



Lesson Plan No. 1	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Contract of Indemnity and contract of Guarantee	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. articulate the concept of Contract of Indemnity b. select the appropriate case laws and examples in order to define the concept of contract of Indemnity c. Illustrate some examples in order to define the contract of indemnity d. Appreciate definition and nature of the contract of indemnity and its essentials.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Use of google form Quiz / Near pod tool for online quiz
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ask questions. Which contract is useful in order to incur the loss? Where these contracts are used? Do you know why we are using these contracts in law of contract? - Introduce the concept of contract of indemnity - Case law: Gajnan Moreshwar v. Moreshwar Mohan provides that the contract is not exhaustive. - Talk about utilities – promise to save the person from the loss - Introduce the formal definition of contract of Indemnity https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/legal/article-10545-contract-of-indemnity-introduction-meaning-it-s-overview-case-laws.html - Highlight the important characteristics of the Contract of Indemnity and its essentials 2. Development (30 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce the students the concept of Indemnity under Section 124 - Introduce them the parties to the contract Section 125 - Show them the flow chart from where they can easily depict the contract of Indemnity. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) – Give different examples and case laws where they can relate this to the everyday contracts. Use Google Forms to collect responses and discuss the answers.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading



	<ol style="list-style-type: none">3. Original https://www.legalserviceindia.com/legal/legal/article-10545-contract-of-indemnity-introduction-meaning-it-s-overview-case-laws.html4. Tell my students to create their own examples where they can summarise the Concept easily. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Create quiz on google form and collect the response on the same medium. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Rights of Indemnity Holder and Indemnifier	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the rights of an indemnity holder and indemnifier. b. Identify the specific rights conferred upon the indemnity holder and indemnifier under the Contract of Indemnity. c. Analyze case laws and examples to illustrate the exercise of rights by indemnity holders and indemnifiers. d. Evaluate the legal implications and limitations of the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers.
Teaching Aids (if any)	PowerPoint presentation Case law handouts Interactive whiteboard for brainstorming and note-taking
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage students with questions: - What do you understand by the term "rights of indemnity holder and indemnifier"? - Why are these rights important in the context of a Contract of Indemnity? - Introduce the topic of the rights of indemnity holder and indemnifier. - Provide examples of situations where these rights may arise. - Highlight the importance of understanding these rights for effective contract negotiation and dispute resolution. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the rights of an indemnity holder, including the right to claim compensation for losses, the right to enforce the contract against the indemnifier, and the right to defend legal actions. - Explain the rights of the indemnifier, such as the right to be informed about legal proceedings, the right to control the defense of legal actions, and the right to recover costs incurred in fulfilling the indemnity obligation. - Use case laws and examples to illustrate the exercise of these rights in practice. - Facilitate a discussion on the legal implications and limitations of the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present hypothetical scenarios or case studies involving indemnity contracts. - Divide students into groups to analyze the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers in each scenario.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Encourage students to identify the relevant legal principles and apply them to the given situations.- Discuss the group responses and clarify any doubts or misconceptions.
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and confirm understanding from students.- Provide suggested readings and resources for further exploration of the topic.-Share the original source from Legal Service India for additional reference.-Encourage students to create their own examples to reinforce their understanding of the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?) - Allow students to answer and discuss.-Assign a quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers.-Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan No. 3	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Contract of Guarantee	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of a Contract of Guarantee. b. Identify the essential elements and parties involved in a Contract of Guarantee. c. Analyze relevant case laws and examples to illustrate the principles of Contract of Guarantee. d. Evaluate the legal implications and significance of Contract of Guarantee in commercial transactions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	PowerPoint presentation Case law handouts Interactive whiteboard for brainstorming and note-taking
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Engage students with questions: - What is a Contract of Guarantee? - How does it differ from a Contract of Indemnity? - Why are Guarantees important in commercial transactions? - Introduce the concept of a Contract of Guarantee. - Discuss the importance and utility of Guarantees in business transactions. - Provide examples of situations where Guarantees are commonly used. 2. Development (30 minutes) - Define the concept of Guarantee under Section 126 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. - Explain the essential elements of a Contract of Guarantee, including the parties involved (principal debtor, surety, and creditor), consideration, and liability. - Discuss the types of Guarantees, such as specific guarantees, continuing guarantees, and guarantees for past debts. - Present case laws and examples to illustrate the application of Contract of Guarantee in real-life scenarios. - Facilitate a discussion on the legal implications and consequences of entering into a Contract of Guarantee. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) - Provide hypothetical scenarios involving Guarantees in business transactions. - Divide students into groups to analyze and identify the rights and obligations of the parties involved. - Encourage students to discuss the potential risks and benefits associated with Guarantees. - Present group responses and facilitate a class discussion to explore different perspectives.



Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and confirm understanding from students.- Provide suggested readings and resources for further exploration of the topic.-Share the original source from Legal Service India for additional reference.-Encourage students to create their own examples to reinforce their understanding of the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">-Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?) - Allow students to answer and discuss.-Assign a quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of the rights of indemnity holders and indemnifiers.-Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan No. 4	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Contract of Guarantee	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of Kind of Guarantee. b. Discuss the Specific Guarantee and Continuing Guarantee. c. Analyze relevant examples to illustrate the kinds of Contract of Guarantee. d. Evaluate the legal implications and significance of kinds of Contract of Guarantee in commercial transactions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	PowerPoint presentation Case law handouts Interactive whiteboard for brainstorming and note-taking
Teaching Development	<p>4. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage students with questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What is a guarantee? - Why are guarantees important in commercial transactions? - Recap the concept of a contract of guarantee from the previous lesson. - Introduce the topic of kinds of guarantee. <p>5. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>Define the concept of kinds of guarantee, building upon the foundation laid in the previous lesson.</p> <p>Differentiate between specific guarantees and continuing guarantees: Specific guarantees: Guarantees limited to a specific transaction or debt. Continuing guarantees: Guarantees covering a series of transactions or a continuing relationship between parties.</p> <p>Present examples and case laws to illustrate each kind of guarantee. Discuss the legal implications and consequences associated with specific and continuing guarantees, including the duration of liability and termination of the guarantee.</p> <p>6. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide hypothetical scenarios involving specific and continuing guarantees in commercial transactions. - Divide students into groups to analyze and identify the differences between the two kinds of guarantees in each scenario. - Encourage students to discuss the potential risks and benefits associated with each kind of guarantee. - Present group responses and facilitate a class discussion to explore different perspectives.
Closure	Summarize the key points covered in the lesson regarding specific and continuing guarantees. Confirm understanding from students and address any remaining questions or concerns. Provide suggested readings and resources for further exploration of the topic.



Evaluation	<p>- Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?) - Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>Assign a quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of specific and continuing guarantees.</p> <p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 5	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Rights and Obligations of the creditors	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of rights and obligations of creditors. b. Analyze the legal rights and duties of creditors in contractual relationships. c. Discuss the implications of creditors' rights and obligations in commercial transactions. d. Apply knowledge of creditors' rights and obligations to real-life scenarios.
Teaching Aids (if any)	PowerPoint presentation Case law handouts Interactive whiteboard for brainstorming and note-taking
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage students with questions: - What is a creditor? - Why are creditors important in commercial transactions? - Recap the concept of a contract of guarantee and kinds of guarantee from the previous lesson. - Introduce the topic of rights and obligations of creditors. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the concept of creditors and explain their role in contractual relationships. - Discuss the legal rights of creditors, such as the right to receive payment, the right to enforce the contract, and the right to pursue legal remedies in case of default. - Explore the obligations of creditors, including the duty to perform under the contract, the duty to provide goods or services as agreed, and the duty to act in good faith. - Present examples and case laws to illustrate the rights and obligations of creditors in various contractual scenarios. - Facilitate a discussion on the legal implications and consequences associated with creditors' rights and obligations, including the impact on business relationships and commercial transactions. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide new hypothetical scenarios involving creditors' rights and obligations in commercial transactions. - Divide students into groups to analyze and identify the rights and duties of creditors in each scenario. - Encourage students to discuss the potential challenges faced by creditors and strategies for protecting their interests. - Present group responses and facilitate a class discussion to explore different perspectives and solutions.



Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summarize the key points covered in the lesson regarding the rights and obligations of creditors.- Confirm understanding from students and address any remaining questions or concerns.- Provide suggested readings and resources for further exploration of the topic.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?) - Allow students to answer and discuss.- Assign a quiz or worksheet to assess students' understanding of creditors' rights and obligations.- Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.



Lesson Plan No. 6	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Rights and Liabilities of the surety	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of the rights and liabilities of the surety in a contract of guarantee. b. Analyze the legal rights and duties of the surety in contractual relationships. c. Discuss the implications of the surety's rights and liabilities in commercial transactions. d. Apply knowledge of the surety's rights and liabilities to real-life scenarios.
Teaching Aids (if any)	PowerPoint presentation Case law handouts Interactive whiteboard for brainstorming and note-taking
Teaching Development	<p style="text-align: center;">1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage students with questions: - What is a surety? - Why are sureties important in commercial transactions? - Recap the concepts of a contract of guarantee, kinds of guarantee, and the rights and obligations of creditors from previous lessons. - Introduce the topic of rights and liabilities of the surety. <p style="text-align: center;">2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Define the concept of a surety and explain their role in a contract of guarantee. - Discuss the legal rights of the surety, such as the right to be indemnified by the principal debtor, the right to demand information from the creditor, and the right to set off. - Explore the liabilities of the surety, including the duty to perform if the principal debtor defaults, the duty to pay damages in case of breach of contract, and the duty to fulfill the obligations under the guarantee agreement. - Present examples and case laws to illustrate the rights and liabilities of the surety in various contractual scenarios. - Facilitate a discussion on the legal implications and consequences associated with the surety's rights and liabilities, including the impact on business relationships and commercial transactions. <p style="text-align: center;">3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>ABC Ltd. enters into a contract with XYZ Corp. to supply goods worth \$50,000. In order to secure the payment, XYZ Corp. demands a guarantee from Mr. John, who agrees to act as a surety for the transaction. However, ABC Ltd. fails to make the payment within the stipulated time, leading to a breach of contract. As a result, XYZ Corp. demands payment from Mr. John, the surety.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What are the rights of Mr. John, the surety, in this scenario? - What liabilities does Mr. John, the surety, have towards XYZ Corp.? - Can Mr. John, the surety, demand any information or documents from XYZ Corp. regarding the contract between ABC Ltd. and XYZ Corp.?



Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summarize the key points covered in the lesson regarding the rights and liabilities of the surety.- Confirm understanding from students and address any remaining questions or concerns.- Provide suggested readings and resources for further exploration of the topic.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?) - Allow students to answer and discuss.- Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.



Lesson Plan No. 7	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Discharge of the surety	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of discharge of the surety in a contract of guarantee. b. Identify the various methods by which a surety can be discharged. c. Analyze relevant case laws to illustrate the discharge of the surety. d. Evaluate the legal implications of the discharge of the surety in commercial transactions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	PowerPoint presentation Case law handouts Interactive whiteboard for brainstorming and note-taking
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Engage students with questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">- What is a surety?- Why is the concept of discharge important in the context of a surety?- Recap the previous lessons on rights and liabilities of the surety.- Introduce the topic of discharge of the surety. 2. Development (30 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Define the concept of discharge of the surety and explain its significance in a contract of guarantee.- Discuss the various methods by which a surety can be discharged, including:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Performance of the underlying obligation by the principal debtor.▪ Agreement between the creditor and the principal debtor to release the surety.▪ Release or discharge by operation of law, such as by bankruptcy or death of the surety.- Present relevant case laws to illustrate each method of discharge of the surety.- Explore the legal implications of the discharge of the surety, including the impact on the surety's obligations and liabilities. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Provide a hypothetical scenario involving the discharge of the surety in a commercial transaction.- Ask students to brainstorm and discuss possible methods by which the surety could be discharged in the given scenario.- Encourage students to consider both statutory provisions and common law principles in their analysis.- John agrees to act as a surety for his friend Sarah, who is borrowing money from a bank to purchase inventory for her retail business. Sarah defaults on the loan, and the bank demands payment from John as the surety. However, John claims that he should be discharged as the surety due to certain circumstances. Questions for Discussion: -



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- What are the possible methods by which John, as the surety, could be discharged in this scenario?- Considering statutory provisions, what legal grounds could John use to argue for his discharge as the surety?- How might common law principles support John's claim for discharge as the surety?- What steps should John take to assert his right to be discharged as the surety, and what evidence might he need to support his claim?- What potential challenges or counterarguments might arise from the bank or Sarah in response to John's claim for discharge?- How would the discharge of John as the surety impact the contractual relationship between Sarah and the bank?- Are there any additional factors or considerations that should be taken into account when determining whether John should be discharged as the surety? <p><u>Instructions:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Divide the students into small groups.- Provide each group with a copy of the hypothetical scenario and the questions for discussion.- Instruct the groups to brainstorm and discuss possible methods by which John could be discharged as the surety, considering both statutory provisions and common law principles.- Encourage the groups to analyze the scenario from various legal perspectives and to consider potential arguments and counterarguments.- After 5 minutes of discussion, reconvene as a class and allow each group to share their analysis and conclusions.- Facilitate a class discussion to explore different perspectives and solutions to the hypothetical scenario, emphasizing the legal principles involved in the discharge of the surety.
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Summarize the key points covered in the lesson regarding the discharge of the surety.- Reinforce the importance of understanding the various methods of discharge in ensuring the protection of the surety's rights and obligations.- Provide suggested readings and resources for further exploration of the topic.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the discharge of the surety.- Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.- Encourage students to apply their knowledge of discharge of the surety to real-life scenarios and case studies.



Lesson Plan No. 8	Course Name: Bailment & Pledge Topic: Contract of Bailment and Essentials of Bailment	Course No.: BBALLB-202
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Define the concept of bailment. b. Identify and explain the essential elements of a contract of bailment. c. Differentiate between various types of bailments. d. Understand the rights and duties of the bailor and bailee. .
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Projector Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Engage students with questions: - What do you understand by the term "bailment"? - Can you think of everyday situations where bailment occurs? - Why do you think understanding bailment is important in law? <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>A. Definition and Concept of Bailment (10 minutes) Lecture and Explanation: Define bailment as per Section 148 of the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Explain that bailment involves the delivery of goods by one person (the bailor) to another (the bailee) for some purpose, with the condition that the goods will be returned or otherwise disposed of according to the bailor's directions. Examples: Everyday examples such as leaving clothes at a dry cleaner or giving a car for repair.</p> <p>B. Essentials of a Contract of Bailment (10 minutes) Lecture and Discussion: Explain the essential elements: Delivery of possession. Purpose of the delivery. Return of specific goods. Discuss the voluntary nature of delivery and the temporary nature of possession transfer. Case Study: Present a real-life case related to bailment and discuss the court's interpretation.</p> <p>C. Types of Bailment (10 minutes) Lecture and Explanation: Differentiate between various types of bailments based on benefit: Bailment for the sole benefit of the bailor. Bailment for the sole benefit of the bailee. Bailment for the mutual benefit of both parties.</p>



	<p>Examples and Discussion: Discuss examples for each type and the implications for the rights and duties of the parties involved.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) To reinforce students' understanding of the essentials of a contract of bailment through practical application.</p> <p>- Instructions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Divide the Class: Pair up students or form small groups (2-3 students each).- Distribute Scenarios: Provide each pair/group with a handout containing 2-3 different hypothetical scenarios related to bailment. Each scenario should highlight different aspects and types of bailment.
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Recap the key points discussed in the lesson.- Emphasize the importance of understanding the essentials of bailment and how it applies in various legal contexts.- Open the floor for any final questions from students.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assign students to write a brief essay on a specific type of bailment, outlining the essential elements and discussing the rights and duties of the bailor and bailee.- Alternatively, use a quiz format to test students' understanding of the concepts covered in the lesson.



Lesson Plan No. 9	Course Name: Bailment & Pledge Topic: Duties of Bailor and Bailee	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the various duties of the bailor and the bailee. b. Explain the legal implications of these duties. c. Apply the knowledge of these duties to real-life scenarios.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Projector Handouts summarizing key points	
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes) Engage students with questions: What responsibilities do you think someone who borrows an item (bailee) should have? Conversely, what responsibilities should the person who lends the item (bailor) have? Why are these duties important in the context of bailment?</p> <p>2. Development (30 minutes) A. Duties of the Bailor (15 minutes) B. Duties of the Bailee (15 minutes)</p> <p>Examples: Use practical examples, such as a bailee using a bailed car for personal errands without the bailor's consent and the legal consequences thereof.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes) Case Analysis Provide students with a short case study involving a bailment scenario where either the bailor or bailee breaches their duties. Case Study Example: A bailor lends a lawnmower to a bailee without informing them of a defect in the blade mechanism. The bailee gets injured while using it. Questions for Analysis: - Identify the duties of the bailor that were breached. - Discuss the legal implications for the bailor. - What could the bailee do in this situation? - Discussion: Briefly discuss the answers with the class to reinforce understanding.</p>	
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recap the key points discussed regarding the duties of the bailor and bailee. - Emphasize the importance of these duties in maintaining the legal balance in bailment contract. - Address any remaining questions from the students to ensure clarity on the topic. 	



Evaluation	<p>- Assign a short written assignment where students analyze a bailment scenario and identify any breaches of duties by the bailor or bailee.</p> <p>-</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 10	Course Name: Bailment & Pledge Topic: Rights of Bailor and Bailee	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand and explain the rights of the bailor and bailee under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. b. Identify situations in which these rights are applicable. c. Apply the knowledge of these rights to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points	
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes) Engage students with questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What rights do you think someone has when they lend an item (bailor)? 2. What rights should the person borrowing the item (bailee) have? 3. Can you think of situations in your daily life where you act as a bailor or bailee? <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Rights of the Bailor (15 minutes) B. Rights of the Bailee (15 minutes) <p>Examples: Use practical examples, such as a repair shop holding a vehicle until repair costs are paid.</p> <p>3.Exercise A bailee, who is a warehouse owner, claims compensation for storing goods longer than agreed because the bailor failed to collect them on time. Questions for Analysis: Identify the rights of the bailee in this scenario. Discuss the legal implications for the bailor. What could the bailor do in this situation to resolve the issue?</p> <p>Discussion: Briefly discuss the answers with the class to reinforce understanding.</p>	
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Recap the key points discussed regarding the rights of the bailor and bailee. 2. Emphasize the importance of these rights in maintaining the legal balance in a bailment contract. 	
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the discharge of the surety. - Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents. 	



	Encourage students to apply their knowledge of discharge of the surety to real-life scenarios and case studies.
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Lesson Plan No. 11	Course Name: Bailment & Pledge Topic: Contract of Pledge	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: Understand and explain the concept and legal provisions of the contract of pledge under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Identify the rights and duties of the pledgor and pledgee. Apply the knowledge of the contract of pledge to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction (5 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage students with questions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What do you understand by the term 'pledge'? 2. Can you think of situations in your daily life where you might need to pledge something? 3. Why do you think the concept of pledge is important in commerce and finance? • Development (30 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concept of Pledge (10 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Define pledge: A bailment of goods as security for payment of a debt or performance of a promise. ○ Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 172 to 176. ○ Use practical examples such as pawning a valuable item in exchange for a loan. • Rights and Duties of the Pledgor (10 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Right to get back the pledged goods upon repayment of the debt. ▪ Right to claim damages for unauthorized sale or use of the pledged goods by the pledgee. ○ Duties: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Duty to repay the debt within the agreed timeframe. ▪ Duty to compensate for any loss or damage caused due to defective title. • Rights and Duties of the Pledgee (10 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Rights: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Right to retain the pledged goods until the debt is repaid. ▪ Right to sell the pledged goods upon default of the pledgor after giving reasonable notice. ○ Duties: 	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Duty to take reasonable care of the pledged goods.▪ Duty to return the goods once the debt is repaid. <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exercise (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scenario: A person pledges their gold jewelry to a bank in exchange for a loan. The borrower fails to repay the loan within the agreed period.
Closure	<p>Recap the key points discussed regarding the contract of pledge, including the rights and duties of both the pledgor and pledgee.</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of understanding these rights and duties to maintain legal balance and fairness in pledge transactions.</p>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the contract of pledge.- Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.- Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.



Lesson Plan No. 12	Course Name: Bailment & Pledge Topic: Case laws on Contract of Pledge	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	<p>At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: Understand and explain the case studies</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lallan Prasad vs. Rahmat Ali (1967 AIR 1322, 1967 SCR (2) 233) 2. State Bank of India vs. Neela Ashok Naik (AIR 1994 SC 1605) 3. Bank of Bihar vs. Damodar Prasad (AIR 1969 SC 297) 4. Juggi Lal Kamalpat Oil Mills vs. Union of India (AIR 1976 SC 1184) 5. Syndicate Bank vs. Vijay Kumar (AIR 1992 SC 1066) 	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<p>Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points</p>	
Teaching Development	<p>• Introduction (5 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage students with questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding the case laws, issues involved and the judgement. <p>• Development (30 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lallan Prasad vs. Rahmat Ali (1967 AIR 1322, 1967 SCR (2) 233) <p>Facts: In this case, the plaintiff had advanced a loan to the defendant against the pledge of certain goods. When the defendant defaulted on the repayment, the plaintiff sought to sell the pledged goods and recover the dues.</p> <p>Judgment: The Supreme Court held that the pledgee has a right to retain the goods until the debt is repaid and can sell the goods after giving reasonable notice to the pledgor. However, the proceeds from the sale must first be used to satisfy the debt, and any surplus must be returned to the pledgor.</p> <p>• State Bank of India vs. Neela Ashok Naik (AIR 1994 SC 1605)</p> <p>Facts: The respondent had pledged ornaments with the bank as security for a loan. Upon default, the bank sold the ornaments. The respondent claimed that the sale was conducted without proper notice.</p> <p>• Judgment: The Supreme Court emphasized the pledgee's duty to give reasonable notice to the pledgor before selling the pledged goods. The bank was held liable for not providing adequate notice before the sale.</p> <p>• Bank of Bihar vs. Damodar Prasad (AIR 1969 SC 297)</p>	



	<p>Facts: The Bank of Bihar had extended a loan to a firm against the pledge of movable properties. Upon default, the bank sought to enforce its right to sell the pledged property.</p> <p>Judgment: The Supreme Court held that the pledgee has the right to sell the pledged goods on default, but must do so in a manner that is fair and with reasonable notice to the pledgor. The Court also highlighted that the pledgee must exercise the sale in good faith and obtain a reasonable price for the goods.</p> <p>Juggi Lal Kamlapat Oil Mills vs. Union of India (AIR 1976 SC 1184)</p> <p>Facts: The appellant had pledged goods with the government for a loan. The goods were lost due to the government’s negligence.</p> <p>Judgment: The Supreme Court held that the pledgee (government) is liable for the loss of the pledged goods due to its negligence. The pledgee must take reasonable care of the goods as a bailee and is responsible for any loss or damage caused by its failure to do so.</p> <p>Syndicate Bank vs. Vijay Kumar (AIR 1992 SC 1066)</p> <p>Facts: The bank had given a loan against the pledge of goods. The borrower defaulted, and the bank sold the goods without providing adequate notice.</p> <p>Judgment: The Supreme Court reiterated that the pledgee must give reasonable notice before selling the pledged goods. The sale conducted without proper notice was deemed invalid, and the bank was held accountable for not following the due process.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes):</p> <p>Ask the students to frame questions on the case laws which deals with</p>
<p>Closure</p>	<p>Recap the key points discussed regarding the contract of pledge, including the rights and duties of both the pledgor and pledgee.</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of understanding these rights and duties to maintain legal balance and fairness in pledge transactions.</p>
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the case laws under the contract of pledge. - Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents. - Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios in order to understand the case studies.



Lesson Plan No. 13	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Finder of the goods	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and explain the legal position of a finder of goods under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.• Identify the rights and duties of a finder of goods.• Apply knowledge of finder of goods to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points	
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):• Engage students with questions: What do you understand by the term 'finder of goods'? Have you ever found something valuable? What did you do with it? Why do you think there are laws governing the finder of goods?• Development (30 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Concept of Finder of Goods (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Define finder of goods: A person who finds goods belonging to another and takes them into their custody.○ Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 168 and 169.○ Use practical examples such as finding a lost wallet or mobile phone.• Rights of the Finder of Goods (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Right to retain the goods until the true owner is found.○ Right to claim compensation for expenses incurred in preserving the goods.○ Right to sell the goods if the owner cannot be found or refuses to pay the lawful charges, under certain conditions.• Duties of the Finder of Goods (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Duty to take reasonable steps to find the true owner.○ Duty to take care of the goods as a prudent person would take care of their own goods.○ Duty to return the goods to the true owner upon demand.• Exercise (10 minutes):	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Activity: Ask the students to frame questions based on case laws that deal with the finder of goods.
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recap the key points discussed regarding the rights and duties of a finder of goods.• Emphasize the importance of understanding these legal provisions to handle situations involving found goods responsibly and lawfully.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the rights and duties of a finder of goods.• Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.• Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.



Lesson Plan No. 14	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Contract of Agency	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	<p>At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the concept and legal provisions of the contract of agency under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. • Identify the rights and duties of agents and principals. • Apply knowledge of the contract of agency to hypothetical scenarios and case studies. 	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<p>Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points</p>	
Teaching Development	<p>☑ Introduction (5 minutes): What is an agency relationship? Can you think of examples where you have acted as an agent for someone else? Why do you think agency relationships are important in business and commerce?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Concept of Contract of Agency (10 minutes): Define contract of agency: A relationship where one person (the agent) is authorized to act on behalf of another (the principal) to create legal relations with a third party. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 182 to 238. Use practical examples such as a real estate agent representing a buyer or seller.</p> <p>Rights and Duties of Agents (10 minutes): Right to receive remuneration for services provided. Right to be indemnified against lawful acts done in the course of agency.</p> <p>Duties: Duty to act within the scope of authority granted by the principal. Duty to perform the agency with reasonable care and skill. Duty to avoid conflict of interest and act in good faith.</p> <p>Rights and Duties of Principals (10 minutes): Right to be informed of all material facts by the agent. Right to recover damages caused by the agent's negligence or misconduct.</p> <p>Duties: Duty to indemnify the agent for expenses incurred while performing the agency. Duty to provide necessary information and assistance to the agent.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent is authorized to purchase goods on behalf of the principal. The agent purchases goods, but the principal refuses to accept them, claiming the agent exceeded their authority.</p>	



Closure	<p>Recap the key points discussed regarding the contract of agency, including the rights and duties of agents and principals.</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of understanding these legal provisions to handle agency relationships responsibly and lawfully.</p>
Evaluation	<p>Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the contract of agency.</p> <p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.</p> <p>Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 15	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Agency by Ratification
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the concept and legal provisions of agency by ratification under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. • Identify the conditions and effects of ratification by a principal. • Apply knowledge of agency by ratification to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What do you understand by the term 'ratification'? Can you think of situations where someone acted on behalf of another without prior authorization but later got approval? Why is ratification important in agency relationships?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Concept of Agency by Ratification (10 minutes): Define agency by ratification: A situation where a person (agent) acts on behalf of another (principal) without prior authorization, and the principal subsequently approves the act. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 196 to 200. Use practical examples such as an employee making a business deal without authorization and the employer later approving it.</p> <p>Conditions for Valid Ratification (10 minutes): The act must be done on behalf of the principal. The principal must be in existence at the time of the act. The principal must have full knowledge of all material facts. The principal must ratify the whole transaction, not just part of it. Ratification must be done within a reasonable time.</p> <p>Effects of Ratification (10 minutes): The act is treated as if it had been authorized from the outset. The principal becomes bound by and entitled to the rights from the act. The agent is absolved of liability for acting without authority.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent negotiates and signs a contract on behalf of a principal without prior authorization. The principal, upon learning of the contract, decides to ratify it.</p>
Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding agency by ratification, including the conditions and effects of ratification. Emphasize the importance of understanding these legal provisions to handle unauthorized acts and their subsequent approval responsibly and lawfully.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of agency by ratification.



	<p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.</p> <p>Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 14	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Contract of Agency	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	<p>At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the concept and legal provisions of the contract of agency under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. • Identify the rights and duties of agents and principals. • Apply knowledge of the contract of agency to hypothetical scenarios and case studies. 	
Teaching Aids (if any)	<p>Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points</p>	
Teaching Development	<p>☑ Introduction (5 minutes): What is an agency relationship? Can you think of examples where you have acted as an agent for someone else? Why do you think agency relationships are important in business and commerce?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Concept of Contract of Agency (10 minutes): Define contract of agency: A relationship where one person (the agent) is authorized to act on behalf of another (the principal) to create legal relations with a third party. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 182 to 238. Use practical examples such as a real estate agent representing a buyer or seller.</p> <p>Rights and Duties of Agents (10 minutes): Right to receive remuneration for services provided. Right to be indemnified against lawful acts done in the course of agency.</p> <p>Duties: Duty to act within the scope of authority granted by the principal. Duty to perform the agency with reasonable care and skill. Duty to avoid conflict of interest and act in good faith.</p> <p>Rights and Duties of Principals (10 minutes): Right to be informed of all material facts by the agent. Right to recover damages caused by the agent's negligence or misconduct.</p> <p>Duties: Duty to indemnify the agent for expenses incurred while performing the agency. Duty to provide necessary information and assistance to the agent.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent is authorized to purchase goods on behalf of the principal. The agent purchases goods, but the principal refuses to accept them, claiming the agent exceeded their authority.</p>	



Closure	<p>Recap the key points discussed regarding the contract of agency, including the rights and duties of agents and principals.</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of understanding these legal provisions to handle agency relationships responsibly and lawfully.</p>
Evaluation	<p>Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the contract of agency.</p> <p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.</p> <p>Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 15	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Agency by Ratification
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the concept and legal provisions of agency by ratification under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. • Identify the conditions and effects of ratification by a principal. • Apply knowledge of agency by ratification to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What do you understand by the term 'ratification'? Can you think of situations where someone acted on behalf of another without prior authorization but later got approval? Why is ratification important in agency relationships?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Concept of Agency by Ratification (10 minutes): Define agency by ratification: A situation where a person (agent) acts on behalf of another (principal) without prior authorization, and the principal subsequently approves the act. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, Sections 196 to 200. Use practical examples such as an employee making a business deal without authorization and the employer later approving it.</p> <p>Conditions for Valid Ratification (10 minutes): The act must be done on behalf of the principal. The principal must be in existence at the time of the act. The principal must have full knowledge of all material facts. The principal must ratify the whole transaction, not just part of it. Ratification must be done within a reasonable time.</p> <p>Effects of Ratification (10 minutes): The act is treated as if it had been authorized from the outset. The principal becomes bound by and entitled to the rights from the act. The agent is absolved of liability for acting without authority.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent negotiates and signs a contract on behalf of a principal without prior authorization. The principal, upon learning of the contract, decides to ratify it.</p>
Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding agency by ratification, including the conditions and effects of ratification. Emphasize the importance of understanding these legal provisions to handle unauthorized acts and their subsequent approval responsibly and lawfully.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of agency by ratification.



	<p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.</p> <p>Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 16	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Relationship of wife and Master under the Contract of Agency
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the legal relationship between a wife and her husband (master) under the contract of agency. • Identify the rights and duties of the wife acting as an agent. • Apply knowledge of this specific agency relationship to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: How do you think agency principles apply to the relationship between a husband and wife? Can a wife act as an agent for her husband in legal and financial matters? Why is it important to understand this relationship under the contract of agency?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Concept of Wife as an Agent (10 minutes): Define the relationship: In certain circumstances, a wife can act as an agent for her husband (master). Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, and relevant case laws. Use practical examples such as a wife purchasing household items on behalf of her husband.</p> <p>Rights and Duties of the Wife as an Agent (10 minutes): Rights: Right to be indemnified by the husband for acts done within the scope of authority. Right to reimbursement for expenses incurred in the course of agency. Duties: Duty to act within the scope of authority granted by the husband. Duty to act in the best interest of the husband and avoid conflicts of interest. Duty to account for transactions done on behalf of the husband.</p> <p>Legal Implications and Case Studies (10 minutes): Discuss notable case laws where wives acted as agents for their husbands. Analyze the legal implications of these cases. Provide handouts summarizing key points from the cases.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: A wife makes a significant purchase on behalf of her husband without explicit authorization. The husband later disputes the purchase. Questions for Analysis: Was the wife acting within the scope of her authority as an agent? What rights does the husband have in this situation? What duties did the wife have towards her husband while making the purchase? Discussion: Briefly discuss the answers with the class to reinforce understanding.</p>



Closure	<p>Recap the key points discussed regarding the relationship of wife and master under the contract of agency.</p> <p>Emphasize the importance of understanding these legal provisions to handle agency relationships within a marriage responsibly and lawfully.</p>
Evaluation	<p>Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the agency relationship between a wife and her husband.</p> <p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 17	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Duties of Agents
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the duties of agents under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. • Identify various scenarios where these duties are applicable. • Apply knowledge of agents' duties to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What do you think are the main responsibilities of an agent? Why is it important for agents to fulfill their duties diligently? Can you think of examples where an agent's negligence could lead to legal issues?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Overview of Duties of Agents (10 minutes): Define the role of an agent: A person authorized to act on behalf of another (the principal) in business transactions. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, specifically Sections 211 to 221. Use practical examples such as a real estate agent, a travel agent, or a sales agent.</p> <p>Detailed Discussion of Agents' Duties (20 minutes): Duty to Follow Instructions or Customs (5 minutes): Agents must act according to the instructions given by the principal or follow the custom of trade if no instructions are provided.</p> <p>Duty of Care and Skill (5 minutes): Agents must perform their duties with reasonable care, skill, and diligence, similar to how a prudent person would in their own business.</p> <p>Duty to Render Accounts (5 minutes): Agents must keep proper accounts of their transactions and render them to the principal.</p> <p>Duty to Communicate (5 minutes): Agents must keep the principal informed of all material facts related to the business.</p> <p>Duty Not to Deal on Own Account (5 minutes): Agents must not deal on their own account in the business of agency without the principal's consent.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent is instructed to purchase goods for the principal but buys substandard goods without informing the principal of the quality issues. Questions for Analysis: Which duties did the agent breach in this scenario? What are the potential legal consequences for the agent? How could the agent have handled the situation differently? Discussion: Briefly discuss the answers with the class to reinforce und</p>



Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding the duties of agents. Emphasize the importance of these duties in maintaining trust and legal compliance in agency relationships.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the duties of agents. Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.



Lesson Plan No. 18	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Rights of an Agents
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and explain the rights of agents under the Indian Contract Act, 1872. • Identify various scenarios where these rights are applicable. • Apply knowledge of agents' rights to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What rights do you think an agent should have when acting on behalf of a principal? Why are these rights important for an agent? Can you think of examples where an agent's rights could protect them in business transactions?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Overview of Rights of Agents (10 minutes): Define the role of an agent: A person authorized to act on behalf of another (the principal) in business transactions. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, specifically Sections 217 to 221. Use practical examples such as a real estate agent, a travel agent, or a sales agent.</p> <p>Detailed Discussion of Agents' Rights (20 minutes): Right to Remuneration (5 minutes): Agents have the right to receive agreed remuneration for their services. Right to Retain Payments (5 minutes): Agents have the right to retain any payments due to them out of sums received on behalf of the principal. Right of Lien (5 minutes): Agents have a right of lien over the principal's property until the dues are paid. Right to Indemnity (5 minutes): Agents have the right to be indemnified by the principal for acts done in the course of the agency.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent successfully negotiates a business deal for the principal but is not paid the agreed commission. The agent retains some of the principal's property until the commission is paid. Questions for Analysis: Which rights did the agent exercise in this scenario? What are the legal justifications for the agent's actions? How could the principal resolve the issue to ensure compliance with the contract?</p>
Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding the rights of agents. Emphasize the importance of these rights in maintaining a balanced and fair agency relationship.



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Evaluation

Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the rights of agents.
Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.





Lesson Plan No. 19	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Termination of Agency
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and explain the various modes of termination of agency under the Indian Contract Act, 1872.• Identify situations where termination of agency is applicable.• Apply knowledge of termination of agency to hypothetical scenarios and case studies.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What are some reasons why an agency relationship might be terminated? Can you think of examples where termination of agency is necessary? Why is it important to understand the termination of agency? Development (30 minutes): Overview of Termination of Agency (10 minutes): Define termination of agency: The end of the legal relationship between the principal and agent. Explain the legal provisions under the Indian Contract Act, 1872, specifically Sections 201 to 210. Modes of Termination of Agency (20 minutes): By Agreement (5 minutes): Mutual agreement between the principal and the agent. By Revocation by the Principal (5 minutes): The principal revokes the authority of the agent. Discuss limitations and notice requirements. By Renunciation by the Agent (5 minutes): The agent renounces the business of agency. Discuss limitations and notice requirements. By Operation of Law (5 minutes): Completion of the business of agency. Death or insanity of the principal or agent. Insolvency of the principal. Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: An agent is hired to manage a property but the property is sold, thus ending the agency relationship. Questions for Analysis: Which mode of termination of agency is illustrated in this scenario? What are the legal implications for the agent and the principal? How should the principal and agent handle the termination process?
Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding the termination of agency. Emphasize the importance of understanding the various modes of termination to handle agency relationships responsibly and lawfully.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the termination of agency.



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	<p>Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents. Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 20	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Case laws on the Contract of Agency
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to understand the case laws: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Syed Abdul Khader v. Rami Reddy (1979)2 SCC 601 2. Pannalal Jankidas v. Mohanlal (1951) AIR 1951 SC 144 3. Dhanrajmal Govindram v. Shamji Kalidas & Co. (1961) AIR 1961 SC 1285 4. Pratap Singh v. The State of Punjab (1964) AIR 1964 SC 72 5. International Traders (India) Ltd. v. Ajit Jain (2002) 5 SCC 194 6. Bank of Bihar Ltd. v. The State of Bihar (1971) AIR 1971SC1210
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Syed Abdul Khader v. Rami Reddy (1979) 2 SCC 601 Facts: The appellant appointed the respondent as his agent to purchase certain property. The agent, instead of purchasing the property in the principal's name, bought it in his own name. Held: The Supreme Court held that the agent had a fiduciary duty to act in the best interest of the principal and that the property purchased by the agent belonged to the principal. The agent had violated his duty by not disclosing the purchase.</p> <p>Pannalal Jankidas v. Mohanlal (1951) AIR 1951 SC 144 Facts: In this case, the agent failed to follow the principal's instructions and caused a loss to the principal. Held: The Supreme Court held that an agent who acts contrary to the principal's instructions is liable for any loss incurred by the principal due to such actions.</p> <p>Dhanrajmal Govindram v. Shamji Kalidas & Co. (1961)SC 1285 Facts: The agent was appointed to manage the principal's business and was to be remunerated for his services. Disputes arose over the agent's claim for remuneration. Held: The Supreme Court held that an agent is entitled to remuneration as agreed upon, and in the absence of an agreement, the agent is entitled to reasonable remuneration for the services rendered.</p> <p>Pratap Singh v. The State of Punjab (1964) AIR 1964 SC 72 Facts: This case involved the scope of the agent's authority and whether the agent acted within the scope of his authority. Held: The Supreme Court held that if an agent acts within the scope of his authority, the principal is bound by the agent's actions. However, if the agent exceeds his authority, the principal is not liable unless he ratifies the agent's actions.</p> <p>International Traders (India) Ltd. v. Ajit Jain (2002) 5 SCC 194 Facts: The agent was to secure a contract for the principal and was to be paid a commission. The principal refused to pay the commission, alleging that the agent did not fulfill his obligations. Held: The Supreme Court held that the agent had fulfilled his part of the contract and was entitled to the agreed commission. The principal could not avoid paying the commission without proving that the agent had failed to perform his duties.</p> <p>Bank of Bihar Ltd. v. The State of Bihar (1971) AIR 1971 SC 1210 Facts: The case involved an agent who was authorized to collect payments on behalf of the principal. The agent misappropriated the funds collected. Held: The Supreme Court held that the principal was liable to third parties for the actions of the agent, as the agent was acting within the scope of his authority.</p>



	However, the principal could seek indemnity from the agent for any loss caused due to the agent's actions.
Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding the termination of agency. Emphasize the importance of understanding the facts and the issues involved.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the termination of agency. Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents. Encourage students to apply their knowledge to real-life scenarios and case studies.



Lesson Plan No. 21	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: The Sales of Goods Act, 1930	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the key provisions of the Sales of Goods Act, 1930. • Identify the essential elements of a contract for the sale of goods. • Apply the knowledge of the Act to hypothetical scenarios and case studies. • Recognize the rights and duties of buyers and sellers under the Act. 	
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points	
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What are some everyday examples of sales transactions? Why is it important to have laws governing the sale of goods? Can you think of any disputes that might arise from a sale of goods?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Overview of the Sales of Goods Act, 1930 (10 minutes): Explain the scope and applicability of the Act. Define key terms: goods, seller, buyer, delivery, and property in goods. Use practical examples, such as purchasing electronics or groceries.</p> <p>Essential Elements of a Contract for the Sale of Goods (10 minutes): Contract of Sale: Definition and distinction between sale and agreement to sell.</p>	
Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding the Sales of Goods Act, 1930. Emphasize the importance of understanding the Act to handle sales transactions and disputes lawfully and effectively.	
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the Sales of Goods Act, 1930. Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.	



Lesson Plan No. 22	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Goods & their classification	Course No.: BBALLB-202
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand and explain the definition of goods under the Sales of Goods Act, 1930.• Identify and classify different types of goods.	
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points	
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What do you understand by the term "goods" in legal terms? Can you list some examples of goods you encounter in daily life? Why is it important to classify goods in the context of sales contracts?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Definition of Goods (5 minutes): Explain the definition of goods as per Section 2(7) of the Sales of Goods Act, 1930. Differentiate goods from services. Provide examples: tangible goods (books, cars) and intangible goods (electricity).</p> <p>Classification of Goods (20 minutes): Existing Goods (5 minutes): Define existing goods and their sub-classification into specific and ascertained goods. Provide examples and explain the significance in a sales contract.</p> <p>Future Goods (5 minutes): Define future goods and their relevance in sales contracts. Provide examples and explain scenarios where future goods are involved.</p> <p>Contingent Goods (5 minutes): Define contingent goods and discuss their conditional nature. Provide examples and legal implications.</p> <p>Generic and Specific Goods (5 minutes): Define generic goods and specific goods. Explain how these classifications affect the transfer of property and risk.</p> <p>Legal Provisions and Case Laws (5 minutes): Discuss key sections of the Sales of Goods Act related to the classification of goods. Present relevant case laws to illustrate the application of these classifications.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: A buyer orders a specific type of machinery from a seller, but the machinery will be manufactured and delivered in six months. Questions for Analysis: How would you classify the machinery in this scenario (existing, future, or contingent goods)? What are the legal implications of this classification for the buyer and seller? How should the contract address potential risks associated with future goods?</p>	



Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding the definition and classification of goods. Emphasize the importance of understanding these classifications in the context of sales contracts and legal disputes.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of the classification of goods. Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.



Lesson Plan No. 23	Course Name: Law of Contract Topic: Conditions and Warranties
Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand and differentiate between conditions and warranties in contracts. • Identify the implications of breach of conditions and warranties. • Apply knowledge of conditions and warranties to analyze case studies and legal precedents.
Teaching Aids (if any)	Whiteboard and markers PowerPoint presentation Case studies and legal precedents handout Handouts summarizing key points
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (5 minutes): Engage students with questions: What do you understand by the terms "conditions" and "warranties" in contractual agreements? Why are these distinctions important in contract law? Can you think of examples where conditions and warranties might apply in everyday transactions?</p> <p>Development (30 minutes): Definition and Explanation (10 minutes): Define conditions and warranties as per the Indian Contract Act, 1872. Discuss the legal implications of each: Conditions: Essential terms that go to the root of the contract. Warranties: Minor terms that are not central to the contract's performance. Use practical examples such as buying a car (condition: working engine; warranty: stereo system).</p> <p>Key Differences (10 minutes): Discuss the differences between conditions and warranties: Nature of breach. Remedies available to the aggrieved party. Impact on the contract's performance and obligations.</p> <p>Case Studies and Legal Precedents (10 minutes): Present case studies and legal precedents illustrating breach of conditions and warranties. Analyze how courts have differentiated between conditions and warranties in these cases. Discuss the outcomes and implications for the parties involved.</p> <p>Exercise (10 minutes): Scenario: A buyer purchases a laptop with a warranty of one year against manufacturing defects. The laptop malfunctions after three months due to a manufacturing defect. Questions for Analysis: Was the warranty in this scenario a condition or a warranty? Why? What remedies are available to the buyer under the Indian Contract Act, 1872? How should the seller address the buyer's claim to maintain goodwill?</p>



Closure	Recap the key points discussed regarding conditions and warranties. Emphasize the importance of understanding these distinctions to navigate contractual obligations effectively.
Evaluation	Assign reflective questions or a short quiz to assess students' understanding of conditions and warranties. Review and provide feedback on students' responses to evaluate their assimilation of the lesson contents.