

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (FEB 17, 2022)

1. case (noun) – reasoning, logic, justification, vindication.
2. federal (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
3. the judiciary (noun) – a branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
4. imbalance (noun) – disparity, variation, disproportion, unevenness, lopsidedness.
5. address (verb) – tackle, deal with, attend to, try to sort out.
6. empower (verb) – enable, equip, give the power to; give someone the authority.
7. foremost (adjective) – most important, most prominent, top-level, outstanding, notable.
8. characteristic (noun) – attribute, feature, aspect, quality.
9. federalism/federal framework/system (noun) – a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
10. executive (adjective) – relating to a branch of government that enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
11. legislative (adjective) – relating to a legislature.
12. judicial (adjective) – relating to a branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
13. legislature (noun) – law-making body or governing body; parliament, congress, assembly.
14. the executive (noun) – the executive is a branch of government that enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
15. federalist (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
16. be part and parcel of (phrase) – be an important aspect/feature of.
17. hold (verb) - rule, decide.
18. unitarism (noun) - a political policy that advocates or enforces a fully unified and centralized system of government.

Note:

1. Click each one of the words above for their definition, more synonyms, pronunciation, example sentences, phrases, derivatives, origin and etc from <http://www.oxforddictionaries.com/>.
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19. subordinate (adjective) – secondary, subsidiary, of little importance.
20. confederalism (noun) - a system of organization in which there is a union of states with each member state retaining some independent control over both internal and external affairs.
21. for want of (phrase) - due to an unavailability of (something).
22. robust (adjective) – strong, powerful.
23. interpret (verb) – explain, elucidate, clarify, make clear.
24. adjudicate (verb) – adjudge, judge, decide, settle, resolve.
25. 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.
26. polity (noun) – a politically organized society.
27. jurisdiction (noun) – authority, power (to hear a case & make legal decisions).
28. remedy (noun) – solution, answer, antidote/panacea.
29. constitutional law (noun) - it deals with the fundamental principles by which the government exercises its authority.
30. civil law (noun) - a generic term for all non-criminal law, usually relating to settling disputes between private citizens.
31. criminal law (noun) – a complex system of laws concerned with punishment of individuals who commit crimes.
32. envisage (verb) – visualize, imagine, envision.
33. reiterate (verb) – repeat, say again, restate.
34. appellate (adjective) – (of a court) dealing with cases on appeal to review the decision of a lower court.
35. tilt (verb) – change.
36. underscore (verb) – underline, emphasize, highlight.
37. The Emergency (noun) – In India, “The Emergency” refers to a 21-month period from 1975 to 1977 when Prime Minister Indira Gandhi had a state of emergency declared across the country. Officially issued by President Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed under Article 352 of the Constitution because of the prevailing “internal disturbance”, the Emergency was in effect from 25 June 1975 until its withdrawal on 21 March 1977.

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38. stand out (phrasal verb) - be distinctive, be prominent, attract attention, catch the eye.
39. beacon (noun) – guiding light; a source of inspiration.
40. erode (verb) – (gradually) undermine, weaken, spoil, deteriorate, destroy.
41. standing (noun) – status, position, level.
42. collegium (noun) – The collegium system is the one in which the Chief Justice of India and a forum of four senior-most judges of the Supreme Court recommend appointments & transfers of judges. There is no mention of the collegium in the Constitution of India.
43. tribunal (noun) – panel, committee (set up to resolve some disputes particularly).
44. bypass (verb) – circumvent, avoid, dodge, escape, sidestep.
45. entertain (verb) – give consideration to, take into consideration, think about, contemplate, give thought to.
46. pertain to (verb) – concern, relate to, be connected with.
47. centralisation (noun) – the process of having functions, powers, people or things only in a central location or authority.
48. inevitably (adverb) – unavoidably, certainly, definitely.
49. tip the balance (phrase) – be the deciding factor; make the critical difference.
50. empirical (adjective) – factual, actual, practical, pragmatic.
51. far more (phrase) - much more.
52. strike down (phrasal verb) – abolish, annul, nullify (a law or regulation).
53. statute (noun) – act/law, regulation, rule (written & laid down by the legislature).
54. unconstitutional (adjective) – undemocratic, autocratic, dictatorial, totalitarian, uncontrolled, unaccountable.
55. centralised (adjective) – controlled by a single authority.
56. sympathetic (adjective) – agreeable, friendly, companionable, supportive, encouraging.
57. intervention (noun) – the process of intervening in something; involvement, interference.

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58. manifest (verb) – be evidence of, indicate, show, reflect, prove, substantiate, corroborate, verify, confirm.
59. litigation (noun) – legal action, lawsuit, legal case.
60. interpretation (noun) – explanation, elucidation, clarification, definition; examination, evaluation, analysis.
61. play a part/role (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
62. wield (verb) – exercise, exert, be possessed of, have, hold, control.
63. dynamic (noun) – basic/fundamental cause/factor or force that triggers change within a system.
64. aggressively (adverb) – determinedly, vigorously, energetically.
65. interventionist (adjective) – relating to a person/organisation who favours interventionism (the policy of intervening in the affairs of others).
66. panacea (noun) - perfect solution.
67. ills (noun) - problems, troubles, difficulties, misfortunes, strains.
68. curtail (verb) – decrease, lessen, reduce, restrict, limit.
69. 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.
70. uproar (noun) - complaint, objection, protest.
71. ramification (noun) – consequence, result, aftermath, outcome.
72. frivolous (adjective) – relating to something which is having no serious, sensible, useful purpose or value and it will also be a waste of time; valueless, insignificant, silly.
73. dysfunctional (adjective) – not functioning/working normally or properly; troubled, unsettled, flawed.
74. pan- (combining form) – all inclusive of, all.
75. litigant (noun) - a person involved in a lawsuit.
76. public interest litigation (PIL) (noun) – legal action initiated in a court of law for the enforcement or protection of public interest.
77. public interest (noun) – the public good; the advantage/benefit of the community in general.

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78. hearing (noun) – (legal) proceedings, trial, inquiry.
79. hierarchy (noun) – class system; arrangement, classification.
80. tendency (noun) – inclination, disposition, leaning, penchant.
81. subservience (noun) – conformity, submission, compliance, obedience.
82. apathy (noun) - inaction, inactivity, passivity, negligence, disregard.
83. preceding (adjective) – previous, prior, earlier.
84. French Revolution (noun) – a watershed event in modern European history that began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s. During this period, French citizens razed and redesigned their country's political landscape, uprooting centuries-old institutions such as absolute monarchy and the feudal system.
85. erosion (noun) – undermining, weakening, deterioration, disintegration.
86. aggrandisement (noun) – exaggeration, magnification, overplaying, amplification.
87. in the hands of (phrase) – under the control of; in the possession of.
88. aristocracy (noun) – the upper class, the elite, the high society, the ruling class, the nobility.
89. aggrandise (verb) - increase the power; enhance, reinforce.
90. set off (phrasal verb) - give rise to, cause, lead to, result in, bring about.
91. ossify (verb) - become inflexible, become rigid, fossilize, harden, rigidify, stagnate, become obdurate, become unyielding, become unprogressive, cease developing.
92. irreversible (adjective) – unchangeable, irrevocable.
93. decay (noun) – deterioration, degeneration, decline.
94. self-abnegation (noun) – an act of refraining oneself from involving in something; self-denial, abstinence.

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