

IMPORTANT DEFINITIONS

1. **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.
2. **cluster approach** (noun) – an approach by which a cluster is formed by 50 or more farmers for seeding, harvesting of crops and transporting produce to the market with the help of government's development plan.
3. **Essential Commodities Act** (noun) – An Act enacted in 1955 by Parliament of India to provide, in the interest of the general public, for the control of the production, supply and distribution of, and trade and commerce, in certain commodities.
4. **high table** (noun) – groups with most important people. It exactly means (particularly in a dining hall of a college) a table put on a raised platform for most important people.
5. **deficit financing** (noun) – the fiscal situation where expenditure is higher than the revenue. In this situation, government borrows funds to meet excess spending/expenditure.
6. **Ordnance Factory Board** (noun) – it consisting a family of 41 Ordnance Factories, is a Government of India Undertaking, functioning under the Department of Defence Production of Ministry of Defence, Government of India. The ordnance factories form an integrated base for indigenous production of defence hardware and equipment, with the primary objective of self reliance in equipping the armed forces with state of the art battlefield equipments.
7. **dam breaching/dam failure** (noun) – dam breaching/dam failure can occur quickly and without much warning, causing severe flash flooding in the surrounding area and resulting in property damage and loss of life. Dam failure would probably result in loss of life and major damage to property.
8. **shouting/screaming into the void** (noun) – it means someone is experiencing some mental suffering or difficulty, feeling very confined inside and no one hears them to express their distress or no one accepts their feeling.
9. **the supreme court registry** (noun) – the back-end office that receives and processes all documents, makes the case allocation based on CJ's (the Chief Justice of India) orders & sends the case to the concerned bench.
10. **Marie Antoinette moment** (noun) – Marie Antoinette's famous phrase "let them eat cake" response to learning/knowing that peasants (farmers) had no bread to eat "shows the authority's complete disconnect from the people and ground realities". (Marie Antoinette was the last Queen of France before the French Revolution).
11. **blowin' in the wind** (phrase) – "Blowin' in the Wind" was a song written by American singer-song writer Bob Dylan in 1962 when the United States started sending troops into Vietnam. This is an anti-war song that does not make specific references to Vietnam. It was meant to criticize the United State's involvement in war. "The answer my friend is blowin' in the wind" is symbolic of the fact that many people hadn't really thought of these ideas very clearly. It has been described as a protest song, and poses a series of rhetorical questions about peace, war, and freedom. The theme of this gives strong meaning to social movement.
12. **high five** (noun) – a hand gesture that occurs when two people simultaneously raise one hand each, about head-high, and push, slide, or slap the flat of their palm against the flat palm of the other person.

13. **38th Parallel** (noun) – it is a latitude line that approximately separates North Korea and South Korea. (latitude is 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).
14. **domino theory** (noun) – this prominent domino theory (from 1950s to the 1980s) proposed that if one country in a region came under the influence of communism, then the surrounding countries would follow in a domino effect.
15. **Cultural Revolution** (noun) – In 1966, China's Communist leader Mao Zedong launched what became known as the Cultural Revolution in order to reassert his authority. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution was a decade-long period of political and social chaos caused by Mao Zedong's bid to use the Chinese masses to reassert his control over the Communist party.
16. **non-aligned** (adjective) – relating to a state (country) in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). (after the World War 2, the NAM was set up with an aim to "create an independent path in world politics that would not result in member States becoming pawns in the struggles between the major power blocs (Western/Capitalist bloc aligned with the USA or Eastern/Soviet bloc aligned with the former Soviet Union).
17. **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.
18. **Forbidden City** (noun) – it is also known as Palace Museum, is a walled section of Beijing located right at its centre, enclosing the Imperial Palace, formerly the residence of the emperor of China.
19. **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.
20. **Tiananmen Square Incident/Protest** (noun) – the famous landmark gathering and protest that took place on 5 April 1976, at Tiananmen Square in Beijing, China by more than one million Chinese youth to stage hunger strikes and call for an end to state corruption, greater transparency and increased civil liberties in China. In this massive pro-democracy protest, many (in hundreds) were killed in a brutal clampdown by the communist authorities.
21. **century of humiliation** (noun) – The century of humiliation also known as the hundred years of national humiliation, is the term used in China to describe the period of intervention and perceived subjugation (domination) of the Chinese Empire by Western powers, Russia and Japan in between 1839 and 1949.
22. **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.
23. **Aarogya 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.
24. **primary health centre** (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.
25. **May Fourth Movement** (noun) – a landmark student protest in China against colonialism and imperialism. On May 4, 1919, students poured into the public spaces of Beijing and other cities, directing their rage against not only the Western powers and Japan, but against their own government, which had proven ineffective in resisting Western imperialism. Several thousand students, men and women gathered in front of Tiananmen Square (The Gate of Heavenly Peace), a massive entryway to the Forbidden City (a palace complex in central Beijing), which had been the home of China's imperial rulers. Out of this protest emerged the Chinese Communist Party (CCP), formed in 1921.

26. **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.
27. **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.
28. **subsidy** (noun) – also called as 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.
29. **flag meeting** (noun) – a meeting held at the border or on the Line of Control by commanders of both sides to resolve a host of issues, including ceasefire violations, return of civilians who cross the border inadvertently (unintentionally), air space violations (and also agree to exercise restraint and keep the communication channels alive that were established through reconciliation mechanism).
30. **internet of things** (noun) – IoT is simply the network of interconnected things/devices which are embedded with sensors, software, network connectivity and necessary electronics that enables them to collect and exchange data making them responsive.
31. **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, Kashmir), middle (Uttarakhand, Himachal) and eastern (Sikkim, Arunachal).
32. **Daulet Beg Oldi (DBO)** (noun) – it is a historic campsite and current military base in Ladakh, India. Located at an elevation (height) of 16,614 feet above sea level, DBO is the highest airfield/strip in the world.
33. **welfare state** (noun) – a form of government in which the state protects and promotes the economic and social well-being of the citizens, based upon the principles of equal opportunity, equitable distribution of wealth, and public responsibility for citizens unable to avail themselves of the minimal provisions for a good life. A system wherein the government agrees to underwrite certain levels of employment, income, education, medical, social security and housing for all its citizens.
34. **social inequality** (noun) – it occurs when resources in a given society are distributed unevenly. Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities.
35. **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).
36. **Paycheck Protection programme** (noun) – The U.S. government's Paycheck Protection Program (PPP) is intended to “provide economic relief to small businesses nationwide in adversely impacted under the Coronavirus Disease 2019. This program will give small businesses “forgivable loans” to continue to pay employees and cover other business expenses during the COVID-19 crisis.
37. **strip map** (noun) – strip map is a map showing only defined geographic area (immediate territory). It is a set of map pages that follow a route, such as a river, road, or pipeline.
38. **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.
39. **unorganised sector/workforce/enterprise** (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.

40. **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.
41. **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.
42. **rescue package** (noun) – bailout package, revival package; the set of loans, investments, or other financial advantages that are offered to a company, economy, etc. to save it from financial failure.
43. **parliamentary oversight** (noun) – Through its core oversight function, parliament holds the government to account on behalf of the people, ensuring that government policy and action are both efficient and commensurate (appropriate) with the needs of the public. Parliamentary oversight is also crucial in checking excesses (uncontrolled/unrestricted behaviour) on the part of the government. There can be no democratic system of government without transparency and accountability.
44. **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.
45. **rate cut** (noun) – a decision by a central bank (like RBI in India) to reduce its main interest rate to the banks (like SBI, ICICI & etc in India) when these commercial banks get money from the central bank. Once this rate goes down, the banks are in a position to give loans at lower interest rates to individuals and the industry.
46. **exposure** (noun) – (in banking) exposure means the total maximum business (loans, debt, etc) that a bank can do with a particular individual/single party/company. The group exposure means the total maximum business that a bank can do with a group of connected companies.
47. **quiet diplomacy** (noun) – it is a way of conduct of international relations (through the interaction of official representatives of governments or groups) to create conditions in which parties feel comfortable to act, in particular allowing parties calmly to evaluate positions and interests, to weigh options and consider independent and impartial advice.
48. **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, infection can cause pneumonia, severe acute respiratory syndrome, kidney failure and even death.
49. **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.
50. **out of the barrel of a gun** (phrase) – it is a phrase which was coined by Chinese communist leader Mao Zedong. It was said in the importance of having guns in the labouring people’s hands and all things grow out of the barrel of a gun. He also told “in this sense we may say that only with guns can the whole world be transformed”.
51. **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.

IDIOMS & PHRASES

1. **throw the baby out with the bathwater** (phrase) – throw something valuable along with other things that are unwanted.
2. **in someone's pocket** (phrase) – under someone's control/influence.
3. **with each passing day/month** (phrase) – gradually; as each day/month passed; as time continues to pass, day by day (or month by month).
4. **take someone or something by surprise** (phrase) – surprise, shock, stun someone (as something happened unexpectedly).
5. **drag one's feet** (phrase) – delay, put off doing something, postpone action.
6. **step up to the plate** (phrase) – to take action when needed, to rise to the occasion, to take responsibility, to accept the challenge.
7. **on the anvil** (phrase) – in a state/condition of discussion (not implemented); being discussed or prepared but is not yet ready.
8. **play out one's hand/card** (phrase) – to carry out one's plans; take action (according to the situation).
9. **with no regard of** (phrase) – with no considering; inattentive, negligent, neglectful, indifferent, unconcerned.
10. **sacrifice something at the altar of something else** (phrase) – make something suffer for the benefit of something else.
11. **give someone/something a chance** (phrase) – to permit someone/something the opportunity to do something.
12. **bring something to a standstill** (phrase) – bring to an end, finish, conclude.
13. **give (someone) face** (phrase) – to treat (someone) with respect/dignity.
14. **(go) the extra mile** (phrase) – put a special effort to successfully attain/achieve something.
15. **playing a weak hand** (phrase) – doing well out of it & you get an advantage from the way you play.
16. **play the victim** (phrase) – when a person plays being a victim, he is looking for attention and mostly use it as a tool to manipulate situations.
17. **keep a low profile** (phrase) – keep quiet, keep out of the public eye, avoid publicity.
18. **bide one's time** (phrase) – to wait calmly for a good opportunity to do something; be patient, stand by, hold back.
19. **play (someone) against** (phrase) – to cause someone to dispute with someone else.
20. **behind closed doors** (phrase) – covertly, in secret, in private.
21. **hearts and minds** (phrase) – used in reference to emotional and intellectual support.
22. **so much for** (phrase) – that is the last/end of saying/taking/writing about someone.
23. **as best (as) one can** (phrase) – in a best possible way under the circumstances.
24. **play catch-up** (phrase) – try to match a rival/competitor in terms of the position, level, quality, etc.,.
25. **steady the ship** (phrase) – To bring under control.
26. **cause for concern** (phrase) – reason to worry.
27. **contrary to** (phrase) – conflicting with.
28. **early on** (phrase) – at an initial stage (during the process).
29. **so far** (phrase) – until now, up to the present, up to this point.
30. **by way of** (phrase) – passing through, by means of, as a form of.
31. **cut to the quick** (phrase) – damage, disturb, upset, hurt.
32. **in addition** (phrase) – as well as, additionally, moreover.

33. **in the aftermath of** (phrase) – as a consequence of, as a result of.
34. **it is not surprising** (phrase) – as expected, as anticipated, as predicted.
35. **on the table** (phrase) – to be considered/ taken for discussion.
36. **in its entirety** (phrase) – as a whole; completely, entirely.
37. **make clear** (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
38. **on the horizon** (phrase) – imminent, impending, approaching, near/close, just around the corner.
39. **keep (something) to the minimum** (phrase) – keep something as small/low as possible.
40. **regardless of** (phrase) – irrespective of, without consideration of, notwithstanding, in spite of.
41. **set something in motion** (phrase) – propel, drive, move, get going.
42. **after all** (phrase) – most importantly, above all, beyond everything.
43. **fall in line** (phrase) – conform with others.
44. **in sum** (phrase) – briefly, to come to the point, in essence.
45. **down the line** (phrase) – at a further point, at a later point.
46. **but for** (phrase) – except for, without, barring.
47. **in the midst of** (phrase) – in the middle of.
48. **bear in mind** (phrase) – take into account, be mindful, remember/consider.
49. **at large** (phrase) – as a whole, generally.
50. **back home** (phrase) – to one's hometown.
51. **stand one's ground** (phrase) – be firm, be resolute, be determined.
52. **order someone around** (phrase) – give orders to, boss about, dominate, domineer.
53. **show the way** (phrase) – to guide someone on what needs to be done on priority.
54. **in contrast** (phrase) – when compared to another.
55. **on a par with** (phrase) – comparable with, equivalent to, as equal to.
56. **the new normal** (phrase) – an earlier unusual situation that becomes a standard now.
57. **see the light** (phrase) – understand, comprehend, realize, get the point.
58. **join hands** (phrase) – work together with.
59. **big stick** (phrase) – the use of force.
60. **go far** (phrase) – be successful, do well, make progress.
61. **throw down the gauntlet** (phrase) – issue a challenge; dare.
62. **turn the tables** (phrase) – reverse a disadvantaged situation/position to gain advantage.
63. **in the hands of** (phrase) – in the possession of.
64. **serve the purpose** (phrase) – to satisfy the essential requirements.
65. **nickel and dime** (phrase) – small value, of little/petty/cheap thing, minuscule thing.
66. **at any given time** (phrase) – at any particular time.
67. **more so** (phrase) – to a greater degree; to a greater extent.
68. **give a free run** (phrase) – make someone/ something to move uninterruptedly.
69. **make progress** (phrase) – move forward, proceed/continue, make strides.
70. **at best** (phrase) – simply, merely, only.
71. **of sorts** (phrase) – of a somewhat unusual method.
72. **on the backfoot** (phrase) – at a disadvantage; outplayed by a competitor.
73. **take a back seat** (phrase) – take a less important role.
74. **play a part/role** (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
75. **at the heart of** (phrase) – the most important part of.
76. **thanks to** (phrase) – as a result of, owing to, due to, because of.

77. **by now** (phrase) – at the time in the near past.
78. **with regard to** (phrase) – in respect of, concerning, with reference to, in connection with.
79. **in the best of health** (phrase) – very healthy.
80. **in the course of** (phrase) – during (the particular period/activity).
81. **lose sight of** (phrase) – pay no attention to, fail to consider, be lax about.
82. **keep the peace** (phrase) – to avoid or stop arguing/disputing/fighting.
83. **in place** (phrase) – established, set up.
84. **in the wake of** (phrase) – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
85. **off-the-shelf** (phrase) – ready to use, ready made.
86. **sooner or later** (phrase) – eventually, in the end, finally.
87. **what is more** (phrase) – moreover, in addition, furthermore.
88. **far more** (phrase) – a lot more, much more.
89. **in brief** (phrase) – in sum, in a nutshell, in short, to put it briefly.
90. **in accordance with** (phrase) – in agreement with, in conformity with, in line with.
91. **loosen the purse strings** (phrase) – to increase the spending of money.
92. **of the sort** (phrase) – something like (just) mentioned.
93. **no wonder** (phrase) – it is not surprising.
94. **time after time** (phrase) – again and again, frequently, often, repeatedly.
95. **point in time** (phrase) – a particular moment.
96. **a pat on the back** (phrase) – praise someone.
97. **going forward** (phrase) – in the future.
98. **in one shot** (phrase) – a situation where you only have one chance to do something.
99. **common ground** (phrase) – shared opinions (or interests).
100. **come to a boil** (phrase) – to reach a crucial point.
101. **have one's hands full** (phrase) – occupied in, engaged in, involved in.
102. **raise eyebrows** (phrase) – show surprise.
103. **in perpetuity** (phrase) – forever, for always, for all time.
104. **there of** (phrase) – of that (things just mentioned).
105. **far more** (phrase) – a lot more, much more.
106. **not so long ago** (phrase) – recently, at a recent time, a short time ago.
107. **take into account** (phrase) – consider, respect, take account of.
108. **so long as** (phrase) – given that, provided that.
109. **in turn** (phrase) – in succession, successively, sequentially.

PHRASAL VERBS

1. **tamp down** – reduce, flatten, compress, condense.
2. **move forward** – progress, make progress, advance, develop.
3. **turn out** – transpire, emerge; happen/ occur.
4. **turn against** – set against, cause to dislike, become hostile to.
5. **rake up** – recollect, remember, revive/ remind the memory of.
6. **keep out** – exclude, deny access to, prohibit.
7. **crank up** – increase, raise, make larger, enlarge, expand, augment.
8. **(be) caught up in** – become involved in (something unintended).

9. **follow through** – to continue a task to its completion.
10. **all back on** – use, employ, resort to, have recourse to.
11. **call out** – officially ask, request, advise, order (to be ready for action).
12. **make out** – distinguish, recognize, discern.
13. **throw open** – make something accessible/attainable suddenly & fully.
14. **stem from** – originate from, arise/come from, emanate from.
15. **set about** – begin something with full of energy or determination.
16. **call for** – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
17. **run over** – (of a vehicle) hit, knock down a person and drive over them.
18. **go along with** – agree with, comply with, concur with.
19. **cut across** – have an effect (in spite of boundaries); transcend, go beyond, rise above.
20. **take up** – engage in, participate in, take part in, become involved in.
21. **whittle away/down** – reduce, cut down, lessen, decrease.
22. **hold out** – continue, persevere, keep going.
23. **break away** – leave, split with, come apart, separate from.
24. **lay down** – formulate, stipulate, set down.
25. **open up** – begin/start doing business again and make it available for the customers to get involved in it; restart/reopen (economic activity).
26. **tide over** – sustain, keep someone going, help/assist (someone in difficulty).
27. **step back** – withdraw, disengage, pull out/pull back.
28. **weigh down** – trouble, worry/bother, disturb.
29. **pick up** – recover, improve, get better, bounce back.
30. **get back** – return, come home, come back, arrive home.
31. **look after** – take care, manage, provide for, support.
32. **shave off** – cut off, reduce, decrease, lessen.
33. **roll (on)** – go, move, pass by very quickly.
34. **move on** – progress, develop, advance.
35. **hold on to** – keep, retain, keep possession of, not give away.
36. **bring down** – decrease, reduce, lower.
37. **take to** – resort to, turn to, have recourse to, start.
38. **pay up** – pay something (dues) in full.
39. **put off** – postpone, delay, defer, hold off.
40. **cut down** – reduce, lessen, decrease.
41. **sort out** – tackle, deal with, attend to.
42. **set up** – establish, start, begin.
43. **speed up** – accelerate, advance, forward.
44. **amount to** – be equivalent to, be tantamount to, be regarded as.
45. **go on** – proceed, continue, carry on.
46. **pass over** – die.
47. **shut down** – discontinue, cease activity, close.
48. **take out** – remove.
49. **lock out** – exclude/remove someone from.
50. **step out** – leave a place for a short period of time.
51. **come up** – present itself, transpire/emerge, happen/occur.
52. **build upon** – develop, expand/enlarge on; enhance.
53. **shrug aside** – ignore, disregard, dismiss.
54. **step aside** – leave, quit, withdraw, resign.
55. **lay in** past of **lie in** – be present, exist.
56. **account (for)** – to provide acceptable explanation for something.
57. **see to** – deal with.
58. **turn on** – depend on, relate to, be decided by.