

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST-1 (JUL 29, 2022)

1. narrow (adjective) – narrow-minded, intolerant, illiberal, partisan, sectarian, discriminatory.
2. Prevention of Money-Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002 (noun) – It is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted by the NDA government to prevent money-laundering and to provide for confiscation of property derived from money-laundering.
3. money laundering (noun) – a secret act of moving illegally acquired funds into legal bank accounts or investments.
4. liberty (noun) – freedom, independence.
5. draconian (adjective) – (of laws or punishments) extremely harsh, severe, strict, stringent, tough.
6. provision (noun) – clause, requirement, condition.
7. uphold (verb) - endorse, support, ratify, approve, justify.
8. fall short of (phrase) – fail to meet/reach; be deficient/inadequate/insufficient.
9. legislative (adjective) – governmental, law-making, policy-making.
10. undergird (verb) – support, uphold, bolster, underpin, reinforce, strengthen.
11. framework (noun) – structure, system organization.
12. inviolable (adjective) – absolute, unchallengeable, unassailable.
13. violation (noun) - contravention, infringement, breach, breaking.
14. Part III Rights/Fundamental Rights (noun) – The Fundamental Rights, embodied in Part III of the Constitution, guarantee civil rights to all Indians and prevent the State from encroaching an individual's liberty while simultaneously placing upon it an obligation to protect the citizens' rights from encroachment by society. Seven fundamental rights were originally provided by the Constitution – the right to equality, right to freedom, right against exploitation, right to freedom of religion, cultural and educational rights, right to property and right to constitutional remedies. However, the right to property was removed from Part III of the Constitution by the 44th Amendment in 1978.
15. downplay (verb) – downgrade, play down, minimize, de-emphasize, put down.

Note:

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16. invoke (verb) – cite, refer to, adduce.
17. enactment (noun) – passing, making law, implementation.
18. curb (verb) – control, contain, restrict, limit.
19. menace (noun) – threat/danger, risk/peril, intimidation.
20. launder (verb) – hide the source of money received illegally.
21. proceeds (noun) – the amount of money received from an event/activity or from the sale of goods or services; income, revenue, profit, earnings, returns, gains.
22. underscore (verb) – underline, emphasize, highlight.
23. transnational (adjective) – involving/relating to two/more countries.
24. consequence (noun) – result, upshot, outcome, effect, repercussion, reverberations, ramification.
25. adversely (adverb) – unfavourably, disadvantageously, badly.
26. sovereignty (noun) – jurisdiction, supremacy, authority, power.
27. malefic (adjective) - harmful, detrimental, inimical, bad, pernicious, malignant, evil-intentioned.
28. fuel (verb) – stimulate, boost, encourage, intensify, support, nurture.
29. narcotics (noun) – addictive drugs, illegal drugs.
30. illicit (adjective) – illegal, unlawful, against the law.
31. legitimate (adjective) – legal, lawful, licit, permissible, approved, within the law.
32. funnel (verb) – channel, guide, feed, direct.
33. bloodstream (noun) - circulatory system (through which blood flows).
34. stringent (adjective) - strict, severe, harsh, drastic, tough.
35. apposite (adjective) – appropriate, suitable, apt, befitting.
36. by-product (noun) – side effect, consequence, fall out, ramification, aftermath, after-effect, repercussion.
37. a host of (noun) – a lot, large number, great quantity.
38. grave (adjective) – crucial/critical, important/significant, serious.
39. offence (noun) – crime, illegal/unlawful act, breach/violation of the law, wrongdoing, act of misconduct, misdeed.
40. append (verb) – add, attach, affix, adjoin, include.
41. schedule (noun) - an appendix (added section at the end) to a statute/law/act.

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42. scheduled offence (noun) - an offence listed in a schedule to a statute indicating that the statute's provisions apply to such offences.
43. predicate offence (noun) – a crime that is a component of a more serious crime. For example, producing unlawful funds is the primary offence, and money laundering is the predicate offence.
44. ought to (modal verb) – must, should.
45. smuggling (noun) – the illegal transportation of objects, substances, etc. across an international border in violation of applicable laws or other regulations.
46. evasion (noun) – dodging, bypassing/sidestepping, circumvention.
47. infringement (noun) - contravention, breach, violation, overstepping.
48. Enforcement Directorate (ED) (noun) – Directorate of Enforcement is a specialized financial investigation agency under the Department of Revenue, Ministry of Finance, Government of India. It was established in the year 1956 with its Headquarters at New Delhi. It is responsible for enforcement of the Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 (FEMA) (Civil Law) and certain provisions under the Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 (PMLA) (Criminal Law).
49. manifestly (adverb) – clearly, obviously, apparently.
50. selective (adjective) – choosy, picky, discriminating, particular.
51. render (verb) – make, cause to be, cause to become.
52. vulnerable (adjective) – relating to a weak/neglected person who is in need of special care/support.
53. seizure (noun) – capture, occupation, takeover, overrunning, annexation, invasion, appropriation.
54. whim (noun) – wish, desire, impulse, urge.
55. the executive (noun) – the executive is a branch of government which enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
56. summon (verb) – order, call.
57. prosecution (noun) – legal action, legal proceeding, legal case.
58. constitutional (adjective) – legal, lawful, legitimate.
59. bar (noun) - barrier, restriction, limitation.
60. testimonial (adjective) – relating to a formal statement testifying to someone's character and qualifications.

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61. lack (verb) - be without, need, require, want.
62. oversight (noun) – supervision, surveillance, inspection, control.
63. drive (verb) – force, compel, impel.
64. pass muster (phrase) – be acceptable, be practical, be justifiable, be convincing, make sense.
65. bench (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
66. ground (noun) - reason, cause, basis, motive, pretext, purpose.
67. lacunae (plural of) lacuna (noun) – a gap/empty space, missing part of something.
68. point out (phrasal verb) – identify, mention, indicate, draw attention to.
69. efficacy (noun) - power, potency, effectiveness.
70. save (preposition) – except for, apart from, other than, besides.
71. detention (noun) – imprisonment, confinement/incarceration, captivity, custody.
72. attenuate (verb) – weaken, decrease, reduce, lessen.
73. rigour (noun) – strictness, severity, sternness, harshness, rigidity, inflexibility.
74. plea (noun) - appeal, entreaty, request, call.
75. evidentiary (adjective) – another term for evidential; giving evidence.
76. admissibility (noun) – the quality of being acceptable/valid.
77. selectively (adverb) – discriminatorily, particularly.
78. regime (noun) – government.
79. opponent (noun) - opposer, objector, dissident, dissenter.
80. bound to (adjective) – sure, likely, guaranteed.
81. excess (noun) – the act of exceeding an allowable/preferable limit/level; lack of restraint, excessiveness, self-indulgence, self-gratification.

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