



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

School of Law

Details of Lesson Plan

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Course Name	Jurisprudence
2.	Course Code	LLB-301
3.	Academic Year	2024-25
4.	Semester	3 rd
5.	Number of Lesson plans	20
6.	Faculty Assigned	Shivani Misri

Faculty Signature



Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Meaning of the term Jurisprudence	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Articulate the Concept of Jurisprudence. b. Understand the definition of Law
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask questions- What is Law?- Why society needs Law- Why we need different theories in interpreting Law 2. Development (30 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Introduce the Concept of Jurisprudence- Talk about the Functions of Law- Introduce the Authors of different schools of Jurisprudence- Highlight the purpose of studying Jurisprudence- Study the Concept of Law- Introduce the different schools of Jurisprudence 3. Exercise (5 minutes): <p>Facilitate a discussion between the students about the evolution of Law and how Jurisprudence is necessary for Law making bodies and other authorities?</p>
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Website reference: - https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/What-is Jurisprudence Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.
Evaluation	1. Ask reflective Questions such as what is law, what is jurisprudence, what is the purpose of studying jurisprudence etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss. 2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.



Lesson Plan No. 1.2	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Meaning of the term Jurisprudence	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to: a. Define jurisprudence and understand its significance in the legal field. b. Differentiate between key terms related to jurisprudence.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes): a. Begin by discussing the importance of jurisprudence in the study of law. b. Explain that jurisprudence deals with the philosophy, theory, and principles of law. c. Mention that jurisprudence helps us understand the nature and purpose of law. 2. Development (30 minutes): a. Present a comprehensive definition of jurisprudence, highlighting its multidisciplinary nature and its role in shaping legal theories. b. Discuss how jurisprudence explores the fundamental questions about law's nature, sources, and its relation to society. c. Introduce key terms related to jurisprudence such as Legal Positivism, Natural Law, Legal Realism, Legal Formalism, Utilitarianism. d. Define each term and discuss its fundamental concepts and proponents. 3. Exercise (5 minutes): Facilitate a discussion on significance of jurisprudence between the students.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Website reference: - https://articles.manupatra.com/article-details/What-is-Jurisprudence Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.
Evaluation	1. Ask reflective Questions such as what is law, what is jurisprudence, what is the purpose of studying jurisprudence



	<p>etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 1.3	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Legal System as a Normative Order	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: -Understand the concept of law as a normative science, its key characteristics, and its significance in the legal field.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes):</p> <p>a. Begin with a brief overview of the concept of law as a normative science.</p> <p>b. Explain that normative sciences are concerned with value judgments and prescribe how things ought to be rather than describing how things are.</p> <p>2. Development (30 minutes):</p> <p>a. Characteristics of Law as a Normative Science: Discuss the key characteristics of law as a normative science, such as its prescriptive nature, focus on regulating human behavior, reliance on legal principles and rules, and the role of ethics and morality in shaping legal norms.</p> <p>b. Significance of Law as a Normative Science: Explain the importance of understanding law as a normative science in legal practice. Discuss how legal professionals, lawmakers, and judges use normative principles to make decisions that align with societal values and justice.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes):</p> <p>Facilitate a discussion on the significance of norms for the successful working of the legal system between the students.</p>
Closure	<p>1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.</p> <p>2. Suggested reading: -Kelsen, Hart, and legal normativity Open Edition Journals: https://journals.openedition.org/revus</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.</p>
Evaluation	1. Ask reflective Questions such as what is a normative order, what are the characteristics of law as a normative order etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.



	<p>2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Similarities and differences of the legal system with other normative systems	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to identify and analyze the similarities and differences between the legal system and other normative systems.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes): a. Begin by explaining the concept of normative systems, which include various systems of rules, principles, and norms that guide human behavior. b. Introduce the objective of the lesson: To explore the similarities and differences between the legal system and other normative systems. 2. Development (30 minutes): a. Present a prepared comparison grid that outlines the key characteristics of the legal system, morality, religion, and social norms. b. Discuss each system's purpose, sources, enforcement mechanisms, and impact on behavior. c. Discuss how the different normative systems are similar to and different from the legal system in terms of sources, enforcement, and impact. 3. Exercise (5 minutes): Lead a class discussion about the relationships between these normative systems.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested reading: -Kelsen, Hart, and legal normativity Open Edition Journals https://journals.openedition.org/revus Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.
Evaluation	1. Ask reflective Questions such as what is a normative order, what are the differences between legal system as a normative order and other normative systems etc. and Allow students to



	<p>answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 1.5	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Approaches of different schools	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Differentiate between the key approaches of the Natural and Historical Schools of Jurisprudence. b. Understand their fundamental concepts and significance.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes): a. Begin the class by briefly introducing the Natural and Historical Schools of Jurisprudence. b. Explain that these schools focus on understanding the evolution and foundations of law based on nature and historical context, respectively. 2. Development (30 minutes): A. Natural School of Jurisprudence: a. Explain the key concepts of the Natural School, emphasizing that it believes in the existence of universal moral principles that underlie law. b. Discuss the influence of philosophers like Plato and Aristotle on the development of natural law theories. c. Provide examples of how natural law principles have been applied in legal contexts. B. Historical School of Jurisprudence (15 mins): a. Introduce the Historical School's approach, highlighting its emphasis on studying the historical development of legal systems and the impact of cultural and social factors. b. Discuss the contributions of legal scholars such as Friedrich Carl von Savigny to the Historical School. c. Explain how historical analysis can provide insights into the evolution of legal principles and systems. 3. Exercise (5 minutes): Engage the students in a brief discussion comparing the key differences between the Natural and Historical Schools And highlight their contrasting views on the sources and foundations of law.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested reading:



	<p>-Jurisprudence & Legal Theory by V.D. Mahajan, chapter 21 and chapter 26, page 541 and 639</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ask reflective Questions such as what are the key differences between the approach of the natural school and historical school etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 1.6	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Approaches of different schools	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to understand: The key approaches of the Analytical School of Jurisprudence, including the concepts of legal positivism, formalism, and the separation of law and morality.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Start by introducing the Analytical School of Jurisprudence and its significance in shaping legal theories. b. Emphasize that this school emphasizes the importance of rules, structure, and objectivity in law. <p>2. Development (30 minutes):</p> <p>A. Legal Positivism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Discuss the concept of legal positivism, explaining that it holds that laws are valid simply because they are enacted by a legitimate authority. b. Explain the ideas of John Austin and the "command theory" of law. <p>B. Formalism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Present the formalist approach, which emphasizes the importance of the form of law over its substance. b. Discuss how formalists focus on the structure and wording of legal rules, regardless of the social consequences. <p>C. Separation of Law and Morality:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Explore the concept of separating law and morality within the Analytical School. b. Discuss how legal rules can be valid even if they do not align with personal or societal moral values. c. Use examples to illustrate this separation. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes):</p> <p>Facilitate a discussion on analytical positivism and separation of law and morality between the students.</p>
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.



	<p>2. Suggested reading: -Studies in Jurisprudence & Legal Theory by Dr. V.N. Paranjape, chapter 2, page 24</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.</p>
Evaluation	<p>1. Ask reflective Questions such as what are the key features of analytical school etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 1.7	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Approaches of different schools	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Distinguish between the key approaches of the Sociological School and the Realist School of Jurisprudence.b. Understand their fundamental concepts and contributions to legal thought.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Presentationb. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Begin by briefly introducing the Sociological and Realist Schools of Jurisprudence.b. Explain that these schools focus on understanding the social context and practical realities that shape the law. <p>2. Development (30 minutes):</p> <p>A. Sociological School of Jurisprudence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Discuss the main concepts of the Sociological School, emphasizing that it examines the social, economic, and cultural influences on the law.b. Explain the role of sociological factors in shaping legal rules and decisions.c. Provide examples of how societal changes have influenced legal reforms and interpretations. <p>B. Realist School of Jurisprudence:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Introduce the Realist School's approach, highlighting its focus on the practical effects of law and the role of judges in shaping legal outcomes.b. Discuss key figures such as Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr. and his "predictive theory" of law.c. Explain the concept of judicial decision-making based on policy considerations and the "law in action." <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes):</p> <p>Lead a class discussion on the key differences between sociological and realist school.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested reading: -Jurisprudence & Legal Theory by V.D. Mahajan, chapter 23 and



	chapter 24, page 577 and 612 Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ask reflective Questions such as what are the key differences between the approach of the sociological school and realist school etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 1.8	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Power of the Supreme Court of India to do complete justice in a case	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to understand the scope and significance of Article 142 of the Indian Constitution, which grants the Supreme Court the power to do complete justice in a case and its implications in shaping judicial decisions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Begin the class by introducing the concept of Article 142 of the Indian Constitution.b. Explain that this article empowers the Supreme Court to pass orders necessary for doing complete justice in cases. <p>2. Development (30 minutes):</p> <p>A. Understanding Article 142:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Discuss the text of Article 142, emphasizing its language and scope.b. Explain that this provision allows the Supreme Court to issue orders beyond its ordinary jurisdiction and even in cases where there is no specific law applicable.c. Provide examples of cases where Article 142 has been invoked to deliver justice. <p>B. Scope of the Power:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Discuss the various types of orders that the Supreme Court can pass under Article 142, such as directions for compensation, framing guidelines, and even altering administrative and legislative matters.b. Explain the limitations of the power, highlighting that it is not unlimited and must be exercised judiciously. <p>C. Judicial Precedents:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Present landmark judgments where Article 142 has been used by the Supreme Court to deliver justice.b. Discuss how the court's creative use of this article has led to innovative solutions in complex cases. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes):</p> <p>Lead a class discussion on the significance of Article 142 of the Constitution of India.</p>



Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested reading: -Article 142: Supreme Court's power to deliver complete justice https://www.freelaw.in › Legal News Updates <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ask reflective Questions such as how Article 142 of the Constitution can be useful in delivering complete justice etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.1	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Natural law School	Course No.: BBA.LLB-201
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Objectives	At the end of this lesson, students shall be able to gain a comprehensive understanding of the Natural Law School of Jurisprudence, including its foundational principles, historical context, and its significance in shaping legal thought.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Begin by introducing the concept of the Natural Law School of Jurisprudence. b. Explain that this school of thought emphasizes the connection between law, morality, and justice, asserting that certain principles are inherently just and should guide legal systems. <p>2. Development (30 minutes):</p> <p>A. Key Principles of Natural Law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Define natural law as a theory that posits the existence of moral principles inherent in nature or based on human reason. b. Discuss how these principles are often believed to come from higher sources like God, nature, or reason itself. <p>B. Universal Morality: Explain the idea that natural law principles are universally applicable and not dependent on cultural or societal norms.</p> <p>C. Human Rights and Justice: Discuss how natural law theory provides a foundation for the concept of human rights and seeks to ensure justice based on inherent moral values.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes): Facilitate a discussion between the students on the key principles of natural law.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested reading: -Jurisprudence & Legal Theory by V.D. Mahajan, chapter 26, page 639 <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.</p>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ask reflective Questions such as what are the key principles of natural law school etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.



	2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.
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Lesson Plan No. 2.2	Course Name: Jurisprudence	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson, students shall be able to: a. Understand the historical evolution Stages of development of the Natural Law School of Jurisprudence, from its ancient origins to its contemporary significance.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation B. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes): a. Begin by briefly explaining the concept of the Natural Law School of Jurisprudence and its emphasis on the connection between law and morality. b. Introduce the objective of discussing the stages of development of this school. 2. Development (30 minutes): A. Ancient Roots: a. Pre-Socratic Philosophers: Discuss how early Greek philosophers such as Heraclitus and Pythagoras laid some of the foundations for natural law ideas by proposing the existence of universal principles governing the world. b. Aristotle's Contribution: Explain Aristotle's influential concept of "natural justice" and his belief in an underlying order guiding human behavior and morality. B. Medieval and Renaissance Period: a. St. Thomas Aquinas: Discuss Aquinas's synthesis of Aristotelian thought with Christian theology, where he formulated the idea of natural law as reflecting divine order and reason. b. Legal Development: Explain how natural law concepts influenced medieval legal thought and discussions on justice and law's relation to morality. C. Modern and Contemporary Perspectives: a. Enlightenment Thinkers: Discuss how Enlightenment philosophers like John Locke and Immanuel Kant contributed to natural law theory by emphasizing individual rights and universal moral principles. b. Relevance Today: Explain how natural law concepts continue to influence discussions on human rights, legal ethics, and the relationship between law and morality in modern legal and philosophical contexts. 3. Exercise (5 minutes):



	Facilitate a discussion between the students on the relevance of Natural Law School in the present context.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested reading: -Jurisprudence & Legal Theory by V.D. Mahajan, chapter 26, page 6393. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Ask reflective Questions such as what was the position of Natural Law School in the ancient times etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.



Lesson Plan No. 2.3	Course Name: Jurisprudence Topic: Historical School of Jurisprudence	Course No.: LLB-301
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. understand the Historical School of Jurisprudence, its key principles, b. And its approach to understanding the evolution and development of legal systems over time
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes): Begin by introducing the concept of Historical School of Jurisprudence. Explain that this school focuses on studying the historical development of legal systems and understanding the influence of cultural, social, and historical factors.</p> <p>2. Development (30 minutes): A. Development of Legal Systems: Discuss how the Historical School emphasizes the gradual development of legal systems over time, shaped by historical events and cultural shift. B. Volksgeist: Introduce the concept of Volksgeist, which emphasizes the unique spirit or collective consciousness of a people or society that shapes their legal institutions and norms C. Friedrich Carl von Savigny: Discuss Savigny's role as a prominent figure in the Historical School. Explain his contributions to historical school of jurisprudence.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes): Facilitate a discussion between the students on the significance of Historical School of Jurisprudence.</p>
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Website reference: https://lawbhoomi.com/historical-school-of-jurisprudence/ Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.
Evaluation	1. Ask reflective Questions such as what is law, what are the principles of



	<p>Historical School of Jurisprudence, What is Savigny's contribution etc. and Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>2. Encourage students to ask questions for clarification.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents.</p>
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