

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JAN 27, 2022)

1. [substance](#) (noun) – significant subject, important matter/content, valid message.
2. [smoke signals](#) (noun) - alarm bell, danger signal, warning fire.
3. [Other Backward Class \(OBC\)](#) (noun) – In the Indian Constitution, OBCs are described as socially and educationally backward classes (SEBC), and the Government of India is enjoined to ensure their social and educational development.
4. [vocal](#) (adjective) – vociferous, outspoken, forthright; relating to someone who expresses his/her views frankly.
5. [ripe](#) (adjective) – ready, fit, suitable; opportune, advantageous, favourable.
6. [churn](#) (noun) – disorder, confusion, mess up.
7. [forge](#) (verb) – form, create, establish, set up.
8. [jump ship](#) (phrase) – to leave an organization that you are working for, especially in order to join another.
9. [trickle](#) (noun) – a small number of people moving slowly.
10. [head out](#) (phrasal verb) - depart, abandon, break away.
11. [contour](#) (noun) – outline, shape, form.
12. [take shape](#) (phrase) - become clear, become definite.
13. [big-bang](#) (noun as modifier) – relating to the introduction of major changes.
14. [spectacle](#) (noun) – display, show.
15. [corridor](#) (noun) – a strip/swathe of land linking two areas (particularly by a road).
16. [incendiary](#) (adjective) – inflammatory, provocative, agitational, arousing, controversial.
17. [rhetoric](#) (noun) – the art of speaking or writing effectively & persuasively or impressively (but, often lacking substance); bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
18. [shut out](#) (phrasal verb) – prevent, block.
19. [articulation](#) (noun) – expression, communication, declaration, statement, mention.
20. [rainbow](#) (noun as modifier) – many-coloured (of different ethnic, political, or religious backgrounds).
21. [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).
22. [umbrella](#) (modifier) – something (coalition) that has many different parts/elements.

Note:

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23. [Mandal Commission report](#) (noun) – the Mandal Commission report (1980) recommended 27% reservation for OBC candidates at all levels of the Central government services.
24. [fruits](#) (noun) – reward, benefit, advantages.
25. [sour](#) (verb) - spoil, mar, damage, harm, impair, worsen.
26. [Centre for the Study of Developing Societies \(CSDS\)](#) (noun) – It is an Indian research institute for the social sciences and humanities. Founded in 1963 by political scientist Rajni Kothari, CSDS has primarily been involved in studying and understanding the democratic and electoral politics of India and its neighborhood, and much of this has been done through sustained empirical work by scholars of politics.
27. [percentage points](#) (noun) - the difference between two percentages is termed as percentage point.
28. [give up](#) (phrasal verb) – renounce, hand over, relinquish, forgo, abandon.
29. [material](#) (adjective) – significant, major, important.
30. [social justice](#) (noun) – the equal access to wealth, opportunities, and privileges within a society.
31. [succour](#) (noun) – aid/help/support, assistance, relief (during difficulty).
32. [accommodation](#) (noun) – adjustment, adaptation, attunement.
33. [exploitative](#) (adjective) – unprincipled, unethical, immoral, dishonest, fraudulent.
34. [overlap](#) (noun) – a period of time in which two events/activities occur together.
35. [hierarchy](#) (noun) – class system; arrangement, classification.
36. [next to impossible](#) (phrase) - almost impossible.
37. [the likes of](#) (phrase) – someone/something considered as a type.
38. [egalitarian](#) (adjective) - relating to the idea that all people are equal and should have equal rights and opportunities; fair, just, equal, impartial, unbiased.
39. [weld](#) (verb) – unite, connect, join.
40. [uplift](#) (noun) – improvement, advancement, development.
41. [bottom-up approach](#) (noun) – In bottom up approach, we solve smaller problems and integrate it as whole and complete the solution. In the top-down approach, we focus on breaking up the problem into smaller parts.
42. [desperation](#) (noun) – hopelessness, despair, distress; riskiness.
43. [fall](#) (noun) – defeat, downfall, failure, collapse, ruination; surrender, capitulation.
44. [trigger off](#) (phrasal verb) - prompt, set off, spark off, stir up; cause, give rise to, lead to.

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45. **BIMARU** (noun) – it is an acronym for Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. It was used to refer to the ‘poor economic conditions’ of those states.
46. **backwardness** (noun) – the condition/state of not developed.
47. **misery** (noun) – pain, distress, suffering.
48. **Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP)** (noun) – it is defined as a measure, in monetary terms, of the volume of all goods and services produced within the boundaries of the State during a given period of time, accounted without duplication.
49. **compound annual growth rate (CAGR)** (noun) – growth of something (economy, investment, etc) calculated over a period of years, showing the percentage increase for each year over the previous year.
50. **inflation** (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
51. **food inflation** (noun) – the condition of an increase in the wholesale price index of a necessary food item relative to the general index or the consumer price index (CPI) is referred to as food inflation. In layman’s language, it is basically the rise in the cost of an essential food item relative to the previous price.
52. **NITI Aayog** (noun) – The National Institution for Transforming India, also called NITI Aayog, was formed via a resolution of the Union Cabinet on January 1, 2015. NITI Aayog is the premier policy ‘Think Tank’ of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. (Think tank is a panel of experts who provide advice and ideas on political, social or economic issues).
53. **multi-dimensional** (adjective) – involving several dimensions (aspects/features).
54. **Multi-Dimensional 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.
55. **index** (noun) – an (economic) data figure reflecting something (e.g. price/quantity) compared with a standard or base value; pointer, indicator.
56. **novel coronavirus (nCoV) (SARS-CoV-2)** (noun) – a new strain (type/variety) coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans.

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57. [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.
58. [strike](#) (verb) – (of a disaster) affect, afflict, attack, come upon.
59. [state of affairs](#) (phrase) – condition, situation, circumstances.
60. [make clear](#) (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
61. [afloat](#) (adjective) – floating.
62. [grave](#) (noun) – burying place.
63. [demonetisation](#) (noun) – the act of depriving a currency unit (note/coin) of its status as money.
64. [disproportionately](#) (adverb) – inordinately, immoderately, excessively.
65. [informal sector](#) (noun) – informal economy, grey economy is the part of an economy that is neither taxed, nor monitored by any form of government.
66. [in effect](#) (phrase) - in reality, effectively, essentially, virtually, practically.
67. [sustenance](#) (noun) – means of support, support, maintenance.
68. [as far as – is concerned](#) (phrase) – with regard to a particular person or situation.
69. [anxious](#) (adjective) – worried, concerned, distressed, bothered.
70. [enactment](#) (noun) – passing, ratification, validation, approval.
71. [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”.
72. [strike a chord](#) (phrase) - cause someone to remember something related to him/her in a certain way; arouse an emotional feeling to something (either positively or negatively).
73. [fuel](#) (verb) – exacerbate, intensify.
74. [census](#) (noun) – an official survey, particularly of a population.
75. [socio-economic](#) (noun) – relating to the interaction of social (position, rank, or importance) and economic (income, pay, and wealth) aspects.

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76. [Socio-Economic and Caste Census \(SECC\)](#) (noun) – The Ministry of Rural Development Government of India, commenced the Socio Economic and Caste Census (SECC) 2011, in June 2011 through a comprehensive door to door enumeration (counting) across the country. This is the first time such a comprehensive exercise has been carried out for both rural and urban India. It is also expected to generate information on a large number of social and economic indicators relating to households across the country.
77. [subsume](#) (verb) – include, incorporate, absorb, encompass.
78. [tent](#) (noun) – camp, base.
79. [exacerbate](#) (verb) – intensify, increase, heighten, aggravate, worsen, compound.
80. [play out](#) (phrasal verb) – happen, occur, take place.
81. [apportion](#) (verb) – share out, divide out, allocate, distribute; earmark, designate, set apart, set aside.
82. [reservation](#) (noun) – a system of affirmative action in India that provides historically disadvantaged groups representation in education, employment, and politics.
83. [set the stage for](#) (phrase) – prepare the circumstances for the beginning of something.
84. [discourse](#) (noun) – discussion, conversation, communication, expression.
85. [narrative](#) (noun) – a representation of a particular situation; portrayal/account.
86. [radically](#) (adverb) – completely, thoroughly, totally, entirely.
87. [proponent](#) (noun) – advocate, supporter, upholder/promoter.
88. [angst](#) (noun) – anxiety, apprehension, distress, disquiet, worry.
89. [thwarted](#) (adjective) – obstructed, hampered, hindered, impeded.
90. [by virtue of](#) (phrase) - because of, on account of, owing to, thanks to.
91. [be at the receiving end](#) (phrase) – be subjected to something (criticism/attack).
92. [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.
93. [virtual](#) (adjective) – effective, practical, indirect, implied, implicit.
94. [encompass](#) (verb) - include, incorporate, comprise, take in.
95. [hardwire](#) (verb) – make something as standard, basic/fundamental, essential, constitutional.

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96. call (noun) - appeal, request, demand.
97. savour (verb) – relish, enjoy, delight.
98. socialist (adjective) –leftist; adhering to the principles of socialism;
99. socialism (noun) – it's a state-controlled economy in which the state controls the means of production: factories, offices, resources, and firms. Since the government controls almost all of society's functions, it can make better use of resources, labours, and lands.
100. Lohiaite socialism (noun) – a type of socialism promoted by a politician, journalist and activist Ram Manohar Lohia (1910 –1967). Lohia championed “the principle of equal irrelevance of capitalism and communism in respect of the creation of a new human civilization.” This ‘new civilization’ is called by Lohia ‘socialism’.
101. assertion (noun) – declaration, announcement, assurance, attestation, affirmation.
102. benefaction (noun) - present, donation, offering, contribution, handout, presentation,
103. accord (verb) – give, grant, present.
104. ferment (noun) - agitation, tumult, furore, clamour.
105. demonise (verb) – to show someone/something as evil/wicked/bad.
106. in the name of (phrase) – for the sake of, at the behest of; on behalf of.
107. status quo (noun) – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs.
108. tremor (noun) – a sudden feeling of fear or excitement.
109. conch shell (noun) – a shellfish with a large shell rather like a snail's.
110. drown out (phrasal verb) - prevent something from being heard; obscure, hide (something by being loud enough).
111. haunt (noun) – disturb, trouble, worry.
112. on the cusp of (phrase) - a point where something will change from one state to another.
113. clamour (noun) – protest, complaint, outcry/commotion.
114. pithily (adverb) - concisely.
115. content with (verb) - be satisfied, accept.
116. road map (noun) – plan/strategy to do something successfully.
117. steam roll (verb) - frighten, menace, terrify, scare.

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