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NCERT Class 8 Political Science Chapter 4: Understanding Laws YouTube Lecture Handouts

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Applicability

Laws on age of marriage, voting rights, buying and selling property



Do Laws Apply to All?

- Hiding a criminal case (violation of law punishment)
- There should be no arbitrary exercise of power in independent India

- All people are equal before law
- · Law cannot discriminate based on gender, caste, religion
- No one can be above the law no govt. official, no wealthy person and not even president
- Ancient India Overlapping local laws punishment varied based on caste (low caste were penalized)
- Colonial period scenario changed & British introduced rule of law colonial laws were arbitrary and Indians played a key role in legal sphere

Example of Arbitrary British Law

• Sedition Act of 1870: Any person protesting or criticizing the British government could be arrested without due trial



- Rowlatt Act, 1919: Allowed the British government to imprison people without due trial Dr Satyapal and Dr Saifuddin Kitchlew were arrested To protest it meeting at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar General Dyer firing
- · Indian nationalist protested and criticized fought for equality
- $\bullet~$ End of 19^{th} century Indian legal professions in courts & Indian judges were seen
- · After Constitution new laws are passed and existing ones are revised (new laws on pollution and employment)
- · Hindu Succession Amendment Act 2005: Sons, daughters and their mothers can get an equal share of family property



How New Laws Are Formed?

- Parliament makes the laws
- Parliament is sensitive to the problems faced by the people
- Domestic violence injury or harm or threat of injury or harm caused by an adult male, usually the husband, against his wife can be physical or emotional
- Abuse social, economic or sexual
- Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act 2005: Extends 'domestic' to include all women who 'live or have lived together in a shared household' with the male member who is perpetrating the violence includes monetary relief to meet expense and medical cost
- Domestic Violence (Prevention and Protection) Bill drafted in 1999 & introduced in 2002, new bill reintroduced in 2005 and named
 Protection of Women from Domestic Violence Act which came into effect in 2006



• From need of law to being passed – voice of citizen is important – conveyed by TV, editorials, newspapers, broadcast and local meetings



Unpopular and Controversial Laws

- Sometimes law is passed, constitutionally valid and legal but becomes unpopular
- People criticize it, hold meetings and demonstrations, write about and express their unwillingness about it if the mass movement gathers there is pressure on Parliament to change it
- For example, municipal laws on use of space within municipal limits should be illegal for hawking and street vending open space is good for public but hawkers bring in cheap services to market people who want to modify or cancel it can move to court
- Role of citizens elect representatives, use media, involvement and enthusiasm of people help the Parliament to function properly.

🝊 Mayank