

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (MAY 02, 2023)

1. Constitutional punctuality (noun) – it refers to discharging duties in a time-bound manner by the constitutional high offices.
2. high office (noun) - an important position/job.
3. resolution (noun) – a resolution is one of the most important procedural devices to raise discussion in the House/Assembly on a matter of general interest; decision (or) declaration (by all members of the Assembly, it usually requires a simple majority (50 percent of all votes plus one) to pass.
4. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed. 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).
5. legislature (noun) – law-making body or governing body; parliament, congress, council, assembly.
6. withhold (verb) – stop, check; to refuse to give something; to refrain from giving permission.
7. assent (noun) – approval, agreement, acceptance, consent, concurrence.
8. gubernatorial (adjective) – relating to a state governor (and or his/her office).
9. suo motu (phrase) – Latin term means “on its own motion”. It is used where a government agency acts on its own knowledge.
10. sovereignty (noun) – jurisdiction, supremacy, authority, power.
11. parliamentary democracy (noun) – a system of government in which citizens elect representatives to a legislative parliament to make the necessary laws and decisions for the country.
12. counterpart (noun) – someone or something that has the same job or purpose as another; equivalent, equal, fellow.
13. underlying (adjective) – fundamental, basic, primary.
14. writ (noun) – a formal written court order, decree, command.
15. writ petition (noun) – A writ petition can be filed by any person whose Fundamental Rights have been infringed/violated by the State. Under a Public Interest Litigation, any public-spirited person may file a writ petition in the interest of the general public even if his own Fundamental Right has not been infringed.
16. development (noun) – incident, event, occurrence, happening, phenomenon, situation.
17. architecture (noun) – structure, formation, composition, organization.
18. sovereign (adjective) – supreme, absolute, unrestricted, unbounded, royal, dominant.

Note:

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19. for the sake of (phrase) – for the benefit of, for the advantage of, for the interest of, in order to achieve something.
20. contemporaneous (adjective) – happening in the same period of time; existing, occurring, or originating at the same period of time.
21. confines (noun) – limits, extremities.
22. partisanship (noun) – prejudice, bias, one-sidedness, partiality, sectarianism, discrimination, unfairness, injustice.
23. as it stands (phrase) – in its present state/condition.
24. Article 200 of the Constitution (noun) – Assent to Bills; it deals with “governors dealing with bills”. Article 200 provides options to the Governor when a Bill is presented to him after being passed by the legislature. These options are: to give assent; to withhold assent; to send it back to the Assembly to reconsider it; or to send the Bill to the President for his consideration.
25. nub (noun) – central point of a matter/problem/argument & etc., essential part of something, basic/fundamental quality, sum and substance.
26. discretionary (adjective) – personal, subjective, optional, voluntary, non-compulsory, non-mandatory, unrestricted, up to the individual.
27. import (noun) – importance, significance, substance, meaning, message.
28. composite (adjective) – combined/complex.
29. deliberate (verb) – think about, consider, reflect on, ponder carefully.
30. discretion (noun) – (personal) choice, wish, preference, volition, disposition, option.
31. Constituent Assembly (noun) – The Constituent Assembly of India, consisting of indirectly elected representatives, was established to draft a constitution for India. It existed for approx. three years, the first parliament of India after independence in 1947.
32. constitution (noun) – body of law; system of rules; regulations, fundamental principles, charter.
33. The Constitution of India (noun) – India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.

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34. explicitly (adverb) – absolutely, directly, clearly, categorically, conclusively, unconditionally, unequivocally, unambiguously, unqualifiedly, outright.
35. negate (verb) – oppose, go against, reject, object.
36. discretionary power (noun) – it means the authority, which provides an administrative agency or official with some degree of latitude (freedom) in regard to choosing the most reasonable decision among several decisions in compliance with public and private interests.
37. fortify (verb) – protect, strengthen, reinforce, consolidate, bolster.
38. bench (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
39. Constitution Bench (noun) – a bench of the Supreme Court having five or more judges on it. These benches are not a routine phenomenon. Constitution Benches are exceptions, set up only if some circumstances exist).
40. Division Bench (noun) – a bench of two or three judges is called a division bench.
41. detrimental (adjective) – harmful, damaging, unfavourable, dangerous, destructive, ruinous.
42. hold (verb) – (of a court) rule, decide.
43. aid and advice (phrase) – The real authority to take decisions lies in the elected government. This is the meaning of ‘aid and advice’. Titular head (Governor/Lt. Governor) has to act in accordance to aid and advice.
44. hold back (phrasal verb) – delay, hinder, hamper, impede, obstruct.
45. colloquially (adverb) – informally, familiarly, unofficially.
46. veto (noun) – a right/power to reject a decision/proposal; rejection, dismissal, denial, ban, prohibition.
47. pocket veto (noun) – indirect veto; the president's or governor's inaction on the legislation/bill.
48. accentuate (verb) – emphasize, highlight, bring attention to, underscore, underline.
49. jurisdiction (noun) – territory, region, area.
50. bestow (verb) – present to, give, confer on.
51. veto (verb) – reject, dismiss, deny, ban, prohibit.
52. Congress (noun) – legislative assembly, parliament; The United States Congress is the bicameral (two chambers) legislature of the federal government of the United States, and consists of two chambers: the House of Representatives and the Senate.

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53. [inexplicable](#) (adjective) – perplexing, mystifying, bewildering, mysterious, strange; incomprehensible, unfathomable, unexplainable.
54. [ambit](#) (noun) – range, scope, extent, reach.
55. [constitutional court](#) (noun) – The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial body of India and the highest court of India under the constitution. It is the most senior constitutional court, and has the power of judicial review. The high courts that deal primarily with constitutional law are also called as the constitutional courts.
56. [mandamus](#) (noun) – a court order compelling someone (e.g. government) to execute a duty that they are legally obligated to complete.
57. [The 10th Schedule to the Constitution \(or\) Anti-defection law](#) (noun) – The 10th Schedule to the Constitution, popularly referred to as the ‘Anti-Defection Law,’ was inserted by the 52nd Amendment in 1985. The grounds of disqualification are specified in Paragraph 2 of the 10th Schedule. A member would incur a disqualification under paragraph 2 (1) (a) when he “voluntarily gives up his membership of a party” and under 2 (1) (b) when he/she votes (or abstains from voting) contrary to the directive issued by the party.
58. [acknowledge](#) (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
59. [bear in mind](#) (phrase) – take into account, take into consideration, be mindful, remember, heed.
60. [quasi-judicial](#) (adjective) – relating to the actions by any non-judicial body or government entity in which there are hearings, orders, judgements and other activities similar to those conducted by courts.
61. [Tribunal](#) (noun) – court, court of law, law court.

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