

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST 2 (14 MAR, 2026)

1. **duty of care (noun)** – the fundamental legal and moral obligation of a government or entity to ensure the safety, health, and well-being of the public, particularly during government-sponsored health interventions; moral obligation, protective responsibility, legal duty, standard of care.
2. **vaccine (noun)** – a biological preparation that provides active acquired immunity to a particular infectious disease by stimulating the body's immune system; inoculation, immunization.
3. **compensation (noun)** – something, typically money, awarded to someone in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury; recompense, reparation, remuneration, indemnity.
4. **vaccine injury compensation programme (noun)** – a formally established no-fault scheme designed to provide financial recompense to individuals who experience rare, severe adverse reactions after receiving a recommended vaccination; no-fault compensation system, vaccine liability fund.
5. **the state (noun)** – the government, the administration, the regime, the ruling authority.
6. **evade (verb)** – avoid, dodge, sidestep.
7. **responsibility (noun)** – accountability, liability, onus, obligation.
8. **push for (verb)** – advocate, urge, demand, campaign for.
9. **vaccination (noun)** – the administration of a vaccine to stimulate the immune system and protect against a specific disease; inoculation, immunization, injection.
10. **directive (noun)** – an official or authoritative instruction or order; ruling, injunction, mandate.
11. **Rachana Gangu Vs. Union of India case (noun)** – a landmark 2026 Supreme Court case in which the families of victims who died from suspected COVID-19 vaccine side-effects sought the establishment of a no-fault compensation framework.
12. **Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (MoHFW) (noun)** – an Indian government ministry officially mandated with formulating and executing health policies, implementing national family welfare and public health programs, and regulating medical care across the country.
13. **design (verb)** – formulate, draft, frame, devise.
14. **no-fault (adjective)** – designating a legal or administrative system in which an injured party is compensated for losses without the need to prove negligence or assign blame to another party; strict-liability-free, automatic-compensation, non-punitive, blame-free.
15. **adverse (adjective)** – detrimental, unfavorable, harmful, negative.
16. **following (preposition)** – coming after or as a result of a particular event; subsequent to, after, succeeding, in the wake of.
17. **immunisation (noun)** – the process whereby a person is made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine; inoculation, vaccination.
18. **adverse events following immunisation (AEFI) (noun)** – any untoward or unexpected medical occurrence which follows immunization and does not necessarily have a confirmed causal relationship with the usage of the vaccine; post-vaccination complications, unintended immunization effects, vaccine side-effects.
19. **arise from (verb)** – originate, stem from, result from, emerge from.
20. **campaign (noun)** – an organized and active public health operation aimed at achieving a specific goal, such as widespread population immunity; drive, movement, initiative, operation.

Note:

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21. **mark (verb)** – signify, indicate, represent, denote.
22. **shift (noun)** – change, transition, modification.
23. **fault-based (adjective)** – liability-driven, blame-oriented, negligence-dependent, culpability-based.
24. **liability (noun)** – accountability, legal responsibility, culpability, legal burden.
25. **state-run (adjective)** – government-operated, public, publicly-administered.
26. **public health programme (noun)** – an organized government-led initiative designed to prevent disease, prolong life, and promote human health through mobilized community efforts wellness campaign, national medical scheme.
27. **writ petition (noun)** – a formal written order issued by a judicial authority directing an individual or government entity to perform or cease a specified action, fundamentally enforcing constitutional rights.
28. **claim (verb)** – assert, allege, contend, maintain.
29. **over (preposition)** – regarding, concerning, about, with reference to.
30. **allegedly (adverb)** – supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, ostensibly.
31. **vaccine-induced (adjective)** – immunization-triggered, inoculation-caused, serum-provoked.
32. **immune (adjective)** – relating to the bodily system that provides resistance against infection, which can sometimes produce atypical or severe internal reactions; biological defense-related, autoimmune.
33. **thrombotic (adjective)** – pertaining to or involving the formation of a blood clot within a blood vessel, which can dangerously obstruct blood flow; clot-forming.
34. **thrombocytopenia (noun)** – a serious medical condition characterized by an abnormally low number of platelets in the blood, leading to defective blood clotting and internal bleeding; platelet deficiency, low blood platelet count, clotting disorder.
35. **vaccine-induced immune thrombotic thrombocytopenia (VITT) (noun)** – a rare, severe medical syndrome triggered by certain vaccines, characterized by the simultaneous occurrence of dangerous blood clots and abnormally low blood platelet counts; vaccination blood-clotting disorder, VITT syndrome.
36. **complication (noun)** – a secondary disease or medical condition aggravating an already existing one or resulting from a primary medical intervention; adverse effect, secondary ailment.
37. **Covishield vaccine (noun)** – the brand name for the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 coronavirus vaccine manufactured in India by the Serum Institute of India under license from AstraZeneca and Oxford University; AstraZeneca-Oxford COVID-19 vaccine.
38. **contend (verb)** – argue, assert, maintain, claim.
39. **dedicated (adjective)** – exclusively intended for a specific purpose; specialized, designated, specific, assigned, earmarked.
40. **mechanism (noun)** – procedure, system, apparatus, framework.
41. **compensate (verb)** – reimburse, remunerate, indemnify, recompense.
42. **resist (verb)** – oppose, withstand, object to, refuse.
43. **establish (verb)** – set up, create, institute, formulate.
44. **compensation policy (noun)** – a formalized government or institutional framework outlining the terms, conditions, and processes for providing financial redress to affected individuals; indemnification framework.
45. **hold (verb)** – argue, believe, maintain, assert.

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46. **voluntary (adjective)** – optional, discretionary, non-compulsory, non-mandatory.
47. **aggrieved (adjective)** – angry, distressed, disturbed, anguished.
48. **sue (verb)** – litigate, prosecute, take legal action against, indict.
49. **civil court (noun)** – a judicial tribunal that handles disputes between individuals or organizations rather than criminal offenses, typically seeking financial damages; civil tribunal, non-criminal court.
50. **position (noun)** – stance, viewpoint, perspective, legal standpoint.
51. **impractical (adjective)** – unfeasible, unworkable, unrealistic, non-viable.
52. **ruling (noun)** – judgment, verdict, decree, adjudication.
53. **build on (verb)** – expand upon, develop.
54. **Jacob Puliyel (2022) case (noun)** – a landmark Supreme Court judgment in India that, while refusing to interfere with the emergency approval of COVID-19 vaccines, mandated the Union government to publish reports on adverse events following immunization.
55. **challenge (noun)** – objection, contestation, dispute, opposition.
56. **emphasise (verb)** – highlight, stress, underline, underscore.
57. **establish (verb)** – prove, confirm, verify, demonstrate.
58. **concern (noun)** – anxiety, apprehension, worry, apprehension.
59. **medical literature (noun)** – published scientific research, peer-reviewed journals, and academic articles that document clinical trials, medical conditions, and therapeutic outcomes; scientific publications, clinical journals.
60. **AstraZeneca (noun)** – A multinational pharmaceutical and biotechnology company officially mandated to research, develop, and manufacture prescription medicines, notably partnering with Oxford University to develop the ChAdOx1 nCoV-19 vaccine.
61. **acknowledge (verb)** – admit, concede, recognize, accept.
62. **in rare instances (phrase)** – uncommonly, exceptionally, sporadically, infrequently.
63. **vaccinate (verb)** – immunize, inoculate, inject, protect.
64. **admission (noun)** – confession, acknowledgment, concession, declaration.
65. **undermine (verb)** – weaken, subvert, compromise, diminish.
66. **unproven (adjective)** – unsubstantiated, unverified, unconfirmed, unsupported.
67. **coincidental (adjective)** – accidental, chance, serendipitous, circumstantial.
68. **immunisation (noun)** – the clinical process of rendering a subject immune to a particular disease through the administration of a vaccine; vaccination, inoculation.
69. **historically (adverb)** – with reference to past events, previous state practices, or long-standing national administrative traditions; traditionally, in the past, formerly, previously.
70. **lack (verb)** – be without, be missing, be devoid of, need.
71. **claimant (noun)** – a person making a formal legal or administrative application for financial compensation based on a sustained injury or loss; applicant, petitioner, plaintiff, appellant.
72. **negligence (noun)** – carelessness, dereliction of duty, oversight, fault.
73. **plausible (adjective)** – credible, reasonable, believable, probable.
74. **COVID-19 Vaccines Global Access (COVAX) (noun)** – a worldwide initiative officially co-led by Gavi, CEPI, and the WHO, mandated to guarantee equitable and fair access to COVID-19 vaccines for all nations, particularly low- and middle-income countries; global COVID-19 vaccine initiative.

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75. **pandemic (noun)** – an epidemic of an infectious disease that has spread across a large region, multiple continents, or worldwide, severely disrupting global health; global outbreak, widespread disease, international health crisis, global plague.
76. **administer (verb)** – dispense, give, provide, apply (a vaccine).
77. **welfare state (noun)** – a system whereby the government undertakes to protect the health and well-being of its citizens, especially those in financial or social need, by means of grants, pensions, and other benefits; social security system, protective government.
78. **represent (verb)** – symbolize, constitute, signify, embody.
79. **absence (noun)** – lack, nonexistence, unavailability, omission.
80. **vacuum (noun)** – a gap or void in a system; deficiency, emptiness.
81. **legal vacuum (noun)** – legislative void, legal loophole, regulatory gap, judicial absence.
82. **adjudicate (verb)** – judge, arbitrate, determine, decide.
83. **public health (noun)** – the organized efforts of society and government aimed at protecting, promoting, and restoring the collective health of populations; societal health, community wellbeing, national healthcare, population wellness.
84. **precedent (noun)** – exemplar, model, standard, paradigm.
85. **drive (noun)** – campaign, initiative, effort, push.
86. **Human Papillomavirus (HPV) (noun)** – a common sexually transmitted infection that can cause genital warts and is a primary causative agent for cervical cancer, against which national vaccination drives are conducted; Human Papillomavirus.
87. **affirm (verb)** – declare, assert, confirm, uphold.
88. **endorse (verb)** – support, back, advocate, approve.
89. **medical intervention (noun)** – a specific clinical action or treatment, such as a vaccination, undertaken to improve or protect a patient's health; clinical procedure, health treatment, therapeutic action.
90. **public good (noun)** – a benefit or well-being that is shared by and advantageous to all members of a society or community; public interest, collective benefit, societal welfare.

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