



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



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

Department of MBA

Details of Lesson Plan

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Course Name	Indian Legal System
2.	Course Code	101
3.	Academic Year	2024-25
4.	Semester	1st
5.	Number of Lesson plans	20
6.	Faculty Assigned	Sajida Batool

Sajida
Faculty Signature



Lesson Plan No. 2.4	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Classification of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to the classification of law into Civil Law and Criminal Law, including key differences, examples, and their implications within the legal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and markers b. Presentation c. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Pose the question: "What are some different types of legal disputes or issues you know about?"- Collect responses and categorize them into Civil Law and Criminal Law2. Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain that law can be divided into Civil Law and Criminal Law based on its purpose and the nature of the legal proceedings.• Civil Law, Definition: Define Civil Law as the branch of law that deals with disputes between private individuals or organizations, typically involving compensation or resolution rather than punishment.• Key Concepts:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Civil Rights: Concept and examplesCivil Remedies: Concept and examplesContracts: Agreements between parties that are legally enforceable.Torts: Civil wrongs that cause harm or loss to individuals (e.g., negligence, defamation).Property Law: Issues related to ownership and use of property (e.g., real estate disputes).Family Law: Matters such as divorce, child custody, and adoption.• Examples and Case Studies:<p>Discuss a landmark civil case or common civil disputes, such as a contract breach case or a Lawsuit concerning Torts, <i>Ashby V. White case</i>.</p>
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. <p style="text-align: right;">(5 minutes)</p>



Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand and Define what law is and explain its purpose. b. Describe the different types of law and their functions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Begin by Asking students' perception about Law-implications and Need.- Briefly discuss students' answers and supplement with definitions of Law given by various theorists.2. Development (30 minutes) A. Definition and Purpose of Law:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Present various definitions of law (e.g., "Law is a system of rules created and enforced through social or governmental institutions to regulate behaviour.").• Explain the purpose of law: maintaining order, protecting individual freedoms, and providing a framework for resolving disputes.B. Major types of Law:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Criminal Law: Defines crimes and punishments (e.g., theft, assault).• Civil Law: Deals with disputes between individuals or organizations (e.g., contracts, property disputes).• Administrative Law: Governs the activities of administrative agencies (e.g., environmental regulations).• Constitutional Law: Focuses on the structure and function of government and the protection of individual rights• Implications and significance in Indian Legal System3. Class Exercise: (5minutes) Facilitate a class discussion on the Current developments in Indian Criminal Laws outlining their relevance, need and impact.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading: Chapter 15 (Pg. no. 198-205) "Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory" by Dr. N.V. Paranjape



	3. Homework: To write a short note on, “What are the challenges in ensuring that law is effective and up-to-date?” (5 minutes)
Evaluation	1. Participation in the class discussion. 2. Reflective Questions such as, “What is the purpose of law in society” (5 minutes)



Lesson Plan No. 1.5	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal System and Law	Course No.: BBA.LLB-106
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Objectives	By the end of this 50-minute class, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Identify and describe the key functions of law in societyb. Understand the various functions of law and how they contribute to the order and stability of society.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Presentationb. Whiteboard and markerc. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction (10 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Begin by discussing with students their responses “Why do you think we need laws in our society? What would happen if laws did not exist?”b. Outlining Key functions of law in present legal system: evolution from Punitive to welfare role. <p>Key Functions of Law: (25 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Maintaining Order:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Law helps to keep society orderly by regulating behavior and providing guidelines for acceptable conduct.○ Example: Traffic laws ensure orderly flow of vehicles and prevent accidents.2. Protecting Individual Rights:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Laws safeguard the fundamental rights and freedoms of individuals.○ Example: The right to free speech, privacy laws protecting personal information.3. Resolving Disputes:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Law provides mechanisms for resolving conflicts between individuals, organizations, or between individuals and the state.○ Example: Courts handling civil disputes, such as contract breaches or property disputes.4. Ensuring Justice:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Law seeks to ensure fair treatment and justice for all members of society.○ Example: Criminal laws that punish wrongdoers and provide justice to victims.5. Promoting Social Change:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Law can drive social change by reflecting evolving values and norms in society.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Example: Legislation on environmental protection or changes in family law reflecting changing social attitudes. <p>6. Regulating Social Relations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Law governs relationships and interactions between individuals and institutions.○ Example: Employment laws that regulate employer-employee relationships. <p>7. Implementing Welfare policies:</p>
Closure	<p>a. Summarize the main points discussed in the class. Discuss how each function contributes to a stable, fair, and orderly society.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(10 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	<p>Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



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Lesson Plan No. 1.6	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal system and Law	Course No.: BBA.LLB-106
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Objectives	By the end of this 50-minute class, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">Identify and describe the advantages and disadvantages of law.Analyze how these advantages and disadvantages impact individuals and society
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">PresentationWhiteboard-markerDiscussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (10 mins):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Begin by refreshing the “need of law” and ask students “What do you think are the benefits and drawbacks of having laws in society?”Discuss responses and outline the advantages/Disadvantages of law. <p>A. Advantages of Law: (15 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">Maintains Order and Stability:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Description: Laws help prevent chaos and maintain order by setting standards for behaviour.Example: Traffic regulations prevent accidents and ensure safe travel.Protects Rights and Liberties:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Description: Laws safeguard individual rights and freedoms from infringement by others or the state.Example: The right to a fair trial and freedom of speech.Provides a Framework for Dispute Resolution:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Description: Laws provide a structured system for resolving conflicts and disputes.Example: Civil courts handle disputes over contracts or property.Promotes Social Justice:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Description: Laws aim to promote fairness and equity in society.Example: Anti-discrimination laws ensure equal treatment regardless of race, gender, or religion.Encourages Social Change:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Description: Laws can drive social progress and reform by reflecting changing values and norms.Example: Legislation on environmental protection or same-sex marriage.



B. Disadvantages of Law: (15 minutes)

1. Can Be Inflexible:

- **Description:** Laws may not always adapt quickly to changing social norms or situations.
- **Example:** Outdated laws that do not address new technologies or societal issues.

2. Can Be Misused or Exploited:

- **Description:** Laws can be misinterpreted or used for unjust purposes by those in power.
- **Example:** Laws that can be used to suppress political dissent or target minority groups.

3. Can Be Costly:

- **Description:** Legal processes and compliance with laws can be expensive for individuals and businesses.
- **Example:** Legal fees, fines, or the costs of navigating complex regulations.

4. May Lead to Unintended Consequences:

- **Description:** Laws may have side effects or unintended consequences that harm individuals or society.
- **Example:** Strict drug laws leading to overcrowded prisons without effectively addressing addiction issues.

5. Can Create Inequality:

- **Description:** Laws may sometimes exacerbate social inequalities if not properly designed or enforced.
- **Example:** Inequitable access to legal representation or justice.



Closure	<p>a. Summarize the main advantages and disadvantages of law discussed in the lesson.</p> <p>b. Ask students to consider: “Which advantage of law do you find most important for a well-functioning society and why?” “Which disadvantage do you think has the most significant impact on individuals or communities?”</p> <p style="text-align: right;">(10 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	Formative assessment: Participation in discussions on reflective questions.



Lesson Plan No. 2.1	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Classification of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to understand the classification of law into public and private law, including key differences, examples, and their importance in the legal system
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and marker b. Presentation c. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask Students to refresh the concept of “Functions and purpose of Law”.- Relate the purpose and functions with categorization of Laws.- Briefly explain that laws can be classified into two main categories: Public Law and Private Law.2. Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Public Law, Definition:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Explain that Public Law deals with the relationship between individuals and the state.• Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Constitutional Law○ Administrative Law○ Criminal Law• Private Law, Definition:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Explain that Private Law deals with disputes between private individuals or entities.• Examples:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Contract Law○ Tort Law○ Property Law○ Family Law• Class/group discussion : How do Public and Private Law impact daily life and legal proceedings?
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. Open the floor for any questions from students to clarify concepts.2. Assign homework to students, on outlining the key differences



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	between Public and Private law.
Evaluation	Participation in group discussion and Homework





Lesson Plan No. 2.2	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Classification of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to a. Articulate the differences between Private and Public law b. Understand the classification of law into Municipal Law and International Law c. Understand the scope of International Law, examples and and relevance to Indian Legal System
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and markers b. Presentation c. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refreshing the concept discussing the Differences between Private and Public law.Explain that laws can be classified into two main categories based on their scope: Municipal Law and International LawAsk students about their perception and knowledge of 'International Law'.Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">International Law, Definition:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define International Law as the set of rules and agreements that govern relations between countries and international organizations.Scope:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Treaties and Conventions: Formal agreements between countries (e.g., the Paris Agreement on climate change).Customary International Law: Practices and norms accepted as binding (e.g., Law of sea, diplomatic immunity).International Organizations: Laws and regulations established by entities like the United Nations (e.g., international human rights law).Examples and Case Studies:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss international legal issues, such as disputes settled by the International Court of Justice or humanitarian law in conflict zones.Example: The role of the International Criminal Court in prosecuting war crimes.Application and Relevance of International Law in Indian Legal System through example:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Adopting CEDAW convention and Vishakha case guidelines on POSH, consequent enactment of POSH Act.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Validation of E-commerce, electronic evidence, etc through adoption of UNCITRAL.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Open the floor to Questions and Group Discussion.3. Assign Homework to students: Identify International Treaty/provisions of convention that India has implemented Locally. (5 minutes)
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. (5 minutes)



Lesson Plan No. 2.3	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Classification of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the definition, scope and examples of Municipal Law b. Articulate key differences between Municipal Law and International Law.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and marker b. Presentation c. Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask students about their understanding of Municipal law. Gather responses and outline the examples of Municipal Law.- Introduce to students the basis of categorizing certain laws as 'Municipal Law', i.e. Jurisdiction and scope of application.2. Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Municipal Law, Definition:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Define Municipal Law as the body of laws that apply within a particular country or state. It governs internal matters and is enforced by the local government.• Subcategories:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Constitutional Law: Governs the structure and functioning of the government.○ Criminal Law: Concerns crimes and their punishments.○ Civil Law: Covers disputes between individuals or organizations, including contracts and property.○ Revenue Law• Examples<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Discuss local or national laws and their impact on daily life.○ Example: A situation involving constitutional rights, such as freedom of speech.○ Example: A situation involving civil rights, such as right to access public resources.• Difference between Municipal and International Law:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Discuss the differences and similarities between Municipal and International Law, emphasizing jurisdiction, enforcement, and scope.○ Outline the hindrances to application of International law in Municipal Law.



Closure	Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. (5 Minutes)
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, How?). Allow students to answer and discuss. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



Lesson Plan No. 2.5	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Civil and Criminal Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to understand the classification of certain laws law into Criminal Law, examples, and their implications within the legal system. Additionally, to analyze the differences between Civil law and Criminal law.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Whiteboard and Marker b. Presentation c. Bare Act: IPC 1860/BNS 2023
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Present the idea of ‘Rights’ violation’ leading to Criminal offence, such as violation right to Bodily autonomy (Assault/murder), Violation of Right to possession of things (Theft). 2. Development (35 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define Criminal Law as the branch of law that deals with offenses against the state or public and the prosecution of individuals who commit these offenses. • Key Concepts: <p>Parties in a Criminal Trial: Prosecution and Defense</p> <p>Felonies: Serious crimes punishable by imprisonment for over a year or death (e.g., murder, robbery).</p> <p>Misdemeanors: Less severe crimes punishable by less than a year of imprisonment or fines (e.g., petty theft, vandalism).</p> <p>Elements of Crime : Mens rea and Actus Reus</p> <p>Criminal Law statutes in India: Pre and Post 2023 Amendment, i.e. IPC, CrPC, IEA and BNS, BNSS, BSA2023, NDPS Act, PCSO Act, among others.</p> <p>Defenses: Legal defenses available in criminal cases (e.g., Self-Defense, insanity).</p> <p>Criminal Procedure: The process of investigating and prosecuting crimes (e.g., arrest, trial, sentencing).</p> • Difference Between Civil and criminal Law: Scope, Objectives, impact, Parties in Civil and Criminal litigation, and procedural differences.





Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Open the floor for any questions to clarify the concepts discussed.3. Homework: Outline differences between Civil and Criminal Law. <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, How?). Allow students to answer and discuss. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.6	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Substantive and Procedural Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: Understand Substantive Law and Procedural Law, including their definitions, differences, and practical applications in Indian Legal System.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and Marker b. Presentation c. Bare Act (CPC)
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask students, "When dealing with legal issues, what do you think is more important: knowing the rules or knowing how to enforce them?"- Collect responses and lead into the topic of Substantive and Procedural Law.• Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Explain that law can be divided into Substantive Law and Procedural Law, each serving different functions within the legal system.- Define Substantive Law as the part of the law that defines rights, duties, and penalties. It outlines what is legal or illegal and the elements of various offenses and claims.- Examples: Provisions of IPC 1860 OR BNS 2023, POCSO Act, NDPS, NSA outlining Offences and respective punishments.- Define Procedural Law as the part of the law that outlines the methods and processes for enforcing legal rights and duties. It dictates how legal cases are conducted and how justice is administered.- Examples: Provisions of CrPC, CPC/BNSS and CPC• Intersection of Substantive and Procedural Laws: NDPS, JJ Act• Adjective Law: Indian Evidence Act/ BSA.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Homework: Write a short note on "How do these classifications affect legal practice and the administration of justice?" <p style="text-align: right;">(5 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, How?). Allow students to answer and discuss. <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>



Lesson Plan No. 3.2	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Primary and Secondary sources of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to <ol style="list-style-type: none">Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources of law and identify examples of each.Differentiate between these sources and explain their significance in the legal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	ol type="a"> Presentation
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Refresh the students' memory on "Sources of Law" and their significance in development of Law.Development: (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">Primary Sources of Law:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define primary sources of law as the actual laws and regulations that have been enacted by government bodies.Examples to discuss:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Constitutions: The Indian ConstitutionStatutes: Laws passed by legislaturesRegulations: Rules issued by governmental agenciesCase Law: Judicial opinions from court decisionsDiscuss the role of each primary source in the legal system and how they are used in legal research and practice.Secondary Sources of Law:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define secondary sources of law as materials that explain, interpret, or analyze primary sources of law.Examples to discuss:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Legal Encyclopedia: Such as Black's Law DictionaryLaw Reviews and Journals: Scholarly articles and critiquesTreatises and Textbooks: Comprehensive works on particular areas of lawLegal Commentaries: Analyses of case law and statutesExplain how secondary sources help in understanding and applying primary sources.Class exercise: (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pose the question "Which source is more important". Facilitate the discussion on differences between and significance of each source.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.Suggested Reading: "Sources of law in jurisprudence" https://blog.ipleaders.in/all-about-sources-law-jurisprudence/Homework: Write a short note on "relevance of Law reviews and Journals" as sources of Law.



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	(5 minutes)
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Participation in Class exercise2. Reflective Question, “If a legal Scholar needs Judgements on a particular topic what source of law would he/she consider and why?”
	(5 minutes)





Lesson Plan No. 3.3	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Sources of Law-Customs	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson Students: a. Will understand the role of customs as a source of law. b. Should be able to define customs in the context of legal systems, identify their characteristics, and understand their application and significance in various legal contexts.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Start with a brief discussion on what students understand by "customs" in a general sense. Ask if they are familiar with the term as it applies to law.- Assimilate response of students, identify relevant customs and relate it to Customary law.2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Definition and Characteristics of Customs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define customs as long-established practices or conventions that have developed within a particular community or society over time.• Explain the characteristics of customs:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Consistency: Repeated and continuous practice.○ Acceptance: General acceptance and recognition by the community.○ Legal Obligation: Practices considered binding or obligatory.b. Role of Customs in Different Legal Systems: Discuss how customs can influence legal norms and be incorporated into formal legal systems.c. Examples of Customs, as source of Law: Personal Laws in Indian Legal System.3. Class exercise: (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Facilitate a discussion on the challenges and benefits of integrating customs into formal legal systems. Encourage the students to consider both historical and contemporary examples.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested reading: Chapter 14 (Pg. No. 184-190) 'Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory' by Dr. N.V. Paranjape3. Homework: Ask the students to write a short note on Customs and



	explain how customs differ from other sources of law such as statutes or case law. <p style="text-align: right;">(5 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	a. Participation in Group Discussion. b. Reflective Questions such as “What is the difference between a Custom and usage?” <p style="text-align: right;">(5 minutes)</p>



Lesson Plan No. 3.4	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Sources of Law-Precedents	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of legal precedents, their role as a source of law, and how they are applied in judicial decision-making. b. Define precedents, explain their significance in legal systems, and analyze their impact through case examples.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask students about their knowledge on 'Judicial Precedent'. Assimilate the responses and relate it to the topic of Lesson.Explain the importance of precedents in maintaining consistency and predictability in the legal systemDevelopment (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define precedents as past judicial decisions that are used as a basis for deciding future cases.The Doctrine of Stare Decisis:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Define the doctrine of stare decisis, which means "to stand by things decided."Explain how this doctrine ensures that similar cases are decided similarly, providing stability and predictability in the law.Elements of Case Law:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ratio decidendi -Rationale applied on Judgement leading to PrecedentObiter Dicta-Comments/analysis of facts in JudgementHow Precedents are Applied:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Discuss the process of applying precedents, including distinguishing cases, overruling precedents, and the role of judicial interpretation.Explain how courts use precedents to justify their decisions and how this can evolve over time.Examples: Vishakha case Guidelines, D.K. Basu caseClass Exercise (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Group Discussion on "What are some potential challenges or criticisms of relying on precedents?"



Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading: Chapter16 (Pg. No. 217,218, 221-228) 'Studies in Jurisprudence and Legal Theory' by Dr. N.V. Paranjape3. Homework: To make a short note on a recent Judicial Precedent established by the Supreme Court of India leading to formulation of Law. (5 minutes)
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Based on participation in class discussion/activity.2. Reflective Question: Which element of a Judgement is applied as precedent? (5 minutes)



Lesson Plan No. 1.2	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal Methods and Law	Course No.: BBA.LLB-106
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Objectives	By the end of this 50-minute class, students will be able to: a. Understand the need and evolution of law. b. Understand concept of legal systems and their impact on society.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation b. Whiteboard and marker
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (10 mins):<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Begin by refreshing the concept and meaning of law.b. Outline the need of law and consequent evolution of Legal system.2. Need: (10 minutes)<p>Elaborate on the need of Law and legal systems in order to prevent and balance conflict of interests, exercise rights and impose duties, establish grievance redressal mechanisms and institutions.</p>3. Legal Systems (10 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Overview and evolution of different legal systems (e.g., common law, civil law, religious law).b. Discuss how these systems impact societal norms and legal proceedings.c. Use current case study to present impact of Law on society.
Closure	a. Summarize the main points discussed in the class. b. Assign a short Note or reflection on a current event related to law (e.g., a recent court case or legal reform) and its impact on society <p style="text-align: right;">(5 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	Reflective Question: Why is it important for laws to evolve with society? – Allow for group discussion and evaluate on basis of class participation and homework completion. <p style="text-align: right;">(10 minutes)</p>



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Lesson Plan No. 1.3	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal System and Law	Course No.: BBA.LLB-106
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Objectives	<p>By the end of this 50-minute class, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the concept of Justice and morality. Explore how these concepts are reflected in the Indian legal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Presentation Whiteboard and markers Discussion with real examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (10 mins):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Begin by refreshing the concept of law and its need to administer Justice in Society. Introduce the concept of Morality-its relevance and significance in law. <p>2. Provide definitional aspects: (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Justice: Fairness in the protection of rights and punishment of wrongs; ensuring equitable treatment for all individuals. Morality: Principles concerning the distinction between right and wrong or good and bad behavior, often influenced by societal norms and values. <p>3. Intersection of Morality and Law: (15 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examine how morality influences legal principles and legislative processes in India. Discuss examples where moral considerations might impact legal decisions or legislation (e.g., laws on marriage, personal freedom). <p>4. Differentiating aspects of Justice, Morality and Law (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide differences between objectives of law and consequences with respect to Justice. Provide differences between basis of law (Logic) and Morality in decision making.



Closure	Summarize key points about justice and morality as discussed in the lesson. (5 minutes)
Evaluation	Reflective Questions (What, Why, how?). Allow students to answer and discuss. Group discussion and participation



Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal system and Law	Course No.: BBA.LLB-106
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Objectives	By the end of this 50-minute class, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Understand various approaches in defining Lawb. Analyse different elements of diverse definitions of Law and relate it to current legal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Presentationb. Discussion with real examplesc. Whiteboard and marker
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 mins):</p> <p>Begin by asking students “How would you define 'law' in your own words?”. Discuss on common elements outlined in definitions proposed by students.</p> <p>2. Discuss different approaches in defining law: (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Legal Positivismb. Sociological Approachc. Traditional approachd. Realist approache. Analytical Positivismf. Natural Law theory approachg. Historical School approach <p>3. Importance in the Indian Legal System: (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Discuss how these definitions apply to the Indian legal context.b. Highlight the provisions of the Indian Constitution, legal statutes, and judicial interpretations in shaping and applying these definitions.



Closure	Summarize the main points discussed in the class. Answer any final questions and provide a preview of the next topic in the Indian legal system curriculum.
Evaluation	Reflective Questions, ask students to consider: “Which definition of law do you think is most relevant in the context of the Indian legal system and why?” Assess their participation in discussion.



Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal system and Law	Course No.: BBA.LLB-106
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Objectives	By the end of this 50-minute class, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Understand various approaches in defining Lawb. Analyse different elements of diverse definitions of Law and relate it to current legal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Presentationb. Discussion with real examplesc. Whiteboard and marker
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 mins):</p> <p>Begin by asking students “How would you define 'law' in your own words?”. Discuss on common elements outlined in definitions proposed by students.</p> <p>2. Discuss different approaches in defining law: (20 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Legal Positivismb. Sociological Approachc. Traditional approachd. Realist approache. Analytical Positivismf. Natural Law theory approachg. Historical School approach <p>3. Importance in the Indian Legal System: (10 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Discuss how these definitions apply to the Indian legal context.b. Highlight the provisions of the Indian Constitution, legal statutes, and judicial interpretations in shaping and applying these definitions.



Closure	Summarize the main points discussed in the class. Answer any final questions and provide a preview of the next topic in the Indian legal system curriculum.
Evaluation	Reflective Questions, ask students to consider: “Which definition of law do you think is most relevant in the context of the Indian legal system and why?” Assess their participation in discussion.



Lesson Plan No. 2.7	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Classification of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to understand the classification of laws into Physical Laws and Scientific Laws, including their definitions, differences, and examples from various scientific disciplines.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and Marker b. Presentation
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Ask students, "What are some rules or principles you know that govern how things work in nature or science?"- Collect responses and lead into the concepts of Physical and Scientific Laws 2. Development (35 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Explain that laws in science can be classified into Physical Laws and Scientific Laws, each serving different roles in describing the natural world.b. Define Physical Laws as fundamental principles that describe the behavior of matter and energy in the universe. These laws are derived from empirical observations and experiments.c. Examples: Newton's First Law of Motion Law of Universal Gravitationd. Define Scientific Laws as broad principles that are established through repeated experimentation and observation in various scientific fields, including physical, biological, and chemical sciencese. Examples: Laws of Chemistry: Describe chemical reactions and interactions (e.g., the Law of Conservation of Mass). Laws of Biology: Principles governing biological processes (e.g., Mendel's Laws of Inheritance). Laws of Ecology: Principles related to ecosystems and environmental interactions (e.g., the Law of Competitive Exclusion) 3. Comparing Physical and Scientific Laws: Discuss the answers and highlight the differences between Physical Laws and Scientific Laws, focusing on their applications and scope.
Closure	Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings



Evaluation	<p>1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents</p>
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Lesson Plan No. 3.1	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Sources of Law	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to understand the meaning and definition of "sources of law," Including its relevance in Indian Jurisprudence.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Whiteboard and Markers b. Presentation
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Introduction (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask students: "Where do you think laws come from? How do they get created and enforced?"Write responses on the board to gauge initial understanding.Explain that the term "sources of law" refers to the origins or foundations from which laws are derived. Understanding these sources helps us grasp how legal rules are established and applied.Development (30 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Meaning and Definition of Sources of Law Define "sources of law" as the various origins from which legal rules and principles derive their authority and legitimacy. These sources provide the framework for creating, interpreting, and enforcing laws.Briefly introduce diverse sources of law, backed by Jurisprudential theories:<ol style="list-style-type: none">Analytical Positivism: Law as rule of Sovereign backed by sanction (Legislation)Realist Theory (Judge made law/Precedents)Natural Theory (Morals and reasoning)Historical School (Customs, Usage and Practices)Outline and explain the relevance of studying Sources from Ancient times till extant Legal system; Impact of sources on shaping of Law.Exemplify the impact through Ancient sources such as Smritis, through legislation such As Abolition of Sati Law, through Environmental case laws on formulation of Environmental Legislation.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.Open Group Discussion on :Why is it important to understand the sources of law?



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	Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions (What, Why, Who?). Allow students to answer and discuss. Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents





Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal Methods and Law-Overview of syllabus	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to a. Understand the concept of legal methods and its significance in the study and practice of law. b. Analyze the fundamental concepts of law. c. Identify the relationship between legal methods and the concept of law. d. Evaluate the practical implications of legal methods in legal research, analysis, and argumentation.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) •To give a general overview of the syllabus. •To gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the subject. •Introduce the Units to be covered as per the Course Curriculum 2. Development: (30 minutes) A. Legal Methods • Explain the meaning of Legal Methods. • Highlight the various tools and mechanisms used for studying law. • Identify how Legal Methods as a subject can aid students in studying law. • Define legal methods as the systematic approach and techniques used to study, interpret, and apply the law. • Explain the importance of legal methods in understanding complex legal concepts and resolving disputes. • Give examples from day-to-day life wherein Legal Methods are applied for the study of law.



	<p>B. Concept of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and explain the concept of law.• Explain the importance and role of community in law.• Relationship between Legal Methods and Concept of Law:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Explore how legal methods, such as statutory interpretation, case analysis, and legal reasoning, are used to analyze and apply legal principles.b) Discuss how the concept of law serves as the foundation for the development and application of legal methods. Explain how secondary sources help in understanding and applying primary sources. <p>3. Class exercise: (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pose the question “How would you define law”. Facilitate the discussion on various views outlining the concept of law.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading: “Legal Methods” https://monad.edu.in/img/media/uploads/legal%20method.pdf3. Homework: Write a short note on “relevance of Law reviews and Journals” as sources of Law. <p>(5 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Participation in Class exercise2. Reflective Question, “If a legal Scholar needs Judgements on a particular topic what source of law would he/she consider and why?” <p>(5 minutes)</p>



Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Indian Legal System Topic: Introduction to Legal Methods and Law-Overview of syllabus	Course No.: BBALLB-106
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to a. Understand the concept of legal methods and its significance in the study and practice of law. b. Analyze the fundamental concepts of law. c. Identify the relationship between legal methods and the concept of law. d. Evaluate the practical implications of legal methods in legal research, analysis, and argumentation.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) •To give a general overview of the syllabus. •To gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the subject. •Introduce the Units to be covered as per the Course Curriculum 2. Development: (30 minutes) A. Legal Methods • Explain the meaning of Legal Methods. • Highlight the various tools and mechanisms used for studying law. • Identify how Legal Methods as a subject can aid students in studying law. • Define legal methods as the systematic approach and techniques used to study, interpret, and apply the law. • Explain the importance of legal methods in understanding complex legal concepts and resolving disputes. • Give examples from day-to-day life wherein Legal Methods are applied for the study of law.



	<p>B. Concept of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify and explain the concept of law.• Explain the importance and role of community in law.• Relationship between Legal Methods and Concept of Law:<ol style="list-style-type: none">a) Explore how legal methods, such as statutory interpretation, case analysis, and legal reasoning, are used to analyze and apply legal principles.b) Discuss how the concept of law serves as the foundation for the development and application of legal methods. Explain how secondary sources help in understanding and applying primary sources. <p>3. Class exercise: (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pose the question “How would you define law”. Facilitate the discussion on various views outlining the concept of law.
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these.2. Suggested Reading: “Legal Methods” https://monad.edu.in/img/media/uploads/legal%20method.pdf3. Homework: Write a short note on “relevance of Law reviews and Journals” as sources of Law. <p>(5 minutes)</p>
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Participation in Class exercise2. Reflective Question, “If a legal Scholar needs Judgements on a particular topic what source of law would he/she consider and why?” <p>(5 minutes)</p>