

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (DEC 01, 2021)

1. **grant** (noun) – allocation, allotment, allowance; subsidy, subvention.
2. **Local bodies (LBs)** (plural noun) - Local bodies are institutions of the local self governance, which look after the administration of an area or small community such as villages, towns, or cities. The Local bodies in India are broadly classified into two categories. The local bodies constituted for local planning, development and administration in the rural areas are referred as Rural Local Bodies (RLBs) (Panchayats) and the local bodies, which are constituted for local planning, development and administration in the urban areas are referred as Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) (Municipalities).
3. **earmarked** (adjective) - (of resources/funds) designated, reserved, kept aside, set aside, set apart.
4. **Finance Commission (FC)** (noun) – It is a Constitutionally mandated body that is at the centre of fiscal federalism. Set up under Article 280 of the Constitution of India, its core responsibility is to evaluate the state of finances of the Union and State Governments, recommend the sharing of taxes between them, lay down the principles determining the distribution of these taxes among States. The first Finance Commission was set up in 1951 and there have been fifteen so far.
5. **Fifteenth Finance Commission (FC-15)** (noun) – The Fifteenth Finance Commission was constituted on 27 November 2017 against the backdrop of the abolition of the Planning Commission (as also of the distinction between Plan and non-Plan expenditure) and the introduction of the goods and services tax (GST), which has fundamentally redefined federal fiscal relations. It is constituted to give recommendations for devolution of taxes and other fiscal matters for five fiscal years, commencing 01.04.2020.
6. **mandate** (noun) – instruction, direction, directive, requirement.
7. **primary care** (noun) – a range of curative, promotive and preventive health care that is provided by a qualified doctor at a point of call (first place to visit) in the public health sector.
8. **potentially** (adverb) – likely, possibly, probably.
9. **game-changing** (adjective) – impactful, groundbreaking, pioneering, innovative, transformative.
10. **transformative** (adjective) – life-changing, forward-thinking, progressive.
11. **earmark** (verb) – set aside, set apart, reserve, designate (for a particular purpose).

Note:

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12. plug the gap/hole (phrase) – give something that is lacking/deficient in a particular situation.
13. Primary Health Care Centre (PHCs) (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. One Primary Health Centre (PHC) is established for 30000 population in plains and 20000 population in tribal and hilly area.
14. infrastructure (noun) – the basic physical or organisational structure for something (to function properly).
15. relatively (adverb) – comparatively, proportionately, somewhat, to a certain extent/degree.
16. public expenditure/spending or government expenditure/spending (noun) – money spent by the government.
17. private consumption or consumption expenditure/spending (noun) – the spending by households (consumers) on goods and services, excluding new housing.
18. arguably (adverb) – possibly, conceivably, maybe, potentially.
19. potential (noun) – possibility, potentiality, prospect.
20. intention (noun) – aim, purpose, objective.
21. go wrong (phrase) - fail, not succeed, be unsuccessful, go badly.
22. The 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts (CAA), 1992 (noun) – These acts prescribe the states to establish a three-tier system of Panchayats at the village, intermediate and district levels and Municipalities in the urban areas respectively. States are expected to devolve adequate powers, responsibilities and finances upon these bodies so as to enable them to prepare plans and implement schemes for economic development and social justice. These Acts provide a basic framework of decentralisation of powers and authorities to the Panchayati Raj/Municipal bodies at different levels.
23. public health (noun) – the branch of medicine handling public health; public health is also the science of protecting and improving the health of people and their communities through education, policy making and research for disease and injury prevention.
24. result in (phrasal verb) – cause, bring on, bring about, call forth, give rise to.

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25. geographical (adjective) - zonal, territorial, topical.
26. jurisdiction (noun) – territory, region, area.
27. body blow (noun) – problem, difficulty, issue, upset, disappointment, misfortune, mishap.
28. channel (verb) - transfer, transmit, conduct, direct.
29. fall (under) (verb) – come under.
30. commensurate (adjective) - appropriate to, corresponding to, in accordance with, in proportion with; equivalent, equal, matching, comparable, proportionate.
31. resource crunch (noun) – an acute shortage (or “drying up”) of resources.
32. lack of (noun) – absence, unavailability.
33. well-intentioned (adjective) – well-meaning; kind-hearted, caring.
34. legislative (adjective) – relating to a legislature law-making, policymaking.
35. inadvertently (adverb) – unintentionally, unwittingly.
36. enfeeble (verb) – weaken, debilitate, cripple, disable.
37. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) (noun) - The Hon’ble Prime Minister launched the NRHM on 12th April, 2005 throughout the country with special focus on 18 states, including eight Empowered Action Group (EAG) States, the North-Eastern States, Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. The NRHM seeks to provide accessible, affordable and quality health care to the rural population, especially the vulnerable sections.
38. bolster (verb) – strengthen, support, reinforce/butress.
39. ameliorate (verb) – make better, enhance, improve (a bad or unpleasant situation).
40. National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) (noun) - The Union Cabinet vide its decision dated 1st May 2013 has approved the launch of National Urban Health Mission (NUHM) as a Sub-mission of an over-arching National Health Mission (NHM), with National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) being the other Sub-mission of National Health Mission.
41. meagre (adjective) – little, small, inadequate, limited.
42. budgetary (adjective) – relating to an estimate of income & spending.
43. shortage (noun) – shortfall, deficiency, inadequacy, insufficiency.
44. obstacle (noun) – barrier, hurdle, stumbling block, impediment, hindrance.

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45. in comparison (phrase) – when compared, comparatively, by comparison.
46. contrary to (phrase) – conflicting with, opposed to.
47. outbreak (noun) – outburst, flaring up, breakout, sudden appearance/occurrence of something.
48. undergo (verb) – go through, experience, endure, bear, tolerate, stand, withstand, put up with, weather, suffer.
49. seek (verb) – try to obtain.
50. novel coronavirus (nCoV) (SARS-CoV-2) (noun) – a new strain (type/variety) coronavirus that has not been previously identified in humans.
51. 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.
52. compound (verb) – intensify, heighten, worsen, aggravate, increase.
53. multitude (noun) – a lot, a great/large number, a great quantity.
54. demolition (noun) – destruction, knocking down, pulling down, bulldozing.
55. backdrop (noun) – situation, scenario, context.
56. five-fold (adjective) – five times (the number of).
57. unprecedented (adjective) – not done or experienced before.
58. sensitise (verb) – quick to respond to, responsive to, make sensitive to, reactive to.
59. stakeholder (noun) – a person with an interest in something.
60. empowering (adjective) – enabling, authorizing, allowing.
61. enable (verb) – allow, permit, facilitate.
62. accountability (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability.
63. civil society (noun) – civil society refers to space for collective action around shared interests, purposes, and values, generally distinct from government and commercial for-profit actors. It refers to a wide array of organizations: community groups, non-governmental organizations [NGOs], labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations, and foundations. Civil society – sometimes called the “third sector” (after government and commerce) – has the power to influence the actions of elected policy-makers and businesses.
64. play a part/role (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.

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65. dashboard (noun) – a pictorial summary/overview.
66. mechanism (noun) – procedure, process, method, technique.
67. institutionalise (verb) – set up a standard practice (in an organisation/culture).
68. time-bound (adjective) – related to a certain moment or era in time; scheduled.
69. measurable (adjective) - noticeable, appreciable, obvious, significant.
70. indicator (noun) – measure, index; standard, guideline, criterion.
71. road map (noun) – plan/strategy to do something successfully.
72. greenfield (noun) – new facility; relating to the new (production) facility that has never been used for any development (whereas brownfield means existing facility).
73. grab (verb) – take hold of, snatch, seize, capture (suddenly); to take an opportunity decisively.
74. derail (verb) – obstruct, impede, hinder, hamper, block, interrupt, thwart, stop, restrict.
75. revive (verb) – restore, revitalize, renew, bring back.
76. much-awaited (adjective) – eagerly anticipated, expected, long-awaited.
77. springboard (noun) - something which provides support or motivation to do a particular course of action.
78. blend (noun) – mixture, mix, combination.
79. incremental (adjective) – gradual, step-by-step, staggered, phased.
80. supplement (verb) – augment, increase, boost, enlarge, make bigger, make larger.
81. engagement (noun) – participation, taking part, involvement.
82. set up (phrasal verb) – form, create, establish.
83. multidisciplinary (adjective) – comprehensive, thorough, complete, exhaustive, profound.
84. ecosystem (noun) – complex situation/environment.
85. mainstream (verb) – accept or recognize something (certain beliefs/ideas/activities) as normal or typical by most people.
86. cannot afford/can ill afford (phrase) – if you cannot afford to do something, you must prevent it from happening because it would be embarrassing and cause problems (if it happens).

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