

WORD LIST-1 (JUN 10, 2023)

1. unwavering (adjective) – steady, fixed, resolute, firm, steadfast, determined, unrelenting, unchanging.
2. The monetary policy committee (MPC) (noun) – it is a six-member panel that is expected to bring “value and transparency” to rate-setting decisions. It will feature three members from the RBI — the Governor, a Deputy Governor and another official — and three independent members to be selected by the Government. The MPC will meet four times a year to decide on monetary policy by a majority vote.
3. monetary policy (noun) – monetary policy refers to the use of monetary instruments under the control of the central bank to regulate magnitudes such as interest rates, money supply, and availability of credit with a view to achieving the ultimate objective of economic policy mentioned in the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
4. price stability (noun) – no (drastic) change in the price of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. It implies avoiding both prolonged inflation and deflation.
5. public good (phrase) – the benefit, advantage, or well-being of the public.
6. non-negotiable (adjective) – inviolable, undebatable, unchallengeable.
7. pause (noun) – temporary stoppage, break, interval.
8. tightening (noun) – an act of making something stricter/rigorous.
9. monetary accommodation (noun) – monetary accommodation is monetary policy that is well accommodative. Monetary accommodation is when the central bank keeps interest rates low. Low interest rates encourage borrowing and investment, which theoretically spur employment and economic growth (but also inflation). In India, the central bank—the Reserve Bank of India, i.e. “The RBI”—is the one that controls whether monetary policy is accommodative or not.
10. withdrawal of accommodation (noun) – An accommodative stance means the central bank is prepared to expand the money supply to boost economic growth. Withdrawal of accommodation means reducing the money supply in the system which will rein in inflation further.

Note:

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11. reflect (verb) – indicate, show, display, demonstrate, reveal, exhibit.
12. reassuring (adjective) – good, encouraging, hopeful, optimistic, positive, heartening, promising.
13. resolve (noun) – determination, willpower, firmness, resolution, courage.
14. rein in (phrasal verb) – to control, restrain, restrict, limit someone/something.
15. inflation (noun) – simply meaning “cost of living”; an increase of price level of goods & services and vice versa decrease of currency value.
16. front and centre (phrase) – in the most prominent position; in a very important position; at the center of attention.
17. unequivocal (adjective) – unambiguous, unmistakable, indisputable, incontrovertible, indubitable, undeniable; clear, crystal clear, well defined, explicit, categorical, outright, certain, decisive, absolute, manifest, distinct.
18. assert (verb) – state, declare, maintain, pronounce, affirm.
19. potential (noun) – possibilities, prospects, capability, ability.
20. mandate (noun) – instruction, direction, command, order, injunction.
21. consumer price index (CPI) (noun) – a monthly measurement of prices for most household goods and services.
22. Retail or Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation (noun) – The change in the price index of the basket of consumer goods and services over a period of time is referred to as CPI-based inflation or retail inflation.
23. actualise (verb) – fulfil, achieve, accomplish.
24. stuck (adjective) – fixed.
25. tolerance (noun) – deviation, fluctuation, variation.
26. acknowledge (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
27. headline inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, including commodities such as food and energy prices.
28. core inflation (noun) – it is a measure of the total inflation within an economy, excluding commodities such as food and energy prices (which change frequently).

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29. ease (verb) – decrease, reduce, lower, moderate.
30. appreciably (adverb) – considerably, substantially, significantly.
31. fiscal (adjective) – financial.
32. bruising (adjective) – stressful, demanding/taxing, painful.
33. price gain (noun) – a general increase in the price of something.
34. projection (noun) – prediction, indication, forecast, prognosis, speculation, calculation (of future events or trends).
35. forecast (verb) – predict, indicate, project, speculate, calculate (future events or trends).
36. cognisant (adjective) – aware, well informed about, familiar with.
37. given (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind.
38. uncertainty (noun) – unpredictability, unreliability, riskiness/precariousness.
39. flag (verb) – indicate, identify, point out.
40. spatial (adjective) – relating to space/area.
41. in the wake of (phrase) – as a result of, in the aftermath of, as a consequence of.
42. El Nino (noun) – abnormal warming; A warming of the ocean surface, or above-average sea surface temperatures (SST), in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Over Indonesia, rainfall tends to become reduced while rainfall increases over the tropical Pacific Ocean.
43. La Niña (noun) – abnormal cooling. A cooling of the ocean surface, or below-average sea surface temperatures (SST), in the central and eastern tropical Pacific Ocean. Over Indonesia, rainfall tends to increase while rainfall decreases over the central tropical Pacific Ocean.
44. unabated (adjective) – continuous, continuing, unending uninterrupted, non-stop, unrelenting, persistent.
45. geopolitical (adjective) – relating to (the study of) the geographical factors (a country's position on the earth, size, climate, and natural resources &, etc.) in world politics and inter-state relations.

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46. **tensions** (noun) – strained relations, strain, unease.
47. **crude oil** (noun) – the raw natural resource that is extracted from the earth and refined into products such as gasoline, jet fuel, diesel and other petroleum products.
48. **volatility** (noun) – unpredictability, instability, unreliability.
49. **upside** (noun as modifier) – positive, beneficial, advantageous (situation).
50. **upside risk** (noun) – it measures the extent to which the value of a stock or other investment might go up beyond expected levels. In investing, upside risk is the uncertain possibility of gain.
51. **feed into** (verb) – contribute to.
52. **conviction** (noun) – opinion, view, thought, belief.
53. **macroeconomic** (adjective) – relating to the branch of economics concerned with large-scale factors (interest rates/national productivity).
54. **fundamentals** (noun) – essentials, basics, basic principles.
55. **preserve** (verb) – continue, maintain, prolong, sustain, keep up, prop up.
56. **financial stability** (noun) – financial stability is a condition where the financial system is able to withstand internal or external economic shocks and also able to smoothly conduct its core tasks.
57. **to be sure** (phrase) – certainly.
58. **benchmark** (noun) – standard, base/basis, point of reference, criterion, ideal.
59. **benchmark interest rate** (noun) – a minimal/minimum interest rate set and published by commercial banks for accumulating interest on different credit types.
60. **retard** (verb) – delay, slow down, postpone, detain, decelerate.
61. **Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME)** (noun) – MSME stands for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME), introduced by Government of India in agreement with Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006. It includes Enterprises engaged in the manufacture or production, processing or preservation of goods & Enterprises engaged in providing or rendering of services with some specific requirements.

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62. sequential (adjective) – happened in sequence/order/succession.
63. contraction (noun) – decline, decrease, reduction.
64. private consumption or consumption expenditure (noun) – the spending by households (consumers) on goods and services, excluding new housing.
65. quarter (noun) – a period of three months (considered as one-fourth of a year).
66. degree (noun) – level, extent.
67. fallout (noun) – adverse results/consequence; after-effects, repercussions.
68. emphasise (verb) – underscore, underline, highlight, stress, call/draw attention to.
69. 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).
70. take one's eyes off (phrase) – fail to keep one's attention focused on something.
71. after all (phrase) – most importantly, ultimately, essentially, beyond everything.
72. durable (adjective) – strong, stable, substantial, lasting, long-lasting, persisting, continuing.
73. disinflation (noun) – decrease in the rate of inflation.
74. amid (preposition) – in the middle of, surrounded by; during.
75. widen (verb) – increase, enlarge, expand.
76. inequality (noun) – Inequality is simply defined as “the state of not being equal, especially in status, rights and opportunities; imbalance, unevenness, disproportion, disparity.

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