

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JUN 17, 2022)

1. [injustice](#) (noun) – lack of justice, unfairness, misdeed, unjust/unfair act.
2. [teach a lesson](#) (phrase) - punish, penalize, mete out punishment to.
3. [interpretation](#) (noun) – meaning, understanding, reading, inference; explanation, elucidation, clarification.
4. [provocation](#) (noun) – stirring, goading, prompting, incitement, inducement.
5. [tempter](#) (noun) – a person who tempts/entices.
6. [overlook](#) (verb) – neglect, ignore, disregard, turn a blind eye.
7. [the tempted](#) (noun) - a person who is tempted/enticed.
8. [guilty](#) (adjective) – culpable, blameworthy, at fault, in the wrong, responsible.
9. [pertinent](#) (adjective) - applicable, appropriate, suitable, related.
10. [resonate](#) (verb) – resound, reverberate; evoke some feelings/emotions.
11. [sin](#) (verb) - commit an offence, do wrong, commit a crime, break the law, misbehave.
12. [sedition](#) (noun) – incitement (to riot/rebellion), agitation, trouble making/provocation (against the established government/authority).
13. [make clear](#) (phrase) – explain, clarify, elucidate.
14. [incite](#) (verb) - instigate, provoke, induce, foment.
15. [ergo](#) (adverb) - therefore, so, hence.
16. [incitement](#) (noun) – provocation, inducement, fomentation.
17. [charge](#) (noun) – accusation, allegation, indictment,
18. [slap](#) (verb) – impose, put on, add.
19. [the powers that be](#) (phrase) – the authorities, officials, officialdom, the people in charge, the establishment, the administration, the government.
20. [fringe](#) (noun) – a marginal part of a group (and not the mainstream part of it).
21. [influential](#) (adjective) – powerful, authoritative, dominant, strong.
22. [offensive](#) (adjective) – displeasing, objectionable, disagreeable, hateful; affronting, contemptuous, outrageous, outraging.
23. [the prophet](#) (noun) – a person who is believed to be sent by God to Earth (to say the things that God wants to tell people).
24. [jury](#) (noun) – a group of people appointed to decide a verdict (on a court case).
25. [executioner](#) (noun) – hangman, official killer.

Note:

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26. arbitrary (adjective) – discretionary, personal, unmotivated, unreasonable, unsupported, irrational, illogical, groundless, unjustified.
27. retributive (adjective) - disciplinary, punitive, corrective, correctional.
28. accommodation (noun) – housing, building, place, place to stay, shelter.
29. adequate (adjective) – reasonable, satisfactory, enough, sufficient.
30. Indian Penal Code (IPC) (noun) – The Indian Penal Code (IPC) is the official criminal code of India. It is a comprehensive code intended to cover all substantive aspects of criminal law. The draft was passed into law on 6 October 1860. The Code came into operation on 1 January 1862. The Indian Penal Code of 1860, sub-divided into 23 chapters, comprises 511 sections. IPC deals with crimes and punishments.
31. violator (noun) - infiltrator, encroacher, trespasser, invader.
32. inapplicable (adjective) – irrelevant, immaterial, not germane, not pertinent, unrelated, unconnected, extraneous.
33. well connected (adjective) – powerful, influential, high-level, top-level, dominant, formidable.
34. call (for) (noun) – need, necessity, demand.
35. lynching (noun) – an act of punishing/killing someone by hanging for claimed offence by the group of people without legal trial.
36. garland (noun) – reward with a garland.
37. genocide (noun) – mass murder, massacre, ethnic cleansing, mass slaughter.
38. a bit (phrase) - a little, slightly, somewhat.
39. nuisance (noun) – inconvenience, irritant, problem.
40. a rap on the knuckles (phrase) – criticism, castigation, rebuke, reprimand, reproach.
41. deem (verb) - regard, consider, think of, see, view.
42. 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.
43. exercise (noun) – use, utilization.

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44. foist (verb) – impose, force, thrust; burden someone with.
45. fortunate (adjective) – lucky, blessed.
46. less fortunate (adjective) - unfortunate, unlucky, cursed.
47. subject to (adjective) – likely to suffer from, easily affected by, in danger of, at risk of.
48. 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.
49. imprison (verb) – incarcerate, put in prison, send to prison, jail.
50. National Security Act (NSA) (noun) – an act of the Indian Parliament promulgated on 23 September, 1980 whose purpose is “to provide for preventive detention in certain cases and for matters connected therewith”. Put simply, the NSA is an act that empowers the Centre or a State government to detain a person to prevent him from acting in any manner prejudicial (detrimental/harmful) to national security.
51. Public Safety Act (PSA) (noun) – The Public Safety Act (PSA), 1978, of Jammu & Kashmir is an administrative detention law that allows detention of any individual for up to two years without a trial or charge. The Public Safety Act allows for the arrest and detention of people without a warrant, specific charges, and often for an unspecified period of time.
52. resort to (phrase) - have recourse to, fall back on, turn to, make use of, use, utilize, avail oneself of, employ.
53. arms (noun) – weapons of war, weaponry, firearms, guns, artillery, armaments.
54. brickbat (noun) – a piece of brick (used as a weapon).
55. weaponise (verb) – use as a weapon.
56. no-no (noun) – something which is not acceptable.
57. warrant (verb) – justify, vindicate, call for, sanction, validate; guarantee, affirm, support.
58. knuckleduster (noun) – a metal weapon/guard that is worn over the knuckles.
59. beget (verb) – cause, bring about, lead to, result in.
60. come down on (phrasal verb) – criticize, censure, reprimand, rebuke, reproach, scold, admonish, reprove.
61. heavy hand (noun) – oppression, overbearance, high-hand , harsh treatment.

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62. **apocryphal** (adjective) – untrue, false, fabricated.
63. **iron fist/hand** (noun) – used in reference to the exercise of power with firmness.
64. **machinery** (noun) – system, structure, administration, apparatus.
65. **premises** (noun) – building, buildings, site, place.
66. **indulge in** (verb) – become involved in (an undesirable activity).
67. **the long arm of the law** (phrase) - the overarching/extensive power of the law.
68. **employ** (verb) - use, make use of, utilize.
69. **stratagem** (noun) - plan, tactic, manoeuvre, measure/scheme, strategy.
70. **assassination** (noun) – murder, killing.
71. **genocide** (noun) – mass murder, massacre, ethnic cleansing, mass slaughter.
72. **ironically** (adverb) – paradoxically, unexpectedly, strangely.
73. **shelter** (noun) – housing, place, place to stay, accommodation.
74. **spring from** (phrasal verb) – originate from, stem from, emanate from, come from.
75. **Article 19(1)(e) of the constitution of India** (noun) – According to Article 19(1)(e) every citizen of India has the right "to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India."
76. **Article 21 of the constitution of India** (noun) – Protection of life and personal liberty. No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
77. **hold** (verb) - (of a court) rule, decide.
78. **requisite** (adjective) – necessary, required, essential, indispensable, vital, needed.
79. **brutally** (adverb) – cruelly, savagely, ruthlessly.
80. **hapless** (adjective) – unfortunate, unlucky, ill-fated.
81. **transgression** (noun) – infringement, contravention, breach, violation, overstepping.
82. **serve** (verb) – give out, present, provide, make available.
83. **avail** (verb) – use, utilize, take advantage of.
84. **illegality** (noun) – an illegal act/practice.
85. **condone** (verb) – approve, sanction, justify, vindicate, endorse.
86. **complicit** (adjective) – associated, partnered, involved with others.
87. **perpetuate** (verb) – cause to continue something indefinitely, particularly a bad situation, an attitude/idea/belief, etc.; keep going, keep in existence, extend/prolong.

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88. **well-settled** (adjective) – firmly established, well established.
89. **mandate** (noun) – instruction, directive, direction, order.
90. **in the absence of** (phrase) - lacking, notwithstanding, without.
91. **preventive detention** (noun) – an action taken by the administration on the grounds of the suspicion that some wrong actions may be done by the person concerned which will be prejudicial to the state.
92. **pass on to** (phrasal verb) – to give/hand over/transfer something to someone.
93. **whisk away** (verb) – to take/move (something or someone) from one place to another place suddenly & quickly.
94. **admit** (verb) – acknowledge, confess, reveal, make known, disclose.
95. **flag** (verb) – indicate, identify, point out.
96. **unenviable** (adjective) – difficult, painful, undesirable, unpleasant.
97. **track record** (noun) – history, background, (previous) performance, accomplishments, achievements.
98. **manufacture** (verb) – make up, fabricate, hatch, devise, formulate, frame.
99. **saga** (noun) – a series of incidents.
100. **smacks of** (verb) – suggest, hint at, give the impression of, seem like, be a sign of something (bad/unpleasant).
101. **mala fide** (adjective) – Latin phrase meaning “with or in bad faith”; dishonest, illegal.
102. **accountability** (noun) – responsibility, liability, answerability.
103. **compensate** (verb) – recompense, repay, pay back, reimburse; make amends, make restitution, make reparation, make recompense.
104. **hold accountable for** (phrase) – to say that someone should accept the responsibility for something bad/unpleasant (that has happened).
105. **jurisprudence** (noun) – legal system.
106. **take root** (phrase) – become established, establish itself, become fixed, take hold.
107. **impunity** (noun) – exemption from punishment, freedom from punishment, immunity, indemnity, non-liability.
108. **banish** (verb) – abolish, get rid of, quell, eliminate, dislodge.
109. **disband** (verb) – break up, dissolve, dismiss.

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110. National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) (noun) – The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006. The NHRC is a Statutory public body and it is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and protection of human rights.
111. State Human Rights Commission (noun) – A State Government may constitute a body to be known as the (name of the State) Human Rights Commission to exercise the powers conferred upon, and to perform the functions assigned to, a State Commission. A State Commission may inquire into violation of human rights only in respect of matters relatable to any of the entries enumerated in List II ("State List") and List III ("Concurrent List") in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution.
112. apparently (adverb) - allegedly, supposedly, reportedly, purportedly, ostensibly.
113. sorry for oneself (phrase) – sad, unhappy, miserable, dejected, disconsolate, gloomy, downhearted, sorrowful.
114. 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.

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