

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

1. **tailspin** (noun) – a situation in which something begins to perform badly or to fail and becomes out of control; (emotional) collapse due to rapidly increasing chaos or panic; uncontrollable decline, downturn, breakdown.
2. **Industrial Revolution** (proper noun) – also known as the First Industrial Revolution, was the transition from rural, agrarian (agricultural) societies (in Europe and America) which dependent on animals & human effort into industrialized, urban societies with the help of new manufacturing processes in the period from about 1760 to 1840 (extended till the latter half of the 18th century).
3. **Treaty of Versailles** (noun) – The Treaty of Versailles was the most important of the peace treaties that brought World War I to an end. It was signed on June 28, 1919 at the Palace of Versailles in Paris. The Treaty ended the state of war between Germany and the Allied Powers. The Treaty of Versailles held Germany responsible for starting the war and punished Germany harshly. The Treaty of Versailles was a major contributing factor in the outbreak of the Second World War.
4. **League of Nations** (noun) – The League of Nations was a international organization founded after the Paris Peace Conference (Treaty of Versailles), 1919. The League's goals included disarmament, preventing war through collective security, settling disputes between countries through negotiation diplomacy and improving global welfare. The League ultimately proved incapable of preventing aggression by the Axis Powers in the 1930s. The onset of the Second World War made it clear that the League had failed in its primary purpose-to avoid any future world war. The United Nations Organization replaced it after World War II and inherited a number of agencies and organizations founded by the League.
5. **Bretton Woods** (noun) – The Bretton Woods Institutions are the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). They were set up at a meeting of 43 countries in Bretton Woods, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944. Their aims were to help rebuild the shattered postwar economy and to promote international economic cooperation.
6. **meritocracy** (noun) – it refers to a system under which advancement within the system turns on "merits", like performance, intelligence, credentials, and education. These are often determined through evaluations or examinations. The term "meritocracy" is sometimes used to refer to a society that fulfills formal and substantive equality of opportunity norms.
7. **sentinel surveillance** (noun) – a sentinel surveillance system is used when high-quality data are needed about a particular disease. A sentinel system deliberately involves only a limited network of carefully selected reporting sites with good laboratory facilities and experienced well qualified staff, to identify and notify on certain diseases. Because sentinel surveillance is expensive and time-taking, conducted only in selected locations, however, it may not be as effective for detecting rare diseases or diseases that occur outside the catchment areas of the sentinel sites.
8. **Bill of Rights** (noun) – a practice in most democratic countries to list the rights of the citizens in the constitution itself. Such a list of rights mentioned and protected by the constitution is called the 'bill of rights'. A bill of rights prohibits government from thus acting against the rights of the individuals and ensures a remedy in case there is violation of these rights.
9. **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** (noun) – The Constitution lays down certain Directive Principles of State Policy (contained in Part IV (Article 36–51)), which though not justiciable, are 'fundamental in governance of the country', and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. These lay down that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order, in which justice-social, economic and political shall form in all institutions of national life.

10. **ELISA Test** (noun) – an immunological assay (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay-ELISA) to detect antibodies that the body develops in response to infection by the SARS-CoV-2 novel coronavirus. Since it detects antibodies, even people who have remained symptom-free (asymptomatic) during the entire course of the infection will test positive. The test will detect IgG antibodies present in blood samples. ELISA is routinely used for detecting HIV infection.
11. **trend line** (noun) – trends; (in geopolitics) the general direction that a group of countries seem to follow; (in statistics) a line on a graph showing the general direction that a group of points seem to follow.
12. **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.
13. **austerity** (noun) – It is an economic policy that aims to reduce government budget deficits through reductions in government spending, increases in tax revenues, or both (in the wake of the financial crisis). It simply means “cost-cutting” or “deficit-cutting” by a government.
14. **borrowing costs** (noun) – borrowing costs are interest and other costs incurred by an enterprise in connection with the borrowing of funds. It refers to the expense of taking out loan expenses like interest payments incurred from a loan or any other kind of borrowing.
15. **rhetoric** (noun) – the art of speaking or writing effectively & persuasively or impressively (but, often lacking substance); bombast, loftiness, hyperbole/extravagant language.
16. **inequality** (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
17. **standard operating procedure/protocol (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.
18. **convalescent plasma transfusion** (noun) – it outlines the steps required to collect convalescent whole blood or plasma from COVID-19 disease recovered patients for transfusion to patients with early symptoms, as an empirical (observed) treatment modality (a particular method).
19. **ethics committee** (noun) – a body of persons established by a hospital or health care institution and assigned to consider, debate, study, take action on, or report on ethical issues that arise in patient care.
20. **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.
21. **randomised controlled trial (RCTs)** (noun) – RCTs aim to find out which treatment is best by making a fair comparison between: a new treatment and an existing treatment (or) two (or more) existing treatments (or) a new treatment and no treatment, or a placebo (where there is no existing treatment). In an RCT, two or more groups of people are compared: one experimental group who receive a new treatment, and a control group, who receive the current standard treatment.
22. **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.
23. **control arm** (noun) – In a clinical trial/experiment, participants (selected patients) who are in the control arm will not receive the new medication or treatment that is under study to provide a comparison to see how the innovation compares against no treatment or an old treatment.
24. **evidence-based** (adjective) – relating to a conscientious (thorough & careful), problem-solving approach to clinical practice that incorporates the best evidence from well-designed studies, patient values and preferences, and a clinician’s expertise in making decisions about a patient’s care.

25. **Karachi Declaration** (noun) – The Karachi Congress session (in 1931) adopted a resolution on Fundamental Rights and Economic Policy which represented the Party's Social, Economic and Political programme. It was later known as Karachi Resolution/Declaration.
26. **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.
27. **casualisation** (noun) – the process in which employment shifts from a preponderance (predominance) of full-time and permanent positions to casual and contract positions. Casualisation of the workforce occurs whenever workers are employed in a casual, temporary, or otherwise non-permanent and non-full-time capacity.
28. **labour bureaucracy** (noun) – labour officialdom; union leaders; The labour bureaucrats depend on the existence of the unions for their jobs, and so are forced to fight the bosses enough to keep unions intact and they are caught between the workers and the bosses.
29. **gold standard** (noun) – a monetary system where a country's currency or paper money has a value directly connected to gold. It guaranteed that the government would redeem (pay/exchange) any amount of currency (paper money) for its value in gold.
30. **doctrine of proportionality** (noun) – the doctrine of proportionality entails/requires that an administrative decision, which is taken through the exercise of discretionary powers, must be in the extent to the consequences that follow from implementing that decisions.
31. **universal basic income (UBI)** (noun) – UBI is one where every single citizen of a country – regardless of her social, educational or economic standing – gets a guaranteed monthly income. It provides a monthly stipend that would ensure that a person would be above the poverty line without any other source of income.
32. **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).
33. **informed consent** (noun) – the process by which a new customer learns about and understands the purpose, benefits, and potential risks of a particular banking policy/scheme in detail and then agrees to open a bank account.
34. **e-KYC** (noun) – Electronic Know your Client or e KYC is the way of resident authentication used by organization like Banks, Aadhaar allows the residents to submit it as an address proof electronically which is valid as a Xerox copy of Aadhaar Card.
35. **exclusion error** (noun) – it is defined as the proportion of people (in poverty) eligible for a social transfer/protection program, but are excluded from it as a result of inaccurate targeting.
36. **Aadhaar Payment Bridge System (APBS)** (noun) – it is one of the unique payment systems implemented by National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI), uses Aadhaar number as a central key for electronically channelizing the Government benefits and subsidies in the Aadhaar Enabled Bank Accounts (AEBA) of the intended beneficiaries.
37. **Aadhaar-enabled Payment system (AePS)** (noun) – it is a bank led model which allows online interoperable financial inclusion transaction at PoS (MicroATM) through the Business correspondent of any bank using the Aadhaar authentication. (Interoperable means “relating to the ability of different (two or more) systems, devices, applications or products to connect and communicate & exchange data in a coordinated way without effort from the end user”).
38. **capital market** (noun) – it is basically a system in which people, companies, and governments with an excess of funds transfer those funds to people, companies, and governments that have a shortage of funds.

39. **international capital market** (noun) – International capital market is the group of different country's capital market. International capital markets are the same mechanism but in the global sphere, in which governments, companies, and people borrow and invest across national boundaries.
40. **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.
41. **syntax** (noun) – Greek meaning “arranging together” (of different elements in a certain way to make a structure/system). Syntax generally means “a set of rules in a language to arrange words in sentences, phrases, etc.,
42. **majoritarianism** (noun) – 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.
43. **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.
44. **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.
45. **non-banking financial company (NBFC)** (noun) – a company incorporated under the Companies Act 2013 or 1956 which is engaged in the business of loans and advances, acquisition of stocks, equities, debt etc issued by the government or any local authority. The main objective of this type of a company is to accept deposits under any scheme or manner.
46. **subordinated debt** (noun) – subordinated debt/loan is a loan or security which is prioritized lower than other loans or securities on the occasions of bankruptcy (a legal state of insolvency) or liquidation (closing a business by selling of its assets). That means if the borrower company default (fail to pay), or faces insolvency (financial ruin), the subordinated debt holders will be paid after senior debt holders are repaid fully.
47. **Fund of Funds (FoF) scheme** (noun) – it is a mutual fund scheme that invests in other mutual fund schemes. In this, the fund manager holds a portfolio (range of investments/securities) of other mutual funds instead of directly investing in securities.
48. **stimulus package** (noun) – an attempt by the government to boost economic growth and save their country from a financial crisis by involving tax cuts, lowering interest rates and increasing government spending.
49. **institutional credit** (noun) – (agricultural) credit/loans provided by institutional sources (such as Cooperative Credit Society, Commercial Banks & Regional Rural Banks).
50. **monetary policy** (noun) – it is the macroeconomic policy laid down by the central bank (RBI in India). 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.
51. **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.

52. **Township and Village Enterprises (TVEs)** (noun) – Township and Village Enterprises (TVEs) are market-oriented public enterprises under the purview of local governments based in townships and villages in China. TVEs have played a significant role in the growth of the Chinese economy since the economic reforms of 1978. TVEs as a sector absorbed rural surplus labour released from farming, contributed to rural economic growth, increased rural incomes, generated fiscal revenues for local governments, and helped narrow the rural-urban gap.
53. **care economy** (noun) – It refers to the sector of economic activities, both paid and unpaid, related to the provision (providing) of social and material care. It includes care for children, the elderly, and the disabled, health care, education, and as well, leisure and other personal services, all of which contribute to nurturing and supporting present and future populations. Caring economies are currently found in Nordic nations like Finland, Norway and Sweden.
54. **unitary taxation** (noun) – a system of taxation under which the worldwide profits and losses of multinational enterprises are allocated among its component parts in different countries in accordance with a formula based on multiple factors, such as sales, assets, and payroll in each country.
55. **special drawing rights (SDR)** (noun) – The SDR is an international reserve asset, created by the IMF in 1969 to supplement its member countries' official reserves. Nonetheless, SDR allocations can play a role in providing liquidity and supplementing member countries' official reserves, as was the case amid the global financial crisis. The value of the SDR is based on a basket of five currencies— the U.S. dollar, the euro, the Chinese renminbi, the Japanese yen, and the British pound sterling.
56. **waiver** (noun) – the voluntary surrender of rights/claims in a contract. In simple terms, it is the cancellation of recovery (of loan) or refraining from claiming the dues. The banks will completely give up on such loans and no recovery will be made.
57. **Public Distribution System (PDS)** (noun) – The Public Distribution System (PDS) in the country facilitates the supply of food grains and distribution of essential commodities to a large number of poor people through a network of Fair Price Shops at a subsidized price on a recurring basis.
58. **fair price shop** (noun) – a shop which has been licensed to distribute essential commodities (by an order issued under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955), to the ration card holders in India under the Targeted Public Distribution System.
59. **syndrome** (noun) – In general, it means “concurrence-many things happen at the same time”. In medicine, it is a set of signs and symptoms correlated with each other and often associated with a particular disease or disorder.
60. **severe acute respiratory infection (SARI)** (noun) – SARI cases are identified with the most common symptoms fever, cough, and breathing difficulty. For SARI patients, clinical outcomes are associated with disease severity, including hospitalization in an ICU and artificial ventilation.
61. **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.
62. **lobby** (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/sector.
63. **laissez-faire** (noun) – French phrase literally means ‘allow to do or let do’; without government’s intervention; non-interference/non-involvement (of government), private ownership, free-market capitalism.
64. **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.

65. **procedural equality** (noun) – the principle of procedural equality specifies that every citizen is to have a fundamental right to an equal opportunity to. Influence the outcomes of the legislative process.
66. **policy space** (noun) – it is about the freedom to choose the best mix of policies possible for achieving sustainable and equitable economic development given their unique and individual, social, political, economic, and environmental conditions.
67. **formal equality** (noun) – all persons are fundamentally equal and should thus be treated identically. “Formal equality of opportunity” requires that positions and posts that confer superior advantages should be open to all applicants.
68. **substantive equality** (noun) – this goes beyond the basics (i.e. all are equal & be treated alike) and identifies underlying structural or characteristic differences. It is concerned with equitable outcomes and equal opportunities for disadvantaged and marginalized people and groups in society. “Substantive equality of opportunity” prevails with respect to some desirable position or ranked order of positions just in case all members of society are eligible to apply for the position, applications are fairly judged on their merits and the most meritorious are selected, and sufficient opportunity to develop the qualifications needed for successful application is available to all.
69. **co-determination** (noun) – worker participation; a system of industrial management in which worker representatives are appointed to a firm’s board of directors for participation in the firm’s decision-making process.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

1. **every step of the way** – continuously, constantly, invariably; during the entire process.
2. **keep/hold something in abeyance** – suspend, reserve, discontinue, dissolve, terminate.
3. **blood and flesh** – themselves; used to emphasize a particular group of people mentioned.
4. **spare no effort** – pull out all the stops, to make every effort to succeed; to do everything possible, try hard to achieve something.
5. **make a spectacle of oneself** – to behave embarrassingly (badly) in public.
6. **whim & fancy** – desire, wish (no matter how unreasonable/unusual that is for someone).
7. **catch napping** – catch off guard, find unprepared, take by surprise.
8. **in the aftermath of** – as a result of, in the wake of, as a consequence of.
9. **at/in the forefront of** – be in a leading/ front/ important position in an important activity.
10. **at the turn of** – during the period between the end of a century and the beginning of the next.
11. **take shape** – become clear/definite, become tangible; develop, emerge, appear.
12. **gather momentum** – to get strength; to become stronger, to become effective.
13. **in the shadow of** – in a situation when attention is influenced on someone/something (better known).
14. **without exception** – used to highlight that what you are saying is applying to all (excluding no one).
15. **find one’s way into** – get to; arrive at a (destination) place (with some difficulty).
16. **a shot in the dark** – guess, approximation, assumption, surmise, conjecture.
17. **stand on one’s own feet** – manage, survive, subsist, look after oneself.
18. **get (someone/something) out of a jam** – to free (someone/something) from a difficulty.
19. **come down to earth** – (of an event, thing, person) to be brought back to reality.
20. **bubble bursts** – a good /happy /successful / fortunate time/period/situation end suddenly.
21. **from pillar to post** – from place to place, back and forth, in all directions.
22. **go for a toss** – used for a situation which is out of control/difficult to control or manage.
23. **go a long way** – to do a lot of work before accomplishing a goal.

24. **can ill-afford** – to prevent something from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens).
25. **in one fell swoop** – all at once, together, at the same time.
26. **give the go-by** – ignore, disregard, reject, avoid.
27. **lack of certitude** – uncertainty, incertitude, indecisiveness, lack of resolution.
28. **come one's way** – become available to one.
29. **to be sure** – used to highlight something.
30. **under cover of** – concealed/hidden by.
31. **in practice** – in reality, actually, realistically, practically, effectively.
32. **for instance** – for example.
33. **in the first place** – at the beginning.
34. **from time to time** – irregularly, occasionally, now and again.
35. **in fact** – actually, indeed, undeniably.
36. **at all** – conceivably, in any way, by any means.
37. **make headway** – make progress, advance, proceed, get ahead.
38. **reach new heights** – a very great level.
39. **of little use** – not very useful.
40. **far from** – not, not at all, nowhere near.
41. **have little to do with** – have little contact with.
42. **as and when** – at the time when (an uncertain) thing occurs.
43. **in a/the sense** – by a particular understanding of a situation.
44. **in good time** – promptly, on time, early.
45. **more or less** – approximately, roughly, nearly, almost.
46. **as far as** – to the degree/extent that.
47. **in short** – briefly, in a nutshell; in conclusion /summary.
48. **if anything** – on the contrary.
49. **bring to the fore** – to move something forward to a most important position (to make it more visible).
50. **at once** – now, right now, this moment.
51. **as a whole** – all together.
52. **play a part/role** – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
53. **to perfection** – perfectly.
54. **back home** – in one's country/hometown.
55. **(something) has to go** – need to be discarded/ removed/scraped.
56. **take into account** – consider, bear in mind, take account of.
57. **at any costs** – regardless of the effort needed.
58. **in turn** – in succession, successively, sequentially.
59. **in general** – generally, normally, mostly.
60. **in particular** – particularly, specifically, especially.
61. **place of work** – the location (place) in which an employee/worker performs his/her job currently.
62. **as things stand** – in the present situation.
63. **fall short of** – be deficient, inadequate, be insufficient.
64. **down the road** – in the future.
65. **that said** – in spite of everything, in spite of that, nonetheless, even so, however.
66. **at/in the best of times** – in the most advantageous situations.
67. **at best** – simply, merely, only.
68. **get home** – to return to one's home; to arrive at one's home.
69. **pay the price/cost** – experience the bad/unpleasant result of something; sacrifice, loss.
70. **in one's tracks** – suddenly.
71. **come to terms** – accept, come to accept, reconcile, adjust to, learn to live with.
72. **so far** – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
73. **in contrast (to)** – in opposition to, be very different from.
74. **reel under** – to suffer (due to a burden).
75. **in scale** – in magnitude/extent/proportion; relating to size, number, amount to, or degree of something.
76. **find one's feet** – adapt, become accustomed, adjust, get used.
77. **be witness to something** – be present and see something happens.
78. **in the making** – burgeoning, developing, growing, up and coming.
79. **early on** – at an initial stage (during the process).
80. **keep going** – continue, carry on, manage something (even if it is difficult).
81. **pave the way for** – clear the way for, create a situation to do something, precede, make provision for.

82. **ring true** – seems to be true/genuine.
83. **at the cost of** – by sacrificing/losing/giving up something.
84. **keep (something) in mind** – considering, taking into account, remember.
85. **add to** – increase, intensify, exacerbate, aggravate, worsen.
86. **in place** – established, set up.
87. **in hand** – available for use, ready, available.
88. **thus far** – until then, up to that point.
89. **on a par with** – comparable with, equivalent to, as equal to
90. **in the name of** – for the sake of, at the behest of.
91. **pay attention** – listen/heed, attend, concentrate on.
92. **over and above** – in addition to, as well as, besides.
93. **come into play** – become effective/active.
94. **hire and fire** – it means to employ new staff and dismiss existing staff (very frequently) (to demonstrate that an employer has authority, ability or capacity to do so).

PHRASAL VERBS

1. **put through** – subject to, experience, go through (an unpleasant/difficult situation).
2. **take to** – resort to, turn to, have recourse to, start.
3. **get by** – survive, manage, cope, exist, subsist (stay alive with difficulty).
4. **map out** – outline, set out, detail.
5. **show up** – appear, turn up, materialize, arrive.
6. **lie ahead** – be going to happen.
7. **run out** – be exhausted, be finished, be used up, consume.
8. **draw upon** – have recourse to, look to, make use of/utilize.
9. **beef up** – strengthen, reinforce, consolidate, improve.
10. **go ahead** – to proceed, to continue to do something, to start/begin to do something.
11. **rein in** – restrict, control, limit, restrain.
12. **make out** – demonstrate, prove, validate (good reasons to show why you need something).
13. **latch on to** – take up (an idea or trend) eagerly/interestingly.
14. **double up as** – to be used as something else.
15. **turn out** – transpire, emerge; happen/occur.
16. **go beyond** – to do more than required/expected.
17. **cash in** – to get money/cash for.
18. **shoot through** – leave (a place) suddenly (in order to avoid something).
19. **take over** – assume control of, take charge of, take command of.
20. **hand out** – distribute, dispense, give out.
21. **crank up** – increase, enlarge, raise.
22. **ride on** – depend on.
23. **come under** – be subjected to.
24. **rely on** – depend on; resort to, bank on.
25. **take in** – include, incorporate, encompass, comprise something.
26. **account for** – constitute, make up, comprise, form.
27. **stay on** – continue to be somewhere when others left.
28. **embark on** – start, begin, undertake, take up.
29. **take away** – remove, appropriate, take out.
30. **step in** – intervene, intercede, become involved.
31. **lay down** – formulate, stipulate, set down.
32. **shut down** – discontinue, cease activity, close.
33. **look for** – search for, try to find, seek.
34. **ramp up** – increase (in amount or number).
35. **cut into** – interrupt, stop, obstruct, hinder.
36. **live up to** – satisfy, fulfil, achieve.
37. **strike down** – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).
38. **point out** – identify, recognize, draw attention to, mention.
39. **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
40. **call upon** – ask formally, demand (to do something)