

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (DEC 07, 2021)

1. [docket](#) (noun) – a list of cases for hearing/trail/proceedings.
2. [unresolved](#) (adjective) – unsettled, undetermined, pending.
3. [constitutional case](#) (non) – cases that deal with the constitutional challenges (e.g. diluted Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, the electoral bonds scheme, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA), 43(D)(5) of the Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act & etc.).
4. [the state](#) (noun) - the government.
5. [impunity](#) (noun) – exemption from punishment, freedom from punishment, immunity, indemnity, non-liability.
6. [allege](#) (verb) – charge, accuse, claim, state.
7. [breach](#) (noun) – contravention, violation, breaking, non-observance.
8. [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.
9. [ought to](#) (modal verb) – must, should.
10. [find one's way](#) (phrase) - manage to get to/arrive at a destination place (but with some difficulty).
11. [nonetheless](#) (adverb) – notwithstanding, nevertheless, in spite of that/however.
12. [articulate](#) (verb) – express, voice, communicate, set forth.
13. [substantial](#) (adjective) – considerable, significant, large.
14. [asymmetry](#) (noun) – lack of equality, non-uniformity, unevenness, lack of symmetry.
15. [violation](#) (noun) – breach, contravention, transgression, breaking, non-observance.
16. [executive](#) (adjective) – relating to the executive branch of government.
17. [legislative](#) (adjective) – relating to a legislature law-making, policymaking.
18. [relatively](#) (adverb) – comparatively, proportionately, somewhat, to a certain extent/degree.
19. [costless](#) (adjective) - involving no loss/sacrifice.
20. [pay the price/cost](#) (phrase) – experience the bad/unpleasant result of something; sacrifice, loss.

Note:

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21. from pillar to post (phrase) – from place to place, back and forth, in all directions.
22. vindicate (verb) – endorse/approve, uphold, confirm.
23. consequently (adverb) – as a result, therefore, for this reason, because of that.
24. status quo (noun) – the present situation, the current state, the existing state of affairs.
25. perpetuate (verb) – cause to continue something indefinitely, particularly a bad situation, an attitude/idea/belief, etc; keep going, keep in existence, extend/prolong.
26. late in the day (phrase) – at a final stage in proceedings, particularly too late to be helpful.
27. blow (noun) – shock, surprise; setback/misfortune.
28. in the course of (phrase) – during.
29. federal (adjective) – relating to a system of government in which establishments such as states or provinces share power with a national government.
30. realm (noun) – area, field, domain (of activity).
31. draw to a close (phrase) - come to an end; approaching, forthcoming (an end).
32. a host of (noun) – a lot, large number, great quantity.
33. around the corner (phrase) – close by, nearby, very near, within reach, not far away.
34. inflict (upon) (verb) – cause, impose, administer, deal out, mete out.
35. constitutional democracy (noun) – a system of government based on popular sovereignty in which the structures, powers, and limits of government are set forth in a constitution.
36. rule of law (phrase) – it is described as “a principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards.
37. electoral bond (noun) – an electoral bond is designed to be a bearer instrument like a Promissory Note — in effect, it will be similar to a bank note that is payable to the bearer on demand and free of interest. It can be purchased by any citizen of India or a body incorporated in India. it allows limitless, secret donations to political parties, including (and especially) by corporations.
38. dilute (verb) – weaken, reduce, quell (the value of something).

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39. [Article 370 of Indian Constitution](#) (noun) – It had “temporary provisions with respect to the State of Jammu and Kashmir” which gave special powers to the state. The article allowed the state a certain amount of autonomy – its own constitution, a separate flag and freedom to make laws. Foreign affairs, defence and communications remained the preserve (domain) of the central government. It also allowed Jammu and Kashmir to make its own rules relating to permanent residency, ownership of property and fundamental rights. It did also bar Indians from outside the state from purchasing property or settling there.
40. [bifurcate](#) (verb) – split, divide, separate.
41. [tendency](#) (noun) – inclination, disposition, leaning, penchant.
42. [regrettably](#) (adverb) – sadly, unhappily.
43. [grip](#) (verb) – afflict, affect, beset, torment.
44. [assiduously](#) (adverb) – diligently, carefully, meticulously.
45. [hearing](#) (noun) – (legal) proceedings, trial, inquiry.
46. [take advantage of](#) (phrase) – make use of, utilize, put to use, use, benefit from, capitalize on, draw on.
47. [Article 356 \(of Indian constitution\)](#) (noun) – Article 356 of the Constitution of India deals with imposition of President’s rule in States in a certain situation. It empowers the President to withdraw from the Union the executive and legislative powers of any state “if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution”.
48. [irreversible](#) (adjective) – unchangeable, irrevocable.
49. [ramification](#) (noun) - consequence, result, aftermath, outcome.
50. [abuse](#) (noun) - misuse, misapplication, misemployment.
51. [get rid of](#) (phrase) – remove, discard, eliminate, dismiss, expel.
52. [skew](#) (verb) – distort, misrepresent, change, alter, falsify, misinterpret.
53. [grant](#) (verb) – bestow on, confer on, give, impart to, present with.
54. [Article 3 of the Constitution](#) (noun) - it grants power to the Union Legislature (Parliament) to form new States and alter areas, boundaries or names of existing States.
55. [degrade](#) (verb) - reduce, devalue, deteriorate, degenerate.
56. [turn out](#) (phrasal verb) - transpire, happen, occur.
57. [at the mercy of](#) (phrase) - under the control of, under the heel of, in the power of, controlled-dominated by.
58. [needless to say](#) (phrase) - of course, as you would expect, it goes without saying, obviously.
59. [shift](#) (noun) – change.
60. [as long as](#) (phrase) – provided that.

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61. **presumptively** (adverb) – speculatively, tentatively, hypothetically.
62. **prospect** (noun) – chance, possibility.
63. **unconscionable** (adjective) – unethical, immoral, unprincipled, wrong.
64. **anonymous** (adjective) – nameless, incognito, unknown/unspecified.
65. **opaque** (adjective) – non-transparent, hidden, mysterious, doubtful, ambiguous, cryptic.
66. **integrity** (noun) – honesty, uprightness, probity, rectitude, good character, principle, ethics, morals, righteousness, morality.
67. **informed** (adjective) – well informed, knowledgeable, enlightened.
68. **interim** (adjective) – provisional, temporary, intervening, transitional.
69. **accord** (verb) – give, grant, present.
70. **inaction** (noun) – inactivity, negligence, disregard.
71. **beneficiary** (noun) – recipient, receiver.
72. **in favour of** (phrase) – in support of, to the advantage of, approve of.
73. **far back** (adverb) - in the remote past.
74. **statutory** (adjective) – legitimate, permissible, allowable, acceptable.
75. **stay** (verb) – stop, prevent (judicial proceedings).
76. **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.
77. **Citizenship (Amendment) Act (CAA)** (noun) – The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2019 seeks to grant citizenship to religious minorities of Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, who had to flee their homeland facing persecution. The six minority groups that have been specifically identified are Hindus, Jains, Sikhs, Buddhists, Christians, and Parsis.
78. **in the aftermath of** (phrase) – in the wake of, s a consequence of, as a result of.
79. **aftermath** (noun) – consequences, after-effects, repercussions; end result, outcome.
80. **legislation** (noun) – body of laws, acts, rules, regulations, statutes.
81. **enactment** (noun) – passing, ratification, validation, approval.
82. **Section 43(D)(5) in the UAPA** (noun) – It is concentrated on the procedure (a legal bar) for granting bail to a person who is accused of terrorism activities.

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83. **Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA)** (noun) – an Indian law aimed at effective prevention of unlawful activities associations in India. Its main objective was to make powers available for dealing with activities directed against the integrity and sovereignty of India.
84. **bail** (noun) – conditional, temporary release of an arrested/imprisoned person when a specified amount of security (such as personal bond or surety) is deposited or pledged (as cash or property) to ensure his/her appearance in court when required.
85. **incarceration** (noun) – imprisonment, confinement, custody.
86. **notoriously** (adverb) – infamously, noticeably (with a bad quality).
87. **Bhima Koregaon case** (noun) – it dates back to January 1, 2018, the day of the bicentenary (200th anniversary) celebrations of the Bhima Koregaon battle. The celebration was marred by violence leading to death of one person and injuries to several others.
88. **legion** (adjective) - numerous, countless, innumerable, incalculable, limitless, boundless, many, abundant, plentiful.
89. **wound** (verb) – damage, harm, insult, slight, offend, affront, distress, disturb, upset, trouble.
90. **the judiciary** (noun) – a branch of government in which judicial power is vested.
91. **invariably** (adverb) – always, every time, each time.
92. **evasion** (noun) – avoidance, dodging, bypassing, sidestepping, circumvention.
93. **scrutinise** (verb) – examine carefully, inspect; investigate.
94. **critique** (verb) – criticize; evaluate, investigate (in a detailed way).
95. **in the absence of** (phrase) – without.
96. **play a part/role** (phrase) – contribute to, be instrumental in, be a factor in.
97. **on the ground** (phrase) – in a situation/place where things are happening really/practically.
98. **acknowledge** (verb) – accept, recognize, realize.
99. **constitute** (verb) – form, create, set up, organize.
100. **bench** (noun) – a court of law with a number of judges.
101. **deference** (noun) – submission, obedience, surrender.
102. **the executive** (noun) – the executive is a branch of government that enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
103. **on record** (phrase) - officially noted.

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