

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (APR 15, 2023)

1. unfettered (adjective) – unrestrained, unrestricted, unconstrained, free, unchecked, unconfined, uncontrolled.
2. dilution (noun) – reduction in value/power/force of something.
3. attribute (noun) – trait, features, qualities, character.
4. provision (noun) – clause, requirement, condition, stipulation.
5. have a bearing on (phrase) – have a relevance, relation or connection to something; have an influence, impact or effect on something.
6. authorities (noun) – officials, officialdom, the people in charge, the government, the bureaucracy.
7. disconcerting (adjective) – discomfiting, unsettling, disturbing, troubling.
8. divest of (verb) – deprive, strip, dispossess of (power/rights)
9. the executive (noun) – the executive is a branch of government which enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
10. discretion (noun) – liking, wish, desire, preference, disposition. choice.
11. checks and balances (plural noun) – a system in which all departments of a government organization have right to amend/limit the powers of the other departments in order to avoid dominance of one department.
12. arbitrary (adjective) – uncontrolled, unrestricted, unlimited, absolute; personal, subjective, discretionary, whimsical, capricious.
13. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India (noun) – it is empowered to audit all expenses from the combined fund of the union or state governments, whether incurred within India or outside.
(Courtesy; <https://cag.gov.in/>).
14. constitution (noun) – body of law; system of rules; regulations, fundamental principles, charter.
15. The Constitution of India (noun) – India, also known as Bharat, is a Union of States. It is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic with a parliamentary system of government. The Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution of India which was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November, 1949 and came into force on 26th January, 1950.
16. 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.
17. interference (noun) – intervention, involvement; meddling, nosing around.
18. interest (noun) – common concerns (in politics/business).

Note:

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19. vested interest (noun) – a personal interest in something to get a benefit.
20. (fourth branch) institutions (noun) – the independent institutions, which are tasked with the protection of key constitutional values such as democracy, legality, impartiality, probity, human rights and price stability, are characterized as the fourth branch of the state, because of their distinctiveness from the three “branches”- the executive, legislature and judiciary. In the Indian context, institutions of the fourth branch include the Election Commission, Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, Central Bureau of Investigation, Reserve Bank, National Statistics Commission, National Human Rights Commission, Public Service Commission, University Grants Commission, Finance Commission, Niti Aayog and many others.
21. paramount (adjective) – most important, primary, first and foremost (thing), key.
22. whim (noun) – wish, desire, impulse, urge.
23. revealing (adjective) – expressive, significant, meaningful, explanatory.
24. linguistic (adjective) – relating to language; lingual.
25. by warrant under his hand and seal (phrase) – authorizing an appointment with signature and seal.
26. hold (verb) - (of a judge or court) rule; decide.
27. aid and advice (phrase) – The real authority to take decisions lies in the elected government. This is the meaning of ‘aid and advice’. Titular head (Governor/Lt. Governor) has to act in accordance to aid and advice.
28. the Council of Ministers (noun) – the supreme executive organ in a government. The term is usually equivalent to the word “cabinet”.
29. vest (verb) - confer, grant, give, entrust (power/authority).
30. interpretation (noun) – explanation, understanding/reading, clarification.
31. in line with (phrase) – in alignment in; in accordance with.
32. prevail (verb) – exist, be in existence, be present, be prevalent.
33. the legislature (noun) – law-making body or governing body; parliament, congress, council, assembly.
34. watchdog (noun) – a person or organization that monitors/inspects/supervises others’ activities/conducts. inspector/supervisor, observer, ombudsman.
35. requisite (adjective) – required, mandated, imperative, necessary, obligatory, binding, compulsory.
36. pertinent (adjective) – applicable, appropriate, suitable, related, relevant.
37. criterion (noun) – basis, standard, norm. (criteria is the plural form of criterion).

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