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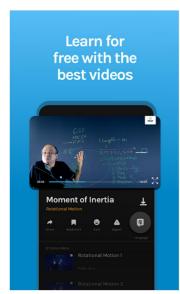
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#490017

State two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the rule of law in India.

Salution

The two reasons why historians refute the claim that the British introduced the Rule of Law in India are

- Colonial law was arbitrary.
- Indian nationalists played a prominent role in the development of the legal sphere in British India.

#490021

Write in your own words what you understand by the following sentence on page 44-45: They also began fighting for greater equality and wanted to change the idea of law from a set of rules that they were forced to obey, to law as including ideas of justice.

Solution

This line refers to the protests of Indian nationalists against the violation of the rule of law by British authorities. Indians were discriminated against in their own country by the British colonists and the Sedition Act of 1870 was the most prolific example of the breach of the rule of law. This Act was remonstrated against by Indian freedom fighters in favour of a more just set of rules based on ideals of equality.

Many Indians began to practice the legal profession and used it to demand and gain equal rights for all. Thus, Indians played a major role in the evolution of the rule of law during times of colonial rule.

#490049

Re-read excerpts from the judgment on the Olga Tellis vs Bombay Municipal Corporation case.

Now write in your own words what the judges meant when they said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life.

Solution

In Olga Tellis vs. Bombay Municipal Corporation case, the judges said that the Right to Livelihood was part of the Right to Life. They stated that life does not merely imply an animal existence; it cannot be lived without a means of living, that is, "the means of livelihood". The judges conferred that eviction from a pavement or slum is deprivation of means of livelihood for the poor who cannot afford to live anywhere else. They take up small jobs in surrounding areas and to lose their pavement or slum would lead to loss of a job resulting in loss of a means of livelihood. Consequently, leading to "deprivation of life". This is how the judges connected Right to Livelihood to the Right to Life.

#490051

Write a story around the theme, Justice delayed is justice denied.

Solution

Jatin Sarkar was a bank officer. After retirement he came back to his forefather's house. He requested the tenant to vacate the house. But the tenant did not vacate the house. Tenant challenged that if Jatin Sarkar wanted to have his house vacated, he should move to court for justice. He was compelled to live in a rented house. The owner lodged litigation against the tenant. After fighting the case for five years, the owner won the case. The decision was made in his favour by the Trial Court. But the tenant appealed in the High Court against the lower court decision. It again took five years for justice. In the meantime Jatin Sarkar kept on living in the rented house because unless there was judgement, he had no other option. In such a situation we can definitely say, 'Justice delayed is justice denied'.

#490052

Make sentences with each of the glossary words given on the next page.

Solution

Acquit: The High Court, acquiltted Mrs Sharma but convicted her husband.

To Appeal: Very soon the Gupta family moved to the Supreme Court to appeal against the Lower Court's decision

Compensation: The government announced compensation to the victim's family members.

Eviction: Mr. Jain's house was evicted and was given to the owner by the Supreme Court.

Violation: Ravi was charged a heavy amount for the violation of traffic rules.