

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (AUG 06, 2022)

1. rollback (noun) – withdrawal, removal; annulment, cancellation, invalidation.
2. Personal Data Protection Bill (PDPB), 2019 (noun) – The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha on December 11, 2019. The Bill seeks to provide for protection of personal data of individuals, and establishes a Data Protection Authority for the same.
3. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bills (or) draft statute/law, proposed legislation, proposal (presented to parliament/congress/council for discussion).
4. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
5. lacunae (plural of) lacuna (noun) – a gap/empty space; missing part of something.
6. Data Protection Law (noun) – The Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 was introduced in Lok Sabha by the Minister of Electronics and Information Technology on December 11, 2019. The Bill seeks to provide for the protection of the personal data of individuals and establishes a Data Protection Authority (DPA) for the same.
7. brook (verb) – tolerate, allow, accept (something like dissent/difference of opinion).
8. stated (adjective) – specified, identified, expressed clearly.
9. come up with (phrase) – produce, devise, propose, put forward, present, submit, suggest, recommend.
10. comprehensive (adjective) – all-inclusive, broad-based; all-embracing, complete, thorough.
11. framework (noun) – structure, scheme, system.
12. regulation (noun) – supervision, overseeing, monitoring, inspection.
13. aver (verb) – proclaim, announce, state, communicate, assert, mention, pronounce, express.
14. in sync (phrase) – in agreement; work well together.
15. in line with (phrase) – in alignment with; in accordance with.
16. landmark (noun as modifier) – milestone, watershed, historic event, major achievement.
17. House committees (noun) – The parliamentary (standing & select) committees; They do close examination and investigation of government policies, actions and spending.

Note:

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18. Parliamentary Standing Committee/Parliamentary panel (noun) – it is a committee (consisting of Members of Parliament) constituted usually on an annual basis to enable detailed consideration/discussion on all bills (all proposed laws).
19. Parliamentary select committee (noun) – ‘parliamentary select committee’ can be formed for a specific purpose, for instance, to deliberate on a particular bill. Once the Bill is disposed of, that select committee ceases to exist.
20. joint parliamentary committee (noun) – ad hoc (temporary) Committees appointed for a specific purpose (to examine irregularities and aberrations, if any, and the consequences therefore in the implementation of Government decisions and policy prescriptions) and they (JPCs) cease to exist when they finish the task assigned to them and submit a report.
21. regulate (verb) – supervise, oversee, monitor, check, inspect, administer.
22. ecosystem (noun) – complex situation/environment.
23. stakeholder (noun) – a person with an interest in something.
24. chair (verb) - lead, direct, preside over, manage, control, be in charge of.
25. author (verb) - write, create, frame, formulate, devise.
26. draft bill (noun) – the bills which are issued for consultation before being formally introduced to Parliament.
27. overemphasise (verb) – overstress, exaggerate, overdo, overplay, overdramatize.
28. angle (noun) - aspect, approach, viewpoint, standpoint, point of view.
29. diverge (verb) - drift, turn away, turn aside, get sidetracked, differ, vary, change, depart, be different.
30. The Srikrishna Committee (noun) – The Government of India constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of former Supreme Court Justice Shri B N Srikrishna to study various issues relating to data protection in India and make specific suggestions on principles to be considered for data protection in India and suggest a draft Data Protection Bill.

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31. Data Protection Authority (DPA) (noun) – India's proposed data protection legislation, the Personal Data Protection Bill, 2019 proposes to create a new, independent public authority called the Data Protection Authority of India (DPA). The DPA will oversee the implementation of the protections provided under the bill and is therefore a key part of the proposed regulatory framework.
32. interest (noun) – common concerns (in politics/business).
33. leeway (noun) – freedom, scope/flexibility, latitude/elbow room.
34. exempt (verb) – exclude.
35. application (noun) – implementation, utilization, execution, carrying out, putting into operation.
36. Act (noun) - law, decree, statute.
37. oversight (noun) – supervision, surveillance, superintendence, inspection.
38. composition (noun) – formation, structure, organization.
39. the executive (noun) – the executive is a branch of government which enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
40. exemption (noun) – exclusion, exception.
41. informed (adjective) – knowledgeable.
42. informed consent (noun) – the permission a patient gives a doctor to perform a test or procedure after the doctor has fully explained the purpose.
43. the state (noun) - the government, the administration, the regime, the authorities, the Establishment.
44. call for (phrasal verb) – require, publicly ask/necessitate, demand.
45. non-consensual (adjective) – without a mutual consent.
46. public order (noun) – it means the situation that exists when people obey the laws, rules or authority of the State.
47. besides (adverb) – in addition, furthermore, moreover, further.
48. unclear (adjective) – uncertain, undecided; confused.
49. realignment (noun) – reorganisation, reordering, reshuffle.
50. come about (phrasal verb) - happen, occur, arise, transpire.

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51. 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.
52. provision (noun) – term, clause, requirement/condition.
53. safeguard (noun) – protection, security, defence.
54. dissent (adjective) – disagreeing, differing, objecting, disputing, disapproving.
55. dissent note (noun) – differing note/message, disputing note, disagreeing note.
56. go on (phrasal verb) – continue, carry on, proceed.
57. ground (noun) – reason, cause, basis, factor.
58. liable (adjective) - responsible, accountable, answerable, chargeable.
59. mandatory (adjective) - obligatory, required, necessary, compulsory.
60. data localisation (noun) – the act of storing data on any device that is physically present within the borders of a specific country where the data was generated.
61. anomaly (noun) – something different, abnormal, unusual; oddity, peculiarity, deviation, aberration, exception.
62. indeed (adverb) – in fact, actually, undeniably.
63. committed (adjective) - dedicated, resolute, steadfast, persistent.
64. revert to (verb) – return, go back, change back.
65. baseline (noun) – a starting point (used for comparisons).
66. timeline (noun) – schedule.

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