

# EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

## ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JUN 23, 2022)

1. transformation (noun) – change, transition.
2. divergent (adjective) – different, differing, varying, contradictory.
3. outcome (noun) – result, consequence, effect.
4. Global South (noun) – the poor developing countries (of Asia, Africa, South America, amongst others).
5. illustrative (adjective) – interpretative, explanatory, elucidative, explaining.
6. decade (noun) – a period of ten years.
7. couple with (verb) – combine, connect, link.
8. discontent (noun) – disappointment, dissatisfaction, disgruntlement, resentment, grievances, unhappiness, displeasure.
9. Agnipath (noun) – the Agnipath scheme is for recruitment of soldiers in the three branches of the armed forces, on a short-term basis. Under the scheme, youth between 17.5 to 21 years of age will be enrolled on an ‘All-India All-Class’ basis as soldiers for four years. These recruits, who will be known as ‘Agniveers’, will form a distinct rank bearing a distinct insignia (badge/ emblem) in the respective forces. They will not be eligible for any pensionary benefit under the scheme.
10. Farm Acts, 2000 (noun) – Farm Acts, 2000 refer to three agricultural bills passed by Indian Parliament in September 2020. The three acts are “The Farmers’ Produce Trade and Commerce (Promotion and Facilitation) Act, 2020 (FPTC Act), “the Farmers (Empowerment and Protection) Agreement on Price Assurance and Farm Services Act, 2020 and “the Essential Commodities (Amendment) Act, 2020”.
11. reservation (noun) – a system of affirmative action in India that provides historically disadvantaged groups representation in education, employment, and politics.
12. arguably (adverb) – possibly, conceivably, maybe, potentially.
13. simmering (adjective) – burning, fuming, raging, smouldering.
14. inclusive (adjective) – all-inclusive, comprehensive, in toto; including all the groups involved in something.
15. confine (verb) - limit, restrict, bound, restrain.
16. impede (verb) – hinder, obstruct, hamper, disrupt.
17. indeed (adverb) – in fact, actually, undeniably.
18. academic (noun) – intellectual, scholar, learned person.
19. contemporary (adjective) – present-day, current.
20. post-facto (adjective) – after a certain event.

### Note:

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21. central (adjective) - vital, significant, important, crucial/critical.
22. facilitate (verb) – make easy, make possible, clear the way for, open the door for; enable, assist, help.
23. mobility (noun) – adaptability, flexibility, versatility, adjustability; vigour, strength, potency.
24. erect (verb) – build, construct, put up.
25. mount (verb) – increase, rise, intensify, escalate.
26. regulate (verb) – control, manage, direct, guide, govern, administer.
27. capital (noun) - resources.
28. inequality (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.
29. elite (noun) – high society people; the group of most powerful people in a society; best.
30. bias (noun) - favouritism, partiality, unfair preference, prejudice, partisanship.
31. neglect (noun) - negligence, unconcern, laxity, carelessness, heedlessness, disregard.
32. exclusive (adjective) – private, especial; restricted to a particular group.
33. emphasise (verb) – call/draw attention to, put stress on, underscore, highlight.
34. accumulation (noun) - collection, amassing, hoarding, accrual.
35. physical capital (noun) - it refers to assets, such as building, machinery, and vehicles, which are owned and employed by an organization.
36. underscore (verb) – underline, emphasize, highlight.
37. human capital (noun) – intangible collective resources (like skills, education, knowledge, experience, capacity & attributes) possessed by individuals and groups within a given population.
38. workforce (noun) - force, staff, employees, personnel.
39. entrepreneurship (noun) – the process/activity of setting up a business.
40. and so on (phrase) – or more of the same, and similar things, and the like.
41. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure or framework that a country or organization needs in order to function properly. For a whole nation, it includes all the physical systems such as buildings, roads & railways networks, utilities, etc.

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42. capitalism (noun) – an economic system based on private ownership; private enterprise, private ownership.
43. industrialisation (noun) – the extensive development of industries in a region, country, culture, etc.
44. count (noun) – a point or matter (for discussion/consideration).
45. perpetuate (verb) – cause to continue something indefinitely, particularly a bad situation, an attitude/idea/belief, etc.; keep going, keep in existence, extend/prolong.
46. intervention (noun) – the process of intervening in something; involvement, interference.
47. disparity (noun) – inconsistency, imbalance, inequality, unevenness.
48. at the expense of (phrase) – at the cost of, at the loss of; at the sacrifice of.
49. inscribe (verb) – write down.
50. underpin (verb) - strengthen, support, fortify, bolster up.
51. artificial (adjective) – false, fake, fabricated, unnatural.
52. distinction (noun) – difference, variance, variation.
53. cultivator (noun) – farmer, agriculturist.
54. belong to (verb) – be associated with, be connected to, be linked to.
55. subject (noun) – a person who lives under authority/control of a monarch (king or queen) or other supreme ruler.
56. panchami lands (noun) – the lands are assigned to the ‘depressed classes’, the present day Dalits or Panchamars, the lands are presently known as panchami lands.
57. institutionalise (verb) – set up a standard practice (in an organisation/culture).
58. bureaucracy (noun) - officials, officialdom, administration, management, government.
59. prescribed (adjective) – ordered, pronounced, required, stipulated.
60. entrench (verb) – ingrain, establish, embed, settle.
61. embolden (verb) – encourage, motivate; strengthen, fortify.
62. empower (verb) – authorize, permit, allow.
63. green revolution (noun) – it was the result of a sequence of scientific breakthroughs and development activities (1960s-1970s) that successfully increased food production. It marked a transition from traditional agriculture in India and the introduction of high-yielding varieties of seeds and the associated agricultural techniques. It mainly increased the food crops production in the state of Punjab, Haryana and parts of western Uttar Pradesh.

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64. white revolution (noun) – ‘Operation flood’ a program started by National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) in 1970 made India the largest producer of the milk in the world. This program with its whopping success was called as ‘The White Revolution’. The main architect of this successful project was Dr. Verghese Kurien, also called the father of White Revolution.
65. tighten (verb) – make stricter, make more rigorous, make more stringent, stiffen, toughen.
66. thanks to (phrase) – as a result of, owing to, due to, because of.
67. inheritance (noun) – legacy, bequest, endowment, birthright, benefaction; succession, taking over.
68. lineage (noun) - roots, origin, family, lineage, background.
69. speculative (adjective) – risky, hazardous, unsafe, uncertain, unpredictable.
70. speculative capital (noun) - it refers to the asset (a commodity, good or real estate) that has a substantial risk of losing value but also holds the hope of gaining value in the near future.
71. in that sense (phrase) - by a particular understanding of a statement/situation.
72. watershed (noun) - milestone, historic event, major achievement.
73. lobby/obbying (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.
74. capitalist (adjective) – relating to the principles of capitalism.
75. stake (noun) – interest, investment, involvement, concern.
76. among other things (phrase) – used to indicate that there are several more things like the one mentioned, but that you do not intend to mention them all.
77. exemplify (verb) – clarify, represent, illustrate (as an example).
78. sustained (adjective) – continuous, constant, relentless, persistent.
79. on both accounts (phrase) - on both points.
80. colonialist (noun) - a supporter of colonialism.
81. Directive Principles (noun) – Part IV of the Constitution of India (Article 36–51) contains the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). These principles aim at ensuring socioeconomic justice to the people and establishing India as a Welfare State.
82. attention (noun) - care, support, aid, help, assistance.
83. domain (noun) – area of activity, sphere of activity; realm, territory.

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84. differential (adjective) – different, dissimilar, contrasting.
85. in fact (phrase) - actually, in actuality, really, in reality.
86. substantial (adjective) – considerable, significant, large.
87. discrimination (noun) – prejudice, intolerance, inequity, unfairness (against an individual or group of individuals by society and its institutions (basically in the procedures, policies or objectives) as a whole.
88. in contrast (to) (phrase) – in opposition to, be very different from.
89. mirror (verb) – reflect, repeat, match, reproduce, imitate.
90. spectrum (noun) – a wide range of positions, opinions, etc. between two extreme points; wide range, gamut, ambit.
91. take over (phrasal verb) – replace, take the place of.
92. hamper (verb) - impede, obstruct, hinder, inhibit.
93. endowment (noun) – quality, characteristic, feature, attribute, ability, capability, capacity.
94. entrepreneurial (adjective) – enterprising; relating to the capacity and willingness to develop, organize and manage a business venture along with any of its risks in order to make a profit.
95. venture (noun) - business enterprise, undertaking, project, scheme, activity.
96. remotely (adverb) – slightly, faintly, vaguely.
97. provision (noun) – providing, equipping, giving, allocation, distribution, presentation.
98. diversification (noun) – the process of diversifying/varying something.
99. agrarian (adjective) – relating to cultivating/farming.
100. roadblock (noun) – barrier, hindrance, obstruction.
101. relative (adjective) – comparative, respective, comparable, correlative, parallel, corresponding.
102. attribute (verb) – ascribe, assign, hold responsible for, connect with, associate with.
103. truncated (adjective) – reduced, decreased, diminished; shortened, trimmed, curtailed.
104. interface (noun) – contact, connection, association, relations.
105. residual (adjective) – remaining, leftover; lingering, lasting, enduring, abiding, persisting.
106. variable (noun) – something (an element/feature/factor) that is liable to vary or change.
107. stifle (verb) – constrain, restrain, prevent, hamper, impede.

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