

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

1. **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 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 service.
2. **base year** (noun) – a starting or benchmark (year) with reference to which the national account figures such as gross domestic product (GDP), gross domestic saving, gross capital formation are calculated in the subsequent years. The base year is the year in which an index is set to 100. While computing macroeconomic numbers such as inflation or economic growth rates, indices are used.
3. **outlier** (noun) – (in statistics) outlier is an observation of data that does not fit the rest of the data. It is sometimes called an extreme value (it can be too high/too low value). When you graph an outlier, it will appear not to fit the pattern of the graph.
4. **monetary policy** (noun) – the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank. It involves management of money supply and interest rate and is the demand side economic policy used by the government of a country to achieve macroeconomic objectives like inflation, consumption, growth and liquidity.
5. **latitude** (noun) – the measurement of distance north or south of the Equator. The Equator is the (horizontal) line of 0 degrees latitude and is located centrally between the North and South Poles. Equator divides the globe into the Northern Hemisphere and the Southern Hemisphere.
6. **northern latitudes** (noun) – locations/regions in the Northern Hemisphere of the Earth are identified by northern latitudes. (the worst affected COVID-19 regions are along the same 40 deg northern latitude).
7. **anthropocene** (noun) – a new period/epoch in which human's collective activities dominate the planetary mechanism; the period of Earth's history during which humans have a decisive influence on the state, dynamics and future of the Earth system. It is widely agreed that the Earth is currently in this state.
8. **co-morbidity** (noun) – In medicine, co-morbidity is the presence of one or more additional conditions (diseases) co-occurring/co-existing with a primary condition (disease).
9. **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.
10. **global warming** (noun) – it is the unusually rapid increase in Earth's average surface temperature over the past century primarily due to the greenhouse gases released as people burn fossil fuels.
11. **demographic diversity** (noun) – it refers to the degree to which a unit (e.g., an organization) is heterogeneous (varied/diverse) with respect to demographic attributes which generally include unchangeable characteristics such as age, gender, and ethnicity.
12. **demagoguery** (noun) – the practice of a political leader who gains popularity & power by exploiting common people with prejudices (preconception), false claims & promises.
13. **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).
14. **federalism/federal framework/system/government** (noun) – a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
15. **majoritarian** (adjective) – relating to a philosophy that states that a majority (sometimes categorized by religion, language, social class, or some other identifying factor) of the population is

- entitled to a certain degree of primacy (priority) in society, and has the right to make decisions that affect the society.
16. **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.
 17. **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.
 18. **nation-state** (noun) – nation-state is a sovereign/independent country (state) where the great majority of people are conscious of a common identity and share the same culture.
 19. **Arogya Setu** (noun) – Aarogya Setu is a mobile application developed by the Government of India to connect essential health services with the people of India in their combined fight against COVID-19.
 20. **containment zone** (noun) – infected zone; a defined area surrounding the initial cases (of a pandemic) to restrict the virus from spreading beyond its limits. The area of 3 km radius around the epicenter (the residence of the positive case) will be declared as Containment zone. Further, surrounding the Containment Zone, a ‘buffer zone’ will also be created by including the area within 5km (7 km in rural areas) in radius from the containment zone.
 21. **sunset clause/provision** (noun) – a measure within a statute, regulation or other law that provides that the law shall cease (stop) to have effect after a specific date, unless further legislative action is taken to extend the law.
 22. **intelligence agency** (noun) – a government agency responsible for the collection, analysis, and exploitation of information in support of law enforcement, national security, military, and foreign policy objectives.
 23. **basin** (noun) – the portion of land (geographical area) drained by a river and its tributaries (branch rivers). The states which are drained by a river and its tributaries are basin states. (drain simply means “flow” of water/any other liquid).
 24. **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.
 25. **livelihood** (noun) – means of making a living with the basic necessities (food, water, shelter and clothing); means of support, subsistence, source of income.
 26. **contagious** (adjective) – relating to a disease/infection that can spread rapidly from person to person through direct contact, by touching a person who has the infection; communicable, transmittable, infectious.
 27. **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.
 28. **containment** (noun) – an act of keeping something (harmful) under control. (it means quickly identifying cases of a contagious disease (coronavirus) through testing, placing infected individuals in isolation, tracking who infected persons might have been in contact with and potentially quarantining those who came into contact with infection so that the disease doesn’t continue to spread).
 29. **social/physical distancing** (noun) – a term 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.
 30. **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.

31. **Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS)** – it was introduced by Government of India in December 1993. The objective is to enable the Members of Parliament (MP) to suggest and get executed developmental works of capital nature based on locally felt needs with emphasis on creation of durable assets.
32. **unilateral** (adjective) – relating to a method of taking decisions (particularly on international relations) by a state (country) individually without considering other states (countries). In general, it is relating to the decision taken individually without consulting with the others concerned.
33. **executive functions (EFs)** (noun) – it is also called as “executive control” or “cognitive control”; It refers to higher-level cognitive (mental) skills we use to control and coordinate your other cognitive abilities and behaviors. The mental processes that enable us to plan, focus attention, remember, and juggle multiple tasks.
34. **systems theory** (noun) – The idea behind it is “the whole is greater than the sum of its parts”. It is an interdisciplinary field of science concerned with the nature of complex systems. It explores the parts of a system that interconnect and interact to make a complete whole. Every system is bounded by space and time, influenced by its environment, defined by its structure and purpose, and expressed through its functioning.
35. **cumulative causation** (noun) – a ‘vicious circle’ of economic and non-economic factors that led activities to cluster in certain regions and caused regional inequalities. It is the economic principle in that multiple changes are set in motion by a single event. (“vicious circle” is a situation where one problem causes another and that another problem makes the first/original problem to become worst).
36. **marketization** (noun) – a restructuring process that enables state enterprises to operate as market-oriented firms by changing the legal environment in which they operate.
37. **inequality** (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities”; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
38. **Darwinian** (adjective) – relating to Darwinism (evolution or progress & advancement). In Darwin’s theory on the mechanism of evolution, competition among living things is viewed as a major part of the “struggle for existence” and therefore as a basis for natural selection.
39. **intellectual property** (noun) – a category of property that includes intangible creations of the human intellect. The most well-known types are copyrights, patents, trademarks and trade secrets.
40. **liquidity** (noun) – the availability of liquid assets; liquidity means liquid assets; cash; (liquid asset is an asset which can be easily sold/converted into cash without losing its value); a measure of activity (i.e. the ability to buy or sell easily) in a market.
41. **silos** (noun) – any system/process/department which is unable to operate with others. It functions alone and does not wish to share information with others.
42. **standard operating procedure (SOP)** (noun) – a detailed, written document consisting of step-by-step information on routine activities necessary to complete tasks in accordance with specific regulations or standards.
43. **presumptive nominee** (noun) – In United States presidential elections, the presumptive nominee is a presidential candidate who is assumed to be their party’s nominee, but has not yet been formally nominated or elected by their political party at the party’s nominating convention.
44. **conspiracy theory** (noun) – an explanation of an event or situation that invokes a conspiracy by evil, criminal and powerful actors, often political in motivation, when other explanations are more probable (likely to happen/anticipated).
45. **revisionism** (noun) – it is defined as the support for revision – to some traditional ideas, political theory, religious doctrine, or historical or critical interpretation. nonconformity, dissension, dissent.
46. **the Cold War** (noun) – The Cold War was a state of political and military tension after World War II between powers in the Western (Capitalist) Bloc and powers in the Eastern (Soviet) Bloc.

47. **subsidy** (noun) – the definition of subsidy contains three basic elements: (i) a financial contribution (ii) by a government or any public body within the territory of a Member (of WTA) (iii) which confers a benefit.
48. **global supply chain** (noun) – a dynamic worldwide network when a company purchases or uses goods or services from overseas. It involves people, information, processes and resources involved in the production, handling and distribution of materials and finished products or providing a service to the customer.
49. **rules-based system** (noun) – the systems that represent knowledge in the form of rules. Rule-based systems normally use a working memory that initially contains the input data for a particular run, and an inference engine to find applicable rules and apply them.
50. **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.
51. **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.
52. **styrene** (noun) – it is a poisonous and inflammable gas. It is mostly used in the production of polystyrene plastics and resins. Depending on the intensity of inhalation, a person can face many effects.
53. **polystyrene (PS)** (noun) – an inexpensive and hard plastic (can be “thermoplastic” or a “thermoset”) is more common in your everyday life & used to make a wide variety of consumer products. It is used to make appliances (e.g. TV cover/panel), electronics (e.g. Laptop panel), automobile parts, toys, gardening pots and equipment and more.
54. **process industry** (noun) – companies that extract, transport and process raw materials to manufacture semi-finished or high-quality end products by means of physical, mechanical and/or chemical processes are classified as process industries (chemical, pharmaceutical, food and steel industries).
55. **sustainable development** (noun) – development that meets the needs of the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. Sustainable development implies economic growth together with the protection of environmental quality, each reinforcing the other.
56. **constitutional crisis** (noun) – it is defined as a situation when a country’s constitution is not able to clearly resolve an issue/problem/conflict in the function of a Government at its disposal.
57. **representative government** (noun) – a government where citizens elect people to represent them and make laws on their behalf, instead of always voting directly on laws and other government actions.
58. **female genital mutilation (FGM)** (noun) – it comprises all procedures that involve partial or total removal of the external female *genitalia*, or other injury to the female *genital* organs for nonmedical reasons.
59. **fiscal stimulus** (noun) – an attempt by a government by measures normally involving increased public spending and lower taxation, aimed at giving a positive jolt to economic activity.
60. **global value chains (GVC)** (noun) – International production, trade and investments are increasingly organised within so-called global value chains (GVCs) where the different stages of the production process are located across different countries. (also known as the global supply chain).
61. **cash reserve ratio (CRR)** (noun) – a certain minimum amount of deposit that the commercial banks have to hold as reserves with the central bank. The proportion of liabilities which a bank has to set aside as cash.

62. **dearness allowance (DA)** (noun) – DA is an allowance that every government employee gets and it is calculated as a proportion of the basic salary. This DA is paid to compensate the rise in inflation (cost of living).
63. **dearness relief (DR)** (noun) – DR is an allowance that every government pensioner gets and it is calculated as a proportion of the basic pension. This DR is paid to compensate the rise in inflation (cost of living).
64. **personal disposable income/disposable personal income (DPI)** (noun) – it is the amount of money an individual has to spend or save after subtracting/paying taxes from his/her total income.
65. **Comprehensive Relief Package** (noun) – a comprehensive package should have simultaneous reliefs across different realms (area of activity) (for instance, tax compliance, relief for poor, RBI monetary policy interventions, and relief for middle class in terms of EMI, internet rate subvention and most importantly an increase in investment in health infrastructure).
66. **multiplier effect** (noun) – the proportional amount of increase in final income (particularly of the government) that results from an injection of spending; it occurs when an initial injection (investment/ spending) into the economy causes a bigger final increase in national income.
67. **public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR)** (noun) – it is the old name for the budget/fiscal deficit; (a fiscal deficit is a shortfall in a government's income compared with its spending/ expenditure and this deficit has to be financed by the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) (amount a government needs to borrow to cover its expenditure).
68. **Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India** (noun) – it is empowered to audit all expenses from the combined fund of the union or state governments, whether incurred within India or outside.
69. **proxy conflict/war/strike** (noun) – a conflict/war/strike between two (countries/groups) instigated by opposing powers (powerful countries) who do not fight against each other directly.
70. **flattening the curve** (phrase) – In epidemiology, the idea of slowing a virus' spread so that fewer people need to seek treatment at any given time is known as "flattening the curve".
71. **Nipah virus** (noun) – a zoonotic virus (it is transmitted from animals to humans) and can also be transmitted through contaminated food or directly between people.
72. **dormitory** (noun) – a building with large bed rooms for a number of workers in a suburb residential areas (proximity to transit, amenities, and their jobs in the city); hostel block (in case of students), boarding house.
73. **epidemiology** (noun) – the study of the distribution and determinants of health-related states or events (including disease), and the application of this study to the control of diseases and other health problems.
74. **health-seeking behaviour (HSB)** (noun) – it is defined as any activity undertaken by individuals who perceive themselves to have a health problem or to be ill for the purpose of finding an appropriate remedy. It can also be referred to as illness behaviour or sick-term behaviour.
75. **entropy** (noun) – In thermodynamics (per second law), if you convert one energy (heat/thermal) to an another energy (mechanical), only a part of the energy is consumed, the balance is lost. The lost part is called "entropy". It is the statistical disorder of the system. The second law states that if the physical process is irreversible, the combined entropy of the system and the environment must increase.
76. **hyper-globalisers** (adjective) – sometimes referred to as global optimists; They believe that globalization is happening and that local cultures are being eroded primarily because of the expansion of international capitalism and the emergence of a homogeneous global culture.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

1. **be unable to see the wood/jungle/forest for the trees** (phrase) – concentrate on a small issue and so could not see the big picture (overall situation).
2. **out of the way** (phrase) – not likely to cause a problem/hindrance (to someone’s plans).
3. **the dice are loaded against** (phrase) – used to say that someone is not likely to succeed.
4. **at/in the forefront of** (phrase) – be in a leading/ front/important position in an important activity.
5. **make up for** (phrase) – offset, counterbalance, compensate for; balance, neutralize.
6. **hand over reins of power** (phrase) – to give control of something (a country, state, etc) to somebody else.
7. **the ball is in executive’s court** (phrase) - it is now your responsibility or your turn to take action; it is up to you to take action now.
8. **the great and the good** (phrase) – all the people who are important and distinguished.
9. **under no circumstances** (phrase) – in no case; never; never ever, not for any reason.
10. **lead from the front** (phrase) – do (good) things in an active way so as to others to follow you.
11. **with (all) due respect** (phrase) – used as a polite way of disagreeing with someone; polite disagreement.
12. **call attention to** (phrase) – give notice of, announce (publicly), make known, proclaim.
13. **to the effect that** (phrase) – used when you are giving the general meaning of something (written/spoken).
14. **keep a watch** (phrase) – to protect/ lookout/guard something through close observation.
15. **over time** (phrase) – if something happens over time, it happens gradually over a long period of time.
16. **act of omission and commission** (phrase) – act of omission and commission are, respectively, things someone failed to do, and things someone has done.
17. **leave alone** (phrase) – fail to look after, fail to care for, abandon/desert.
18. **in terms of** (phrase) – with regard to, regarding/concerning, in connection with.
19. **come as a surprise** (phrase) – to be unexpected, to make someone feel surprised.
20. **recover/makeup lost ground** (phrase) – try to comeback to an advantageous position held previously after having been delayed or fallen behind.
21. **in particular** (phrase) – to be specific, especially, specifically.
22. **be proud of** (phrase) – to take pride in, to take satisfaction in.
23. **have someone on/against the ropes** (phrase) – have someone in a defensive position as there is no means of escape.
24. **go wrong** (phrase) – fail, stop working, be defective, cease to function.
25. **as a whole** (phrase) – all together.
26. **at length** (phrase) – in detail, completely, eventually.
27. **within someone’s reach** (phrase) – close enough to attain something.
28. **rise to the occasion** (phrase) – perform better than usual.
29. **on/to the ground** (phrase) – in/to a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
30. **fall short of** (phrase) – fail to meet (standards); be deficient, be inadequate, be insufficient.
31. **as such** (phrase) – intrinsically, naturally; in/ by/ of itself.
32. **off course** (phrase) – off target, off the right track, going away from the (intended) course of action.
33. **in existence** (phrase) – existing, present.
34. **all along** (phrase) – from the beginning.
35. **in fact** (phrase) – actually, indeed, undeniably.
36. **each and every** (phrase) – every single, every, all possible.

37. **to the tune of** (phrase) – amounting to.
38. **put simply/simply put** (phrase) – used for saying that you are just giving the **basic** facts about a complicated situation.
39. **make clear** (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
40. **in order to** (phrase) – as a ways/methods to.
41. **on the rise** (phrase) – increasing (in number).
42. **take a toll** (phrase) – damage (someone or something) disproportionately.
43. **on offer** (phrase) – available.
44. **all over again** (phrase) – another time.
45. **all the time** (phrase) – at all times; constantly, continuously, frequently.
46. **in place** (phrase) – established, set up.
47. **gain the upper hand** (phrase) – gain advantage over something.
48. **so far** (phrase) – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
49. **to perfection** (phrase) – perfectly.
50. **little wonder** (phrase) – no wonder; It is not surprising.
51. **to a tee** (phrase) – completely, perfectly, exactly, rightly, to perfection.
52. **in tandem** (phrase) – alongside each other.
53. **play a part/role** (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
54. **in one's favour** (phrase) – to one's benefit /advantage.
55. **put in place** (phrase) – initiate, usher in, bring in.
56. **born out of** (phrase) – because, due to, owing to, as a result of.
57. **on the back of** (phrase) – as a result of, after, subsequent to (something already exists).
58. **back home** (phrase) – in one's (own) country/hometown.
59. **in time** (phrase) – on time, on schedule, at the right time.
60. **have one's work/task cut out** (phrase) – be dealt with a difficult task.
61. **in addition** (phrase) – as well as, additionally, moreover.
62. **bear the cost** (phrase) – pay for something.
63. **as well as** (phrase) – and in addition; and also.
64. **under fire** (phrase) – being attacked/ criticized strongly.
65. **at home** (phrase) – at someone's own place (a country, city, town).
66. **hold someone responsible/accountable for** (phrase) – blame someone for something.
67. **in the offing** (phrase) – on the way, coming soon, likely to happen, imminent.
68. **so far as** (phrase) – to the extent.
69. **in all likelihood** (phrase) – most likely, in all probably, no doubt.
70. **hand in hand** (phrase) – closely together, in partnership, conjointly.
71. **at the expense of** (phrase) – sacrifice, cost, loss.
72. **far from** (phrase) – not, not at all, nowhere near.
73. **far from ideal** (phrase) – not at all good.
74. **ring hollow** (phrase) – to seem false, insincere or not genuine.
75. **the way forward** (phrase) – something (a plan/action) that leads to success in the future.
76. **make use of** (phrase) – utilize, avail oneself of, employ.
77. **at large** (phrase) – as a whole, generally.
78. **come as a shock** (phrase) – to make someone feel shocked/surprised.
79. **pay dividends** (phrase) – provide benefit, bring advantage, cause good results.
80. **in limbo** (phrase) – unattended, unresolved, in a state of /uncertainty /suspension, postponed, in cold storage.
81. **knock on the door** (phrase) – approach.
82. **better sense prevailed** (phrase) – a sensible decision is made.
83. **in the midst of** (phrase) – in the middle of.
84. **cause for concern** (phrase) – reason to feel anxiety/worry.
85. **take into account** (phrase) – consider, note, bear in mind, take account of.
86. **in the name of** (phrase) – for the sake of, at the behest of.
87. **well into** (phrase) – far into something; it means a significant amount of time has passed since the beginning of something.

88. **shed light on** (phrase) – explain, elucidate, clarify.
89. **at best** (phrase) – simply, merely, only.
90. **survival of the fittest** (phrase) – it refer to a situation in which the strongest people will

only exist (or be successful), while the others fail/die. (by Darwinian theory of evolution).

PHRASAL VERBS

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|---|---|
| <p>1. blow over – (of difficulty/issue/problem) disappear, vanish, fade away (without serious consequences).</p> <p>2. hand over – pass, transfer, assign (responsibility to someone else).</p> <p>3. set up – establish, start/begin, initiate, institute, create.</p> <p>4. look out – watch out, pay attention to, keep searching for (something required).</p> <p>5. wade into – move in, plunge in, dive in (vigorously).</p> <p>6. lay down – formulate, stipulate, set down; prescribe, order.</p> <p>7. made (up) of past and past participle of make up – form, compose, comprise.</p> <p>8. carry out – conduct, perform, execute.</p> <p>9. open up – begin/start doing business again and make it available for the customers to get involved in it; restart/reopen (economic activity).</p> <p>10. move on – develop, improve, make progress, advance, get better.</p> <p>11. spell out – explain, make clear, elucidate/clarify.</p> <p>12. strike down – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).</p> <p>13. point out – identify, mention, recognize, draw attention to.</p> <p>14. draw up – outline, lay out, formulate.</p> <p>15. set in – begin, start, appear.</p> <p>16. take up – engage in, participate in, take part in, become involved in.</p> <p>17. roll out – launch, introduce, organize, inaugurate (something officially).</p> <p>18. set aside – put aside, put away, lay aside, keep, reserve.</p> | <p>19. take down – kill.</p> <p>20. go by – follow, obey, stick.</p> <p>21. go on – continue, carry on, proceed.</p> <p>22. look for – try to find, seek, search for, scout out.</p> <p>23. shut down – discontinue, cease activity, close.</p> <p>24. set apart – separate, distinguish, differentiate.</p> <p>25. call upon – ask formally, demand (to do something).</p> <p>26. account for – explain, rationalize, elucidate.</p> <p>27. put in – employ, devote, give (effort to something).</p> <p>28. step up – increase, intensify, escalate, scale up.</p> <p>29. call for – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.</p> <p>30. ramp up – increase (in amount or number).</p> <p>31. step in – intervene, intercede, become involved.</p> <p>32. go beyond – to do more than required/expected.</p> <p>33. put up – raise, lift, end, terminate.</p> <p>34. pass out – faint, collapse, lose consciousness, become unconscious, black out.</p> <p>35. pull off – achieve, succeed in, accomplish.</p> <p>36. left behind past participle of leave behind – neglect, forget, abandon.</p> <p>37. lay bare – reveal, expose, disclose.</p> <p>38. press on – continue in his/her action.</p> <p>39. embark on – start, begin, initiate/commence.</p> <p>40. build on – to be/use as a basis for something; develop, enhance.</p> |
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