

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

ADVANCED WORD LIST-1 (JUN 01, 2023)

1. parliamentary democracy (noun) – a system of government in which citizens elect representatives to a legislative parliament to make the necessary laws and decisions for the country.
2. the executive (noun) – the executive is a branch of government which enforces the law as written by the legislature and interpreted by the judiciary.
3. overlook (verb) – fail to notice, fail to observe, leave unnoticed; ignore, neglect, disregard.
4. subordination (noun) – lowliness, low position, inferior position, inferior/secondary status.
5. Sengol (noun) – Tamil word; a historical sceptre (a baton held by a sovereign (king/queen) as a symbol of authority).
6. deliberation (noun) – dialogue, talks, discussion, discourse, debate, negotiation, consultation.
7. adjourn (verb) – postpone, reschedule, suspend, discontinue, put off, put back, hold off, defer, delay.
8. presidential ordinance (noun) – it is a law that is promulgated by the President of India only when the Indian parliament is not in session. The President has been empowered to promulgate Ordinances based on the advice of the central government under Article 123 of the Constitution. This legislative power is available to the President only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session to enact laws.
9. parallel (noun) – equivalence, similarity.
10. unscrupulous (adjective) - unprincipled, unethical, immoral, dishonest, untrustworthy, shameless, exploitative, corrupt, fraudulent, deceitful.
11. callous (adjective) - uncaring, heartless, merciless, unfeeling, insensitive, compassionless, inhumane, thick-skinned.
12. irrelevance (noun) – unimportance, insignificance, inapplicability, unconnectedness.
13. constitution (noun) – body of law; system of rules; regulations, fundamental principles, charter.
14. 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.
15. marginalisation (noun) – an act of making something as insignificant/unimportant.

Note:

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16. command (verb) – receive, gain, get, obtain, secure.
17. open up (phrasal verb) – make something available/accessible.
18. intra- (prefix) – within.
19. inter- (prefix) – between.
20. backbencher (noun) – rank and file (ordinary) members; the junior members of Parliament who occupy the back benches in the (UK) legislature house, sitting behind the holders of governmental office and their own party leaders.
21. join forces with (phrase) – join up with, form an alliance with, ally with, align oneself with, link up with, combine with.
22. Bill (noun) – A Bill is a draft statute that becomes law after it is passed. All legislative proposals are brought before Parliament in the forms of Bills (or) draft statute/law, proposed legislation, proposal (presented to parliament/congress/council for discussion).
23. Brexit (noun) – a term used for the (supposed) departure of the United Kingdom from the European Union.
24. House of Commons (noun) – the lower house of the Parliament (of the United Kingdom) (“the House of Lords” is the upper house).
25. proceedings (noun) – activities, happenings, affairs.
26. hold someone to account (phrase) – to make a person to explain or to accept responsibility for his or her actions.
27. bicameralism (noun) – a legislative body which is two-chambered (or) consisting/having two chambers.
28. The Upper House (or) Rajya Sabha (noun) – The Rajya Sabha or the Council of States is the upper house of the bicameral Parliament of India.
29. The Lower House (or) Lok Sabha (noun) – The Lok Sabha or the House of the People is the lower house of the bicameral Parliament of India. (bicameral legislature/parliament means a legislature/parliament having two chambers/houses).
30. ride roughshod over (noun) – to do things on your own without considering others’ feelings or opinions or interests; treat with contempt, show no consideration for, treat disrespectfully, ignore, disregard others’ feelings/ideas.
31. deliberative (adjective) - relating to a discussion/dialogue.
32. stamp out (phrasal verb) – to stop, to put an end to, to get rid of something; end, finish, eliminate, eradicate, wipe out.
33. by virtue of (phrase) – because of, on account of, owing to, thanks to.

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34. the Tenth Schedule (noun) – The 10th Schedule to the Constitution, popularly referred to as the ‘Anti-Defection Law,’ was inserted by the 52nd Amendment in 1985. The grounds of disqualification are specified in Paragraph 2 of the 10th Schedule. A member would incur a disqualification under paragraph 2 (1) (a) when he “voluntarily gives up his membership of a party” and under 2 (1) (b) when he/she votes (or abstains from voting) contrary to the directive issued by the party.
35. whip (noun) – a member of a political party who is in charge of providing that written notice is called as “Whip”. (it also means that “a written notice provided by the party (Whip) to their members in in Parliament/Legislative Assembly to vote to support the act/policy”).
36. horse-trading (noun) – it is normally used to indicate a hard & shrewd (clever) negotiation/bargaining between two bargaining (political) parties to show an understanding of the problem.
37. floor-crossing (noun) – it means to change sides; to leave one political party and join another.
38. far more (noun) – much more.
39. inception (noun) – beginning, start, origination, establishment, institution, foundation, formation, commencement.
40. carve out (phrasal verb) – create, establish (something with effort).
41. exacerbate (verb) – intensify, heighten, increase; aggravate, worsen, make worse.
42. the fact that (phrase) – used to refer to a specific situation under consideration/discussion.
43. give up (phrasal verb) – resign, retire, quit, double down, step down, renounce, leave (a job/position).
44. obligate (verb) – compel, force, constrain, require.
45. blatantly (adverb) – publicly, openly, overtly, flagrantly, audaciously, unashamedly, shamelessly.
46. partisan (adjective) – biased, prejudiced, one-sided.
47. ripple effect/domino effect/knock-on effect (noun) – an event (or a process/action) that causes several other events to happen indirectly one after the other; secondary/indirect effect, consequence/implication, chain of events.
48. of late (adverb) – recently, in recent times.

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49. money bill (noun) – The Bill deals with issues such as receipt and spending of money, such as tax laws, laws governing borrowing and expenditure of the government, prevention of black money etc. Under India's constitutional design, money bill requires only the Lok Sabha's affirmation/approval (bypassing Rajya Sabha's affirmation/approval) only for it to turn into law.
50. deprive of (verb) – divest, strip, dispossess of (power/rights)
51. vividly (adverb) – clearly, realistically, evocatively; in a detailed way.
52. Aadhaar Act, 2016 (noun) – The Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016 is a money bill of the Parliament of India. It aims to provide legal backing to the Aadhaar unique identification number project. It was passed on 11 March 2016 by the Lok Sabha.
53. undercut (verb) – undermine, weaken, impair, damage.
54. misclassification (noun) – miscategorization, misidentification.
55. fait accompli (noun) – (from French) an accomplished fact, something that has already occurred and cannot be changed.
56. electorate (noun) – all the people who entitled to vote in an election.
57. throw up (phrasal verb) – produce something.
58. mandate (noun) – approval, acceptance, endorsement, authority (given by a constituency to someone acting as its representative).
59. see eye to eye (phrase) – agree, concur, be in agreement, be of the same mind, be of the same opinion.
60. discretion (noun) – liking, wish, desire, preference, disposition. choice.
61. insulate (verb) – protect, safeguard, shield.
62. embarrassment (noun) – shame, humiliation, indignity, ignominy, loss of pride, loss of face.
63. at the hands of (phrase) – in the name of, done by (someone); caused by (someone); due to someone's action; supported by, through.
64. take out of the equation (phrase) – remove or eliminate something (from consideration).
65. it is no wonder (phrase) - it is not surprising, unsurprisingly.
66. 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.
67. veto (noun) – a right/power to reject a decision/proposal; rejection, dismissal, denial, ban, prohibition.
68. the worst of all worlds (phrase) - all the problems and disadvantages possible.
69. morph into (verb) – change, transform, alter.

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