

EDITORIAL WORDS

LEARNING ENGLISH & IMPROVING VOCABULARY

WORD LIST 2 (16 JUN, 2026)

1. **peace with peace (phrase)** – the concept of maintaining public order and societal harmony through non-coercive, lawful, and peaceful methods rather than using oppressive state measures like preventive detentions to silence dissent.
2. **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 or public order.
3. **misuse (verb)** – misapply, misemploy, exploit, abuse.
4. **the state (noun)** – government, administration, regime, authorities.
5. **in the name of (phrase)** – for the sake of, at the behest of, under the guise of.
6. **order (noun)** – public order, peace, lawfulness, harmony.
7. **Chander Pal Singh case (noun)** – a landmark 2026 ruling by the Allahabad High Court concerning the illegal preventive detention of an advocate over a petty neighbourhood dispute; the Court awarded compensation of ₹25,000 per day for unlawful custody beyond 24 hours, ordered the recovery of this amount from the salaries of erring magistrates and police officials, and established strict guidelines to prevent the misuse of preventive detention powers under the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS).
8. **matter (noun)** – case, issue, affair, subject.
9. **preventive proceedings (noun)** – legal actions or measures taken by the authorities in advance to prevent a person from committing a suspected future offence or disturbing the public peace.
10. **simultaneously (adverb)** – at the same time, concurrently, alongside.
11. **address (verb)** – tackle, deal with, attend to, handle.
12. **criminal justice system (noun)** – the system of law enforcement that is directly involved in apprehending, prosecuting, defending, sentencing, and punishing those who are suspected or convicted of criminal offences.
13. **attention (noun)** – observation, notice, awareness, consideration.
14. **proceeding (noun)** – legal action, legal process, lawsuit, case.

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15. **overbearing (adjective)** – domineering, oppressive, dictatorial, autocratic.
16. **mechanism (noun)** – procedure, process, method, system.
17. **design (verb)** – intend, purpose, plan, aim.
18. **avert (verb)** – prevent, avoid, stave off, ward off.
19. **disturbance (noun)** – disruption, disorder, uproar, agitation.
20. **gradually (adverb)** – slowly, step by step, steadily, progressively.
21. **instrument (noun)** – tool, mechanism, medium, means.
22. **deprive of (phrasal verb)** – dispossess, strip, divest, relieve of.
23. **liberty (noun)** – freedom, independence, free will.
24. **intervene (verb)** – step in, involve oneself, mediate, interfere.
25. **reasonably (adverb)** – sensibly, rationally, logically, fairly.
26. **apprehensive (adjective)** – anxious, worried, uneasy, concerned.
27. **public order (noun)** – the stable and peaceful condition of society; law and order, peacefulness.
28. **acquire (verb)** – obtain, develop, gather, get.
29. **habit (noun)** – practice, custom, pattern, routine.
30. **exercise (verb)** – use, utilize, employ, wield.
31. **routinely (adverb)** – regularly, frequently, normally, typically.
32. **result in (phrasal verb)** – cause, lead to, bring about, produce.
33. **detention (noun)** – imprisonment, confinement, captivity, custody.
34. **substantive (adjective)** – significant, meaningful, substantial, real.
35. **criminal charge (noun)** – a formal accusation made by a governmental authority asserting that somebody has committed a crime.
36. **the Bench (noun)** – a judge or a panel of judges presiding over a court of law; tribunal, panel of judges, judicial body.
37. **Division Bench (noun)** – a bench of a High Court or the Supreme Court consisting of two judges who hear appeals and decide on important cases; two-judge panel.
38. **Constitutional Bench (noun)** – a bench of the Supreme Court of India consisting of five or more judges, constituted to decide

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- matters involving a substantial question of law as to the interpretation of the Constitution.
39. **highly (adverb)** – extremely, exceptionally, exceedingly.
40. **irresponsible (adjective)** – reckless, careless, thoughtless, unreliable.
41. **deprivation (noun)** – denial, withholding, withdrawal, dispossession.
42. **personal liberty (noun)** – the freedom of the individual to do as they please, limited only by the authority of politically organized society to regulate action to secure the public health, safety, or morals.
43. **executive magistrate (noun)** – an officer of the executive branch of government (usually a civil servant) who exercises specific powers under the criminal procedural law to maintain law and order and conduct preventive proceedings.
44. **preventive power (noun)** – the legal authority granted to the state or its officials to take precautionary actions, such as detention, to stop potential future crimes or disturbances.
45. **incarcerate (verb)** – imprison, jail, detain, confine.
46. **on the basis of (phrase)** – based on, by reason of, by virtue of, because of.
47. **arguably (adjective)** – it may be argued (used to qualify the statement of an opinion or belief); possibly, conceivably, maybe, potentially.
48. **apprehension (noun)** – worry, fear, anxiety, concern.
49. **petitioner (noun)** – appellant, claimant, applicant, suppliant.
50. **physically challenged (adjective)** – having a physical disability; disabled, differently abled.
51. **advocate (noun)** – lawyer, legal practitioner, counsel.
52. **petty (adjective)** – minor, trivial, insignificant, small.
53. **reportedly (adverb)** – supposedly, seemingly, apparently, allegedly.
54. **subject to (verb)** – put through, expose to, inflict on.
55. **State policy (noun)** – a broad course of action or a set of guidelines adopted by the government to achieve particular goals or outcomes.

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56. **exercise (noun)** – the use, application, or implementation of a power, right, or process; application, utilization, employment, use.
57. **guideline (noun)** – instruction, direction, rule, regulation.
58. **in response (phrase)** – as a reaction to, in reply, in answer.
59. **commendable (adjective)** – praiseworthy, admirable, laudable, creditable.
60. **implement (verb)** – execute, apply, put into action, carry out.
61. **appropriately (adverb)** – suitably, fittingly, correctly, properly.
62. **use (noun)** – application, utilization, employment.
63. **preventive (adjective)** – preventative, precautionary, protective.
64. **incarceration (noun)** – imprisonment, confinement, detention, custody.
65. **neighbourhood (noun)** – community, locality, district, vicinity.
66. **justify (verb)** – give reasons for, explain, validate, defend.
67. **constitutional challenge (noun)** – a legal claim arguing that a law, regulation, or government action violates the provisions of the Constitution.
68. **unlawful (adjective)** – illegal, illegitimate, illicit, unauthorized.
69. **appellate (adjective)** – relating to appeals; capable of being appealed to a higher court.
70. **scrutiny (noun)** – examination, inspection, investigation, analysis.
71. **compensation (noun)** – payment, repayment, reimbursement, recompense.
72. **framework (noun)** – structure, system, organization, scheme.
73. **snap at the heels of (phrase)** – to follow closely behind someone/something, often threateningly or aggressively in pursuit.
74. **cite (verb)** – refer to, mention, quote, adduce.
75. **unspecified (adjective)** – undefined, unstated, unnamed, vague.
76. **communal tension (noun)** – a state of latent hostility or strained relations between different religious or ethnic communities.
77. **prohibitively (adverb)** – excessively, extremely, exorbitantly.

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78. **unaffordable (adjective)** – exorbitant, expensive, costly, beyond one's means.
79. **bond (noun)** – a formal written agreement by which a person undertakes to perform a certain act, often with a financial penalty if broken.
80. **ruling (noun)** – judgment, decision, verdict, order.
81. **impinge on (phrasal verb)** – encroach on, infringe on, intrude on, have a negative effect on.
82. **activist (noun)** – campaigner, advocate, champion, promoter.
83. **National Security Act (NSA) (noun)** – an act of the Indian Parliament promulgated in 1980 that provides for preventive detention in certain cases, empowering the government to detain individuals without formal charges or trial to prevent them from acting in any manner prejudicial to national security or public order.
84. **critique (verb)** – criticize, evaluate, analyze, assess.
85. **silence (verb)** – to stop someone from speaking or expressing their opinions; suppress, gag, muzzle, quieten.
86. **dissent (noun)** – opposition, objection, disapproval, disagreement, difference of opinion.
87. **responsibility (noun)** – duty, obligation, liability, accountability.
88. **apply (verb)** – be relevant to, have relevance to, relate to, affect.
89. **detain (verb)** – hold, confine, arrest, incarcerate.
90. **hold (verb)** – detain, imprison, lock up, confine.
91. **Section 126 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) (noun)** – a specific provision that empowers an Executive Magistrate to order a person to execute a bond for keeping the peace or for good behaviour.
92. **Section 170 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) (noun)** – a specific provision that authorizes police to arrest a person without a warrant to prevent the commission of a cognizable offence.
93. **Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS) (noun)** – a comprehensive criminal procedural law enacted by the Parliament of India in 2023,

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- replacing the Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC), 1973, with the official mandate to streamline criminal justice procedures, ensure faster justice delivery, and safeguard citizen rights.
94. **valid (adjective)** – legitimate, legally acceptable, authentic, sound.
95. **ground (noun)** – reason, cause, basis, justification.
96. **that said (phrase)** – even so, nevertheless, despite that, having said that.
97. **recover (verb)** – recoup, reclaim, get back, retrieve.
98. **magistrate (noun)** – a civil officer or judge who administers the law, dealing with minor offenses and holding preliminary hearings for more serious ones.
99. **concerned (adjective)** – involved, connected, relevant, in question.
100. **following (preposition)** – after, as a result of, subsequent to.
101. **disciplinary (adjective)** – punishing, penal, corrective, disciplinary.
102. **hearing (noun)** – trial, inquiry, legal proceedings, session.
103. **however (adverb)** – nevertheless, nonetheless, yet, but.
104. **the executive (noun)** – the branch of government responsible for putting decisions or laws into effect; administration, government.
105. **historically (adverb)** – traditionally, in the past, previously.
106. **reluctant (adjective)** – unwilling, hesitant, disinclined, unenthusiastic.
107. **penalise (verb)** – punish, discipline.
108. **personnel (noun)** – staff, employees, workforce, human resources.
109. **State administration (noun)** – the executive machinery or government departments responsible for managing public affairs at the state level.
110. **career (noun)** – profession, occupation, vocation, employment.
111. **depend on (phrasal verb)** – rely on, hinge on, rest on, be contingent on.
112. **barrier (noun)** – obstacle, hurdle, hindrance, roadblock.
113. **reform (verb)** – improve, amend, rectify, overhaul.

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