

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 23, 2022)

1. untangle (verb) – find a solution to, resolve, clear up, clarify.
2. Lokayukta (noun) - an anti-corruption authority/ombudsman constituted at the state level.
3. The Kerala Lok Ayukta Act, 1999 (noun) – An Act to make provision for the appointment and functions of certain authorities for making enquiries into any action (including any omission and commission in connection with or arising out of such action) relatable to matters specified in List II or List III of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India taken by or on behalf of the Government of Kerala or certain public authorities in the State of Kerala in certain cases and for matters connected therewith or ancillary thereto.
4. Assembly committee (noun) - Assembly Committees are constituted to enable (members of) the Legislative Assembly to review complex matters in a level of detail that is not possible for the Assembly to deal with.
5. on a par with (phrase) - equivalent to, much the same as, equal to.
6. The Lokpal (and Lokayukta) Act, 2013 (noun) – An Act to provide for the establishment of a body of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States to inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
7. ordinance (noun) – (local) order, law, directive/regulation.
8. temperature (noun) – heat (anger/fury), fervour, vehemence, excitement, agitation; the degree or extent or level of excitement/tension.
9. whittle away/down (phrasal verb) – reduce, cut down, lessen, decrease.
10. provision (noun) – clause, (legal) term, stipulation, requirement.
11. unconstitutional (adjective) – undemocratic, autocratic, dictatorial, totalitarian.
12. excise (verb) – delete, strike out, cancel.
13. guilty (adjective) – culpable, blameworthy, at fault, in the wrong, responsible.
14. spark off (verb) – bring about, cause, trigger, prompt, set off.
15. more heat than light (phrase) - if something (a problem/issue) generates more heat than light, it does make people angry instead of providing explanation/clarification/understanding of it.
16. heat (noun) – anger, fury, fervour, vehemence, excitement, agitation.
17. light (noun) – understanding, comprehension, knowledge, explanation, clarification.
18. resentment (noun) – bitterness, indignation, irritation, displeasure, dissatisfaction, discontentment.

Note:

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19. take away (phrasal verb) - remove, eliminate, divest/deprive of.
20. Administrative Reforms Commission (noun) - The Administrative Reforms Commission is constituted to make recommendations to improve the efficiency of the State Administrative System. The Commission will review the structure and functioning of the administrative machinery and suggest measures for improving its responsiveness, efficiency, and effectiveness as required for a welfare state.
21. as far back as (phrase) - at a considerable time in the past.
22. rampant (adjective) – widespread, present everywhere/pervasive, unrestrained/out of control.
23. ombudsman (noun) – an governmental official investigating citizen's complaints on its (government) authority. defender, guardian.
24. redress (noun) – reparation, restitution; remedy.
25. grievance (noun) - complaint, criticism, objection, protestation, charge, protest, problem.
26. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed by Parliament (for nationwide statute) / Legislative Assembly (for statewide statute) and assented to by the President. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament/Legislative Assembly in the forms of Bills.
27. lapse (verb) - come to an end, stop, terminate, pass.
28. dissolution (noun) – cessation/end, termination, suspension.
29. 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.
30. allegation (noun) – charge, accusation, indictment.
31. conceive (verb) – think up, come up with, devise, form/create, formulate, develop.
32. functionary (noun) - office-holder, office-bearer, civil servant, public servant, government servant, minister.
33. prosecution (noun) – legal action, legal proceeding, legal case.
34. thread (noun) – subject, subject matter, train of thought, direction.

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35. the judiciary (noun) – a branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
36. incumbent (adjective) – current, existing, present.
37. stud with (verb) - augment, protect, furnish with many small things.
38. wing (noun) - part, section, division.
39. findings (noun) – conclusion arrived at (as a result of an inquiry).
40. jurisdiction (noun) – authority, power (to hear a case & make legal decisions).
41. commission (noun) – perpetration, committing, committal (of a crime).
42. offence (noun) – crime, illegal/unlawful act, misdeed, wrongdoing.
43. Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (noun) - an Act of the Parliament of India enacted to combat corruption in government agencies and public sector businesses in India.
44. delegate (verb) - assign, entrust, give, empower.
45. implications (noun) – consequence/outcome, ramification, repercussion.
46. Section 14 of the Kerala Lok Ayukta Act (noun) – The sub-section (1) of section 14 empowers the Lokayukta or an Upa Lokayukta to make a declaration in its report that a public servant against whom a complaint is made should not continue to hold that post if the allegation is substantiated. “Where the competent authority is the governor, the government of Kerala or the CM, he or it shall accept the declaration,” it states.
47. substantiate (verb) - confirm, validate, authenticate, endorse.
48. competent (adjective) – capable, proficient, skilful, talented, knowledgeable, qualified, trained.
49. act upon (phrasal verb) - comply with, act in accordance with, follow.
50. forthwith (adverb) – immediately, without delay, right away.
51. carry out (phrasal verb) - implement, execute, effect.
52. writ (noun) – a formal written order by a court.
53. pleasure (noun) - satisfaction, fulfilment.
54. The doctrine of Pleasure (noun) - the doctrine of pleasure has its origins in English law. In England, the moral rule is that a civil servant of the Crown holds office during the pleasure of the Crown. This means his services can be terminated at any time by the Crown, without assigning any reason. Even if there is a contract of employment involving the Crown, the Crown is not bound by it.
55. Article 164 of the constitution of India (noun) - Article 164 of the constitution of India deals with the appointment of the Council of Ministers and the Chief Minister.

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56. contemplate (verb) – envisage, envision, think about.
57. Sarkaria Commission (noun) – The Sarkaria Commission (under the Chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria with Shri B. Sivaraman and Dr. S.R. Sen as its member) was set up in 1983 by the central government of India. The Sarkaria Commission was set up to examine and review the working of the existing arrangements between the Union and States in regard to powers, functions and responsibilities in all spheres and recommend such changes or other measures as may be appropriate.
58. dismiss (verb) - remove, throw out, get rid of, discharge.
59. step down (phrasal verb) - resign, leave, quit, stand down.
60. sentence (verb) - pass judgement on, punish, convict.
61. imprisonment (noun) – incarceration, custody, confinement.
62. Constitutional authority (noun) – a body of law which defines the role, powers, and structure of different entities within a state (country), namely, the executive, the parliament or legislature, and the judiciary. (The Governors in this context).
63. so far as - is concerned (phrase) – to the extent/degree that.
64. violation (noun) – contravention, breaking, non-compliance.
65. infirmitiy (noun) – weakness, feebleness, impairment; unsteadiness, hesitation, instability.
66. moot (adjective) – debatable, arguable, questionable, at issue.
67. stand scrutiny (phrase) - to withstand scrutiny or criticism; hold water; bear scrutiny, ring true.
68. statutory (adjective) – legitimate, permissible, admissible, allowable, acceptable.
69. mischief (noun) – bad behaviour, misbehaviour, mischievousness.
70. sweep (noun) – range, ambit, remit, gamut, purview, limit.
71. objective (adjective) – impartial, unbiased, unprejudiced, non-partisan, non-discriminatory, neutral, even-handed, equitable, fair, fair-minded, dispassionate.
72. stakeholder (noun) – a person with an interest in something.
73. ballyhoo (noun) – publicity, promotion, propaganda.
74. cloud (verb) - confuse, muddle, make murky, make less clear.
75. target rating point (TRP) (noun) – The TRP or Target Rating Point is the metric used by the marketing and advertising agencies to evaluate this viewership. (TRP or Television Rating Point is the tool to judge which programmes are watched the most and to index the viewers' choices).
76. be none the wiser (phrase) - to not knowing about something; to not understanding about something.

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