and development organisation in India. It has 37 research centers and 39 field stations or augmentation focuses spread the country over. The innovative work exercises of CSIR incorporate different fields, for example, aerospace engineering, Structural engineering, ocean sciences, Life sciences, metallurgy, chemicals, mining, food, petroleum, leather, and environment.
249. **National Centre for Disease Control (NCDC)** (noun) – Formerly National Institute of Communicable Diseases (NICD). The institute was established to function as a national centre of excellence for control of communicable diseases. The function of the institute also included various areas of training and research using multi-disciplinary integrated approach. The institute was, in addition, expected to provide expertise to the States and Union Territories (UTs) on rapid health assessment and laboratory based diagnostic services. Surveillance of communicable diseases and outbreak investigation also formed an indispensable part of its activities.
250. **The Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR)** (noun) – Established in 2011 as an ‘Institution of National Importance’, the Academy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR) has adopted the mandate to create and train some of the best of tomorrow’s Science & Technology leaders through a combination of innovative and novel curricula, pedagogy (teaching) and evaluation. AcSIR’s focus will be on imparting instruction and providing research opportunities in such areas that are not routinely taught in regular academic universities in India.
251. **RT-PCR testing** (noun) – Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) Testing; it is one of the most accurate laboratory methods for detecting, tracking, and studying the coronavirus. It is a nuclear-derived method for detecting the presence of specific genetic material from any pathogen, including a virus. (the pathogen is a bacteria/virus that causes disease).

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

252. **Ct value** (noun) – cycle threshold value; the ‘Ct value’ in RT-PCR tests for determining whether a patient is positive for Covid-19. Ct is a value that emerges during RT-PCR tests, the gold standard for detection of the SARS-CoV-2 coronavirus. According to the ICMR, a patient is considered Covid-positive if the Ct value is below 35.
253. **breakthrough infections** (noun) – people getting infections after they are fully vaccinated is when the infections are caused by circulating virus variants, with potential immune escape mechanism, which might reduce the efficacy of vaccines. These are called “vaccine breakthrough infections.”
254. **(case) fatality rate/ratio** (noun) – in epidemiology, the proportion of people who die from a particular disease compared to all individuals diagnosed with the disease over a certain period of time.
255. **Civil Registration System (CRS)** (noun) – Civil Registration System (CRS) in India is the unified process of continuous, permanent and compulsory recording of the vital events (births, deaths, stillbirths). (A stillbirth is the death or loss of a baby before or during delivery).
256. **Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India** (noun) – Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India, founded in 1961 by Government of India Ministry of Home Affairs, for arranging, conducting and analysing the results of the demographic surveys of India including Census of India and Linguistic Survey of India.
257. **Public Health England (PHE)** (noun) – The Public Health England (PHE) was set up on 1 April 2013 as an operationally autonomous executive agency of the Department of Health. Its mission is to protect and improve the nation’s health and to address inequalities through working with national and local government, the National Health Service (NHS), industry and the voluntary and community sector.
258. **Biosafety level-4 (BSL-4)** (noun) – the highest level of biosafety precautions, and is appropriate for work with agents that could easily be aerosol-transmitted within the laboratory and cause severe to fatal disease in humans for which there are no available vaccines or treatments.
259. **Biological Weapons Convention (BWC)** (noun) – Formally known as “The Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production and Stockpiling of Bacteriological (Biological) and Toxin Weapons and on their Destruction”, the Convention was negotiated by the Conference of the Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, Switzerland. It opened for signature on 10 April 1972 and entered into force on 26 March 1975. The BWC supplements the 1925 Geneva Protocol, which had prohibited only the use of biological weapons.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

260. **U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)** (noun) – The United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention is the national public health agency of the United States. It is a United States federal agency, under the Department of Health and Human Services, and is headquartered in Atlanta, Georgia. CDC is the U.S.'s leading science-based, data-driven, service organization that protects the public's health.
261. **acronym** (noun) – a word formed by combining initial letters of a series of words; initialism (e.g. DOTS (the Duration a person is infectious; Opportunities infected individuals have to spread infection to others; the probability Transmission occurs given an opportunity, and the average Susceptibility of a population or subpopulation).
262. **'R' number** (noun) – The R, or reproduction, number of a virus tells us how easily it spreads in the population – it is the average number of people on to whom an infected person will pass the virus. The higher the number, the more contagious/infectious it is.
263. **severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS)** (noun) – SARS coronavirus (SARS-CoV) is thought to be an animal virus from an as-yet-uncertain animal reservoir, perhaps bats, that spread to other animals (civet cats). It is a viral (human-to-human transmission) that can cause severe respiratory illness or death.
264. **Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS)** (noun) – Middle East respiratory syndrome (MERS) is a viral respiratory disease caused by a novel coronavirus (MERS-CoV) that was first identified in Saudi Arabia in 2012.
265. **Ebola** (noun) – Ebola virus disease (EVD), formerly known as Ebola haemorrhagic fever, is a rare but severe, often fatal illness in humans. The virus is transmitted to people from wild animals and spreads in the human population through human-to-human transmission.
266. **site** (noun) – in biology, the (active) site is region of an enzyme where substrate molecules bind and undergo a chemical reaction. (In biology, a substrate is a surface on which an organism (such as a plant, fungus, or animal) lives).
267. **Global Initiative on Sharing All Influenza Data (GISAID)** (noun) – it is a global science initiative and primary source established in 2008 that provides open-access to genomic data of influenza viruses and the coronavirus responsible for the COVID-19 pandemic.
268. **monoclonal antibody** (noun) – antibodies that are made by identical immune cells that are all clones of a unique parent cell. (casirivimab and imdevimab drug products are monoclonal antibodies).

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

269. **antibody** (noun) – it is also called ‘immunoglobulin’; a protective protein produced mainly by plasma (blood) cells in the immune system in response to the presence of antigens (disease causing organisms (bacteria & viruses) and other harmful/toxic foreign substances like insect venom).
270. **herd immunity** (noun) – also known as “population immunity”; it refers to a means (ways) of protecting a whole community from disease by immunizing a critical mass of its populace (population). It is also defined as a form of indirect protection from infectious disease that occurs when a large percentage of a population is immune to an infection, thereby providing a measure of protection for individuals who are not immune.
271. **Swedish COVID-19 strategy** (noun) – it entailed/involved strong initial confidence in herd immunity (although not officially stated), individual responsibility, evidence based medicine and substantial neglect to cooperate internationally.
272. **Great Barrington declaration** (noun) – a statement (by infectious disease epidemiologists and public health scientists) advocating an alternative approach to the COVID-19 pandemic which involves “Focused Protection” of those most at risk and seeks to avoid or minimize the societal harm of the COVID-19 policies/lockdowns.
273. **population pyramid** (noun) – it is a way to visualize two variables: age and sex. They are used by demographers, who study populations. It is a graph that shows the distribution of ages across a population divided down the center between male and female members of the population.
274. **positivity rate** (noun) – the proportion of positives to total tests done for disease; the percentage of tests that are turning out to be positive for disease; the rate at which people getting tested for disease receive positive results.
275. **National Family Health Survey (NFHS)** (noun) – a large-scale, multi-round survey conducted in a representative sample of households throughout India. Three rounds of the survey have been conducted since the first survey in 1992-93. The survey provides state and national information for India on fertility, infant and child mortality, the practice of family planning, maternal and child health, reproductive health, nutrition, anaemia, utilization and quality of health and family planning services.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

276. **National Family Health Survey 2019-20 (NFHS-5)** (noun) – the fifth in the NFHS series, NFHS-5 conducted in 2019-20, provides information on population, health, and nutrition for India and each state and union territory. All five NFHS surveys have been conducted under the stewardship of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW), Government of India.
277. **The Study of Women’s Health Across the Nation (SWAN)** (noun) – SWAN is a multi-site longitudinal, epidemiologic study designed to examine the health of women during their middle years. The study examines the physical, biological, psychological and social changes during this transitional period.
278. **frontline staff/worker/responder/personnel** (noun) – a person who is among the first to arrive and provide assistance at the scene of an emergency. First/front line workers/responders typically include paramedics, emergency medical technicians, police officers, firefighters, sanitary workers & etc.
279. **Prime Minister’s Science, Technology and Innovation Advisory Council (PM-STIAC)** (noun) – is an overarching Council that facilitates the Principal Scientific Adviser’s Office to assess the status in specific science and technology domains, comprehend challenges in hand, formulate specific interventions, develop a futuristic roadmap and advise the Prime Minister accordingly.
280. **modelling** (noun) – the modelling of infectious diseases is a tool that has been used to study the mechanisms by which diseases spread, to predict the future course of an outbreak and to evaluate strategies to control an epidemic.
281. **National Biodiversity Mission** (noun) – This mission will involve a comprehensive documentation of India’s biodiversity with the potential for cataloguing and mapping all life forms in India including associated cultural and traditional practices.
282. **National Mission on Biodiversity and Human Well-Being (NMBHWB)** (noun) – it is a unique 10-year programme under the Prime Minister’s Science, Technology, Innovation, Advisory Council (PM-STIAC) which aims to build capacity across all sections of Indian society and establish a credible and comprehensive biodiversity information-base for embedding biodiversity as a key consideration in all developmental programs – particularly in sectors of agriculture, ecosystem services, health, bio-economy, and climate change mitigation. The overarching objective will be to restore and enhance biodiversity and strengthen its sustainable use in India.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

283. **Biodiversity Collaborative** (noun) – a growing network of institutions and individuals whose shared vision is to promote biodiversity science in India and its application in conservation and sustainable development with a focus on enhancing human well-being. Members of the Collaborative have been working together since July 2018 and are currently implementing a preparatory phase project of the National Mission on Biodiversity and Human Well-Being (NMBHWB), supported by the Office of the Principal Scientific Adviser to the Government of India. The Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, Government of India will be hosting the Mission with the National Biodiversity Authority as the nodal institution for managing it.
284. **The National Biodiversity Authority (NBA)** (noun) – it was established by the Central Government in 2003 to implement India's Biological Diversity Act (2002). The NBA is a Statutory Body and it performs facilitative, regulatory and advisory functions for the Government of India on issues of conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and fair and equitable sharing of benefits arising out of the use of biological resources.
285. **Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD)** (noun) – it is the international legal instrument for “the conservation of biological diversity, the sustainable use of its components and the fair and equitable sharing of the benefits arising out of the utilization of genetic resources” that has been ratified by 196 nations.
286. **Animal Husbandry** (noun) – the branch of agriculture concerned with the rearing (breed/raise) and care of animals that are raised for food, fibre or other purposes of benefit to humans.
287. **Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR)** (noun) – the apex body in India for the formulation, coordination and promotion of biomedical research, is one of the oldest medical research bodies in the world. As early as in 1911, the Government of India set up the Indian Research Fund Association (IRFA) with the specific objective of sponsoring and coordinating medical research in the country. It was redesignated in 1949 as the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR). The ICMR is funded by the Government of India through the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

288. **National Statistical Office (NSO)** (noun) – The Ministry of Statistics and the Department of Programme Implementation has two wings, one relating to Statistics and the other Programme Implementation. The Statistics Wing called the National Statistical Office (NSO) gives considerable importance to coverage and quality aspects of statistics released in the country. The statistics released are based on administrative sources, surveys and censuses conducted by the Center and State Governments and non-official sources and studies.
289. **gross value added (GVA)** (noun) – it is a measure of total output and income in the economy. It provides the rupee value for the amount of goods and services produced in an economy after deducting the cost of inputs and raw materials that have gone into the production of those goods and services. It also gives a sector-specific picture like what is the growth in an area, industry, or sector of an economy. On the other hand, GDP or gross domestic product is a measure of economic activity in a country. It is the total value of a country's annual output of goods and services.
290. **broad (core) sector** (noun) – the eight industries comprising electricity, steel, refinery products, crude oil, coal, cement, natural gas, and fertilizers are classified as broad (core) sector industries.
291. **fixed capital formation** (noun) – the process of a firm increasing its stock of fixed capital (i.e. capital invested in fixed assets such as buildings, equipment, and machinery).
292. **gross fixed capital formation (GFCF)** (noun) – (formerly gross domestic investment) Gross fixed capital formation is essentially a net investment. It is a component of the Expenditure method of calculating GDP. To be more precise Gross fixed capital formation measures the net increase in fixed capital.
293. **IHS Markit** (noun) – it is a global leader in information, analytics and solutions for the major industries and markets that drive economies worldwide. It partners with clients in business, finance and government to help them see the big picture with unrivaled insights that lead to well-informed, confident decisions.
294. **Purchasing Managers' Index (PMI)** (noun) – Purchasing Managers Index (PMI) is a monthly business survey data provided by IHS Markit. The monthly data are derived from surveys of senior executives at private sector companies. PMI data is used for accurate and timely insight into the health of a particular economy. The PMI data are used by financial and corporate professionals to better understand where economies and markets are headed, and to uncover opportunities.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

295. **Wholesale Price Index (WPI)** (noun) – it measures the changes in the prices of goods sold and traded in bulk by wholesale businesses to other businesses. To put it simply, the WPI tracks prices at the factory gate before the retail level.
296. **Refinitiv** (noun) – Refinitiv is one of the world's largest providers of financial markets data and infrastructure. They provide information, insights, and technology that enable customers to execute critical investing, trading and risk decisions with confidence.
297. **Ipsos** (noun) – Global leader in market research, Ipsos delivers reliable information and true understanding of Society, Markets and People. Their solutions use data from surveys, polls, social media or qualitative, and provide actionable insights into the experience and opinions of citizens, consumers, patients, customers, employees.
298. **Refinitiv-Ipsos Primary Consumer Sentiment Index (PCSI)** (noun) – it provides insight into how consumers feel about current and future economic conditions, intentions and expectations. The index measures eleven key conditions as perceived by primary consumers in 24 countries to deliver the most comprehensive data set available on consumer sentiment.
299. **percentage point** (noun) – the difference between two percentages is termed as percentage point. (for example: “Interest Rates Jump From 10% to 12%”. In this case, the interest rate increased by “2 percentage points” or you can say that the interest rate is increased by 20%).
300. **Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy Pvt Ltd (CMIE)** (noun) – CMIE, or Centre for Monitoring Indian Economy, is a leading business information company. It was established in 1976, primarily as an independent think tank. (Think tank is a panel of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, social or economic issues).
301. **social security scheme/benefit** (noun) – (In India) social security schemes/benefits cover these (Pension, Health Insurance, and Medical Benefit, Disability Benefit, Maternity Benefit, Gratuity) social insurances. Employers in the organized sector are entitled to coverage under these social security schemes. A large number of Indian workers in the unorganized/informal sector may not have an opportunity to participate in each of these schemes.
302. **PM CARES Fund** (noun) – The Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund was created on 28 March 2020, following the COVID-19 pandemic in India. The fund will be used for combating, and containment and relief efforts against the coronavirus outbreak and similar pandemic like situations in the future.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

303. **Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP)** (noun) – a proposed agreement between the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) and its free trade agreement (FTA) partners. The pact aims to cover trade in goods and services, intellectual property, etc.
304. **rent-thick sectors** (noun) – the industries that have access to natural resources and depend upon the government for licenses to trade (e.g. real estate, infrastructure, construction, mining, telecom, cement, and media).
305. **Gini Coefficient/Gini Index** (noun) -a statistical measure of economic inequality in a population. The coefficient measures the dispersion of income or distribution of wealth among the members of a population.
306. **monetary policy** (noun) – monetary policy refers to the use of monetary instruments under the control of the central bank to regulate magnitudes such as interest rates, money supply, and availability of credit with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of economic policy.
307. **The monetary policy committee (MPC)** (noun) – it is a six-member panel that is expected to bring “value and transparency” to rate-setting decisions. It will feature three members from the RBI — the Governor, a Deputy Governor and another official — and three independent members to be selected by the Government. The MPC will meet four times a year to decide on monetary policy by a majority vote.
308. **basis point (BPS)** (noun) – a unit of measure used in finance to describe the percentage change in the value or rate of a financial instrument. One basis point is equivalent to 0.01% (1/100th of a percent). Used for measuring change in interest rate/yield.
309. **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)** (noun) – MSME stands for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME), introduced by Government of India in agreement with Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. It includes Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production, processing or preservation of goods & Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services with some specific requirements.
310. **subsidy** (noun) – also called subvention; a financial contribution granted to help an industry or business, mostly given by a government, in order to keep the price of service/goods at a low level.
311. **digitalisation** (noun) – digitalisation is the use of digital technologies to change a business model and provide new revenue and value-producing opportunities. It is the process of moving to a digital business.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

312. **Farm Acts, 2000** (noun) – Farm Acts, 2000 refer to three agricultural bills passed by Indian Parliament in September 2020. The three acts are “The Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 (FPTC Act) allows farmers to sell their harvest outside the notified Agricultural Produce Market Committee (APMC) mandis without paying any State taxes or fees”, “the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 facilitates contract farming and direct marketing”, and “the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020 deregulates the production, storage, movement and sale of several major foodstuffs, including cereals, pulses, edible oils and onion, except in the case of extraordinary circumstances”.
313. **Minimum Support Price (MSP)** (noun) – it is a form of market intervention by the Government of India to give guaranteed price and assured market to the farmers and protect them from the price fluctuations and market imperfections. The guaranteed price and assured market are expected to encourage higher investment and in the adoption of modern farming practices.
314. **Current Situation Index (CSI)** (noun) – The Current Situation Index (CSI) summarizes the consumers’ current perception as compared to a year ago based on GES (General Economic Situation), the employment scenario, the price level, households’ income, and spending.
315. **hard data** (noun) – In terms of economic indicators, hard data is made up of concrete results within a specific area of the economy that shows an output. Examples can include the unemployment rate, monthly retail sales, etc. By nature, these data sets are retrospective as they show real results over a period of time. On the other hand, soft data sets are developed based on sentiments, such as the consumer confidence index or industry surveys. These data sets are future-focused, but they can often be considered less reliable when the sentiment doesn’t match the group’s eventual actions.
316. **Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)** (noun) – Headquartered in Paris, France, the OECD was formed in 1961. It is an international organization where the governments of 36 member states with market economies work with each other, as well as with more than 70 non-member economies to promote economic growth, prosperity, and sustainable development.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

317. **global minimum tax** (noun) – A global minimum tax establishes a system under which a company from a specific country will pay at least a certain percentage of its profits in taxes, regardless of where in the world those profits are being earned.
318. **Base Erosion and Profit Shifting (BEPS)** (noun) – it refers to tax planning strategies that exploit gaps and mismatches in tax rules to artificially shift profits to low or no-tax locations where there is little or no economic activity.
319. **Index of Industrial Production (IIP)** (noun) – a composite (combined/complex) indicator that measures the changes in the volume of production of a basket of industrial products during a given period with respect to the volume of production in a chosen base period.
320. **capital goods** (noun) – capital goods are man-made, durable items that businesses use to produce goods and services. They include tools, buildings, vehicles, machinery, and equipment. Capital goods are also called durable goods, real capital, and economic capital.
321. **(headline) retail inflation** or consumer price index (CPI) (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices. The CPI monitors retail prices at a certain level for a particular commodity. The change in the price index over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation or retail inflation.
322. **core** inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).
323. **foreign direct investment (FDI)** (noun) – Investment from one country into another (normally by companies rather than governments) that involves establishing operations or acquiring tangible assets, including stakes in other businesses.
324. **investment facilitation** (noun) – it means the setting up of a more transparent, efficient and investment-friendly business climate by making it easier for domestic and foreign investors to invest, conduct their day-to-day business and expand their existing investments.
325. **Ease of Doing Business** (noun) – it is about different parameters which define the ease of doing business in a country; (Ease of doing business index is annually published by the World Bank. Doing business ranking is based on quantitative indicators on regulation for starting a business, dealing with construction permits, getting electricity, registering property, getting credit, protecting minority investors, paying taxes, trading across borders, enforcing contracts and resolving insolvency).

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

326. **foreign portfolio investments (FPIs)** (noun) – investments in financial assets, such as shares, government bonds, corporate bonds, convertible securities, infrastructure securities etc in a foreign country.
327. **foreign institutional investors (FII)** (noun) – companies established or incorporated outside India and make proposals for investments in India. These include hedge funds, pension funds, mutual funds and insurance companies.
328. **Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT)** (noun) – The role of DPIIT (established in the year 1995) is to promote/accelerate industrial development of the country by facilitating investment in new and upcoming technology, foreign direct investment and support balanced development of industries. In 2018, matters related to e-commerce were transferred to the Department and in 2019, the Department has been given charge for matters related to Internal Trade, welfare of traders and their employees and Startups.
329. **Optionally Convertible Preference Shares** (noun) – Optionally convertible preference shares are those preference shares which carry an option to be converted into equity shares. The option of conversion may be given either with the company or with the shareholder or it may be a combination.
330. **International Monetary Fund (IMF)** (noun) – an international organization of 189 countries, headquartered in Washington, D.C., working to foster global monetary cooperation, secure financial stability, facilitate international trade, promote high employment and sustainable economic growth, and reduce poverty around the world.
331. **Production Linked Incentive (PLI)** (noun) – incentives provided to companies for enhancing their domestic manufacturing apart from focusing on reducing import bills and improving the cost competitiveness of local goods.
332. **Economic Survey** (noun) – Economic Survey, presented in the Parliament ahead of the Union Budget, is the Ministry of Finance's flagship document. The Economic Survey detailed information about the Indian economy over the past year. The Economic Survey also offers glimpses into the current state of the economy, and occasional insights into the economic outlook. Although the Constitution does not bind (impose a legal obligation on) the government to present the Economic Survey, over the years, it has become common practice for every government to present the Economic Survey before the Union Budget.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

333. **Atmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (or) Self-reliant India Mission** (noun) – the special economic package totaling Rs 20 lakh crore by the Indian government to tide over the Covid-19 crisis and it would focus on land, labour, liquidity and laws. It would benefit labourers, farmers, honest tax payers, MSMEs and cottage industry. This economic package would be around the 10 per cent of India's GDP.
334. **above the line** (phrase) – it refers to the income and expenses that a company incurs due to normal operations. It is also the gross margin that a business earns. Whereas, below the line is operating expenses, interest, and taxes.
335. **Global Hunger Index (GHI)** (noun) – a tool for comprehensively measuring and tracking hunger at global, regional, and national levels. GHI scores are based on the values of four component indicators: the share of the population with insufficient caloric intake (undernourishment), wasting (under five), stunting (under five) and child mortality.
336. **Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)** (noun) – The sustainable development goals (SDGs) are a new, universal set of goals, targets, and indicators that UN member states will be expected to use to frame their agendas and political policies over the next 15 years.
337. **Multidimensional Poverty** (noun) – Multidimensional poverty encompasses the various deprivations experienced by poor people in their daily lives – such as poor health, lack of education, inadequate living standards, disempowerment, poor quality of work, the threat of violence, and living in areas that are environmentally hazardous, among others.
338. **Global Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)** (noun) – Global MPI is an international measure of multidimensional poverty covering 107 developing countries and was first developed in 2010 by Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative (OPHI) and United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) for UNDP's Human Development Reports. . Global MPI is computed by scoring each surveyed household on 10 parameters based on -nutrition, child mortality, years of schooling, school attendance, cooking fuel, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, housing and household assets.
339. **Hunger Watch** (noun) – The Right to Food Campaign, along with a number of other networks, launched 'Hunger Watch' in September 2020 to track the actual status of hunger, food access and livelihood security among various disadvantaged populations in the wake of the country-wide lockdown in March 2020.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

340. **gig workers** (noun) – gig workers refer to the workers outside of the traditional employer-employee relationship including freelancers, workers who are employed on a contractual basis with their employers, project based work and short term work.
341. **platform workers** (noun) – gig workers who do platform based work where they earn money by providing specific services, including food delivery services like Zomato, Swiggy or e-commerce platforms such as Amazon, Flipkart etc.
342. **monetary policy framework** (noun) – The amended RBI Act explicitly provides the legislative mandate to the Reserve Bank to operate the monetary policy framework of the country. The framework aims at setting the policy (repo) rate based on an assessment of the current and evolving macroeconomic situation; and modulation (change/variation) of liquidity conditions to anchor money market rates at or around the repo rate.
343. **high-frequency indicators (HFIs)** (noun) – high-frequency indicators (HFIs) of India's Economic Recovery enable a meaningful and real-time analysis of patterns of economic recovery. The HFIs provide a range of data on multiple aspects of the economy, including fertilizer sales, trade in agricultural commodities, registration of new businesses, registration of different types of vehicles, digital transactions and payments and demand for wage labour under MGNREGA.
344. **Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act/Scheme (MGNREGA), 2005** (noun) – an Indian labour law and social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work'. It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of wage employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.
345. **trust deficit** (noun) – lack of trust (on authorities-from societal point of view). Situations with low levels of trust are not supportive and often counterproductive. People feel vulnerable and look at each other with suspicion. As a result, they are less open, since they fear that they will not be fairly treated by the other side.
346. **write-off** (noun) – a removal/cancellation from an account of a bad debt/loan. a tool used by banks to clean up their balance-sheets. It is applied in the cases of bad loans or non-performing assets (NPA). If a loan turns bad on the account of the repayment defaults for at least three consecutive quarters, the exposure (loan) can be written off.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
2. Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.
3. This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS (01-30JUN21)

347. **unorganised sector/workforce** (noun) – unorganized sector means an enterprise owned by individuals or self-employed workers and engaged in the production or sale of goods or providing service of any kind whatsoever, and where the enterprise employs workers, the number of such workers is less than ten.
348. **National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS)** (noun) – The Government of India has constituted the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector (NCEUS) on 20.9.2004 to examine the problems being faced by the enterprises in the unorganised, informal sector. The Commission is to make appropriate recommendations to provide technical, marketing and credit support to these enterprises.
349. **Unorganised Sector Workers Social Security Act, 2008** (noun) – An Act to provide for the social security and welfare of unorganised workers and for other matters connected therewith.
350. **Consumer Protection (E-Commerce) Rules, 2020** (noun) – The Department of Consumer Affairs in the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution issued Consumer Protection (E-commerce) Rules 2020 (“E-commerce Rules 2020”), which came into force on 23 July 2020. These rules shall apply to: (a) all goods and services bought or sold over digital or electronic network including digital products; (b) all models of e-commerce, including marketplace and inventory models of e-commerce; (c) all e-commerce retail, including multi-channel single brand retailers and single brand retailers in single or multiple formats; and (d) all forms of unfair trade practices across all models of e-commerce.

Note:

1. *Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.*
2. *Definitions (elementary level) & Synonyms provided for the words above are my personal work and not that of Oxford University Press. Tentative definitions/meanings are provided for study purpose only and they may vary in different context.*
3. *This word list is for personal use only. Reproduction in any format and/or Commercial use of it is/are strictly prohibited*