



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

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

Department of EE

Details of Lesson Plan

S.No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Course Name	INDIAN CONSTITUTION
2.	Course Code	MCC-101
3.	Academic Year	2024-25
4.	Semester	1 ST
5.	Number of Lesson plans	10
6.	Faculty Assigned	Dr.Kavita Abrol

Faculty Signature



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Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Historical Background of the Constituent Assembly	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Describe the historical context that led to the formation of the Constituent Assembly of India. b. Explain the role of key figures and events in the establishment of the Constituent Assembly. c. Analyze the significance of the Constituent Assembly in shaping modern India. d. Evaluate the challenges and debates faced by the Constituent Assembly during the drafting of the Constitution.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Ask questions to gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the topic to be taught. What do you know about the formation of the Indian Constitution? Who were the key figures involved in drafting the Indian Constitution? Why was there a need to form a Constituent Assembly in India? - Introduce the Constituent Assembly as a body responsible for drafting the Constitution of India. - Highlight the significance of understanding the historical background to appreciate the challenges and achievements of the Assembly. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Historical Context and Formation of the Constituent Assembly - Discuss the historical events leading up to the formation of the Constituent Assembly, including the British colonial rule, the Indian independence movement, and the demand for self-governance. - Explain the role of the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) in the establishment of the Constituent Assembly. b. Key Figures and Contributions - Introduce key members of the Constituent Assembly, including Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, and others. - Discuss Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and his vision for social justice and highlight their contributions to the drafting of the Constitution. c. Significance and Challenges - Analyze the significance of the Constituent Assembly in shaping the future of India as a sovereign, democratic republic.



	- Discuss the challenges faced by the Assembly, including debates on federalism, language, minority rights, and the princely states. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) - Present students with hypothetical scenarios related to the drafting of the Constitution and ask them to consider how the Constituent Assembly might have addressed these issues.
Closure	1. Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant sections from “The Constitution of India: A Political-Legal Perspective” by Granville Austin (Pages 1-20). - Constituent assembly debates available at Constituent Assembly - Constitution of India 3. Homework - Write a short essay (400-500 words) on “The Impact of Historical Events on the Formation of the Indian Constitution” and submit it. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions - Engage students with questions such as "Why was the Constituent Assembly a critical step towards Indian independence?" and "How did the historical context influence the debates within the Constituent Assembly?" Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



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Lesson Plan No. 1.2	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Government of India Act of 1935	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Describe the historical context and reasons behind the enactment of the Government of India Act, 1935. b. Identify and explain the key provisions and structure of the Government of India Act, 1935. c. Analyze the significance of the Act in the development of India's constitutional history. d. Evaluate the limitations and criticisms of the Government of India Act, 1935.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Ask questions to gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the topic to be taught. What do you know about the Government of India Act, 1935? How did British colonial policies influence the constitutional development of India? Why was the Government of India Act, 1935, considered a significant step towards Indian self-governance? - Introduce the Government of India Act, 1935, as a pivotal piece of legislation that laid the groundwork for India's future Constitution. - Briefly mention the historical context leading to its enactment, including the Simon Commission, the Round Table Conferences, and the demand for greater autonomy by Indian leaders. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Historical Background - Discuss the circumstances that led to the Government of India Act, 1935, focusing on the failure of the Simon Commission (1927) and the outcomes of the Round Table Conferences (1930-32). - Highlight the demands of Indian leaders for constitutional reforms and greater participation in governance. b. Key Provisions and Structure - Explain the key features of the Government of India Act, 1935, including: Establishment of a federal structure with a division of powers between the central government and provincial governments, Introduction of provincial autonomy, allowing provinces to have their own elected governments, The creation of a bicameral legislature at the center (the Council of States and the Federal Assembly) and the establishment of a Federal Court. - Discuss the provision for the inclusion of princely states in the federation and the reservation of certain powers for the British Crown.



	c. Significance and Impact - Analyze the significance of the Government of India Act, 1935, in the context of India's constitutional development. - Discuss how the Act influenced the drafting of the Indian Constitution, particularly in terms of federalism and the separation of powers. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) - Present students with hypothetical scenarios involving the implementation of the Government of India Act, 1935, and ask them to analyze how the Act's provisions would apply.
Closure	1. Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant literature from "The Constitutional History of India" by V.D. Mahajan (Pages 312-340). - Government of India Act 1935 available at Government of India Act, 1935 - Features, and History- iPleaders 3. Homework - Write a short essay (400-500 words) on "The Government of India Act, 1935: A Step Towards Indian Independence or a Mere Political Compromise?" and submit it. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions - Engage students with questions such as "Why is the Government of India Act, 1935, considered a milestone in Indian constitutional history?" and "What were the major challenges in implementing the provisions of the Act?" Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



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Lesson Plan No. 1.3	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Indian Independence Act of 1947	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the historical context leading to the enactment of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. b. Identify and explain the key provisions of the Indian Independence Act, 1947. c. Analyze the significance of the Act in the context of India's constitutional development and decolonization. d. Evaluate the immediate and long-term impacts of the Act on the Indian subcontinent.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Ask questions to gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the topic to be taught. What do you know about the Indian Independence Act of 1947? How did the events of World War II influence India's path to independence? What were the key demands of Indian leaders during the independence movement? - Introduce the Indian Independence Act of 1947 as the legislation that formally ended British rule in India and led to the creation of two independent dominions: India and Pakistan. - Briefly mention the historical events leading to the Act, including the Quit India Movement, the Cabinet Mission, and the Mountbatten Plan. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Historical Background - Discuss the circumstances that led to the Indian Independence Act, 1947, focusing on the impact of World War II, the failure of earlier constitutional reforms, and the growing demand for independence. - Highlight the role of key leaders such as Mahatma Gandhi, Jawaharlal Nehru, and Muhammad Ali Jinnah in the independence movement. b. Key Provisions of the Act - Explain the key features of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, including: The end of British rule in India on August 15, 1947, The creation of two independent dominions: India and Pakistan, The division of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab between the two dominions, The transfer of power to the Constituent Assemblies of India and Pakistan, which would act as the central legislatures and also frame the respective constitutions and the termination of the British Crown's sovereignty over India.



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	c. Significance and Impact - Analyze the significance of the Indian Independence Act in the context of India's constitutional development and the decolonization process. - Discuss how the Act marked the legal end of British colonial rule in India and set the stage for the drafting of the Indian Constitution. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) - Present students with hypothetical scenarios related to the implementation of the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and ask them to analyze the possible outcomes.
Closure	1. Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant literature from "India's Struggle for Independence" by Bipan Chandra (Pages 489-512). - Indian Independence Act of 1947 available at Indian Independence Act 1947: A landmark in the Indian freedom struggle - ClearIAS 3. Homework - Write a short essay (400-500 words) on "The Indian Independence Act, 1947: A Legal Milestone or a Human Tragedy?" and submit it. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions - Engage students with questions such as "What were the most significant challenges faced by India and Pakistan after the implementation of the Indian Independence Act?" and "How did the Act shape the future relationship between India and Pakistan?" Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



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Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Composition and Functions of Constituent Assembly	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the composition of the Constituent Assembly, including its members and their representation. b. Identify the key functions and roles of the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian Constitution. c. Analyze the significance of the Constituent Assembly debates in shaping the final document. d. Evaluate the challenges faced by the Constituent Assembly during the drafting process.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Ask questions to gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the topic to be taught. What do you know about the Constituent Assembly? Why was it necessary to have a Constituent Assembly for drafting the Constitution? How do you think the members of the Constituent Assembly were selected? - Introduce the Constituent Assembly as the body responsible for drafting the Constitution of India. - Briefly discuss the historical context, including the Indian Independence Act of 1947, which led to the creation of the Constituent Assembly. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Composition of the Constituent Assembly - Discuss the formation of the Constituent Assembly in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan. - Explain the representation in the Assembly, including the division between provinces and princely states, and the inclusion of members from various communities and regions. b. Functions of the Constituent Assembly - Outline the primary functions of the Constituent Assembly like Drafting the Constitution of India, acting as the central legislature of India until the Constitution was adopted, debating and deciding on key constitutional principles such as federalism, secularism, fundamental rights, and the structure of government and adopting the National Flag, National Anthem, and other symbols of independent India. - Discuss specific debates within the Assembly that were crucial in shaping the Constitution, such as the debates on fundamental rights,



	the Directive Principles of State Policy, and the structure of the judiciary. c. Significance of the Constituent Assembly Debates - Discuss how the debates within the Constituent Assembly reflect the diverse opinions and challenges faced by the framers of the Constitution. - Highlight the importance of these debates in ensuring that the Constitution was a comprehensive and inclusive document that reflected the aspirations of a diverse nation. d. Challenges Faced by the Constituent Assembly - Discuss the major challenges faced by the Constituent Assembly, including the need to accommodate the diverse interests of a pluralistic society, the impact of partition and the resulting refugee crisis and balancing the interests of the central government and the states in a federal structure. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) - Engage students to discuss the challenges faced by the constituent assembly and consider how these challenges have influenced the final structure of the Constitution.
Closure	1. Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant portion from “Indian Constitutional Law” by M.P. Jain (Pages 50-75). - Composition and functions of Constituent assembly available at Constituent Assembly of India - Composition, Significance, Download PDF [UPSC Indian Polity Notes] (byjus.com) 3. Homework - Assign students to study the work of the Constituent Assembly and its lasting impact on Indian democracy. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions - Engage students with questions such as "What were the most significant challenges faced by India and Pakistan after the implementation of the Indian Independence Act?" and "How did the Act shape the future relationship between India and Pakistan?" Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



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Lesson Plan No. 1.5	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Role of B R Ambedkar in the making of Indian Constitution	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the contributions of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. b. Discuss Ambedkar's role as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee and his vision for social justice. c. Analyze the significance of Ambedkar's ideas and their incorporation into the Constitution. d. Evaluate the impact of Ambedkar's contributions on the structure and content of the Indian Constitution.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) - Ask questions to gather a general understanding from the students about their awareness of the topic to be taught. Who was Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, and why is he significant in Indian history? What do you know about Ambedkar's role in the making of the Indian Constitution? Why is Ambedkar often referred to as the "Father of the Indian Constitution"? - Introduce Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as a key figure in the drafting of the Indian Constitution. - Briefly discuss his background as a scholar, social reformer, and leader of the Dalit community. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Ambedkar as Chairman of Drafting Committee - Discuss Ambedkar's appointment as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly on August 29, 1947. - Explain the responsibilities of the Drafting Committee in shaping the final draft of the Constitution. - Highlight Ambedkar's role in balancing diverse interests, addressing the concerns of various communities, and ensuring the Constitution was a comprehensive and inclusive document. b. Key Contributions of Ambedkar - Outline Ambedkar's major contributions to the Constitution, including Fundamental rights, social justice, directive principles of state policy and federal structure. - Discuss Ambedkar's arguments in favor of social justice and equality, as reflected in the Constitution. c. Ambedkar's Vision for social Justice



	- Explore Ambedkar's vision of social justice and its influence on the Constitution, particularly in areas such as abolition of untouchability, protection of minority rights, and the empowerment of women. - Encourage students to reflect on how Ambedkar's ideas continue to influence contemporary discussions on social justice in India. d. Challenges Faced by Ambedkar - Address the challenges Ambedkar faced, including opposition from other members of the Constituent Assembly, the complexity of balancing different interests, and his efforts to ensure the Constitution reflected his vision of an inclusive and just society. - Discuss how Ambedkar overcame these challenges and the lasting impact of his contributions on Indian democracy. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) - Engage students with a question that require them to apply Ambedkar's principles of social justice and equality. For example: "How would you address issues of caste discrimination in modern India using the framework of the Constitution?"
Closure	1. Summarize the lesson learning outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading - Relevant portion from "Dr. B.R. Ambedkar: The Maker of Modern India" by Narendra Jadhav (Pages 100-150). - B. R. Ambedkar 1891-1956 available at B. R. Ambedkar - Constitution of India 3. Homework - Assign students to study Ambedkar's speeches, particularly his closing speech to the Constituent Assembly on November 25, 1949, where he outlines his vision for India's future. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions - Engage students with questions such as "What were the most significant contributions of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar to the Indian Constitution?" and "How does Ambedkar's vision for social justice continue to impact India today?" Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



Lesson Plan No. 3.1	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Indian Federalism: Meaning and Definition of Federalism, Structure and Features of Indian Federalism.	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand the concept of federalism and how it applies to the governance structure of India. b. They will be able to define federalism, identify its features, and explain its specific application within the Indian context.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation. b. Use of an interactive quiz tool like Kahoot or Nerapod.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (10 minutes): a. Opening Activity (3 minutes): Begin the lesson by asking students to list different levels of government they are familiar with (e.g., local, state, national). b. Discuss briefly how these different levels might have different powers and responsibilities. c. Definition and Meaning of Federalism (3 minutes): Introduce the concept of federalism by explaining that the meaning of federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. d. Discuss key features of federalism: dual sovereignty, constitutional division of powers, autonomy, and intergovernmental relations. e. Use examples from other countries to illustrate federalism (e.g., the United States, Germany). 2. Development (20 minutes): a. Explain how federalism is structured in India through the Constitution of India. b. Describe the division of powers between the central government and the state governments. c. Introduce the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution which includes: i. Union List. ii. State List iii. Concurrent List d. Discuss the powers and responsibilities of the central and state governments. e. Explain the concept of “unitary bias” in Indian federalism, including the President’s role and emergency powers.



	3. Discussion (10 minutes): Class Discussion (10 minutes): Facilitate a discussion on the significance of division of powers between the central government and the state governments.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading • Relevant portion from Indian Constitutional law by M.P Jain. Homework: Write a short note on the advantages and disadvantages of federalism in India. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions What do you understand by the term Federalism? 2. Google form Quiz Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



Lesson Plan No. 3.2	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Difference between Indian and Federation of other states, Difference between federal and unitary features, Critical Evaluation of the Indian Federal System,	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand the differences between the Indian federal system and those of other federal states, b. Differentiate between federal and unitary features, and c. Critically evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the Indian federal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation. b. Use of an interactive quiz tool like Kahoot or Nerapod.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (10 minutes): a. Opening Activity (3 minutes): Begin with a brief review of what students already know about federalism and unitary systems. b. Ask questions to the students “Can you think of countries with different kinds of federal systems? What might be different about them?” c. Review key features of the Indian federal system, including the division of powers between the central and state governments, the Seventh Schedule, and the unitary bias. 2. Development (20 minutes): a. Present key features of federal systems in other countries (e.g., the United States, Germany, Canada). b. Use a comparative chart to highlight differences: c. Distribution of Powers: Compare how powers are divided between different levels of government. d. Role of Central Authority: Examine the relative strength of the central government versus regional governments. e. Constitutional Flexibility: Discuss how different countries amend or interpret their constitutions. f. Define federal and unitary systems. g. List and explain key features of federal and unitary systems (e.g., power distribution, central control, autonomy of states/regions). h. Discuss how India incorporates both federal and unitary features in its system. Highlight aspects such as the President’s Rule, emergency provisions, and central oversight. i. Critical Evaluation of the Indian Federal System Strengths:



	• Unity in Diversity: How the federal system helps manage India's diverse population and regional differences. • Autonomy for States: The benefits of allowing states to govern local issues and implement policies suited to their regional needs. j. Weaknesses: • Centralization: Criticisms related to the concentration of power in the central government, particularly during emergencies or President's Rule. • Coordination Issues: Challenges in coordinating policies and implementation between central and state governments. 3. Exercise(10 minutes): Class Discussion (10 minutes): Facilitate a discussion on the main points discussed about the differences between federal systems, the characteristics of federal and unitary systems, and the evaluation of the Indian federal system
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading • Relevant portion from Indian Constitutional law by M.P Jain. 3. Homework: Write a comparative note on the federal systems of India and one other country, analyzing strengths and weaknesses Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions What do you understand by the term Federalism? 2. Google form Quiz Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



Lesson Plan No. 3.3	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Difference between Indian and Federation of other states, Difference between federal and unitary features, Critical Evaluation of the Indian Federal System,	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand the concept of decentralization of powers in India, b. The dynamics of Centre-State relations, c. The significance of the 73rd Amendment, and d. The role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in local governance.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation. b. Use of an interactive quiz tool like Kahoot or Nerapod.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (10 minutes): a. Opening Activity (3 minutes): Begin with a discussion on what decentralization means. b. Ask students if they think local governments should have more power compared to the central government. Why or why not? 2. Development (20 minutes): a. Define decentralization as the distribution of decision-making authority and responsibility from the central government to regional and local governments. b. Discuss the benefits of decentralization, such as increased efficiency, local accountability, and enhanced representation of local interests. c. Types of Decentralization: • Political Decentralization: Transfer of political power to local governments. • Administrative Decentralization: Redistribution of administrative responsibilities. • Fiscal Decentralization: Transfer of financial resources and authority. d. Examples: Provide examples of decentralization in other countries (e.g., Germany, the United States) and relate them to the Indian context. e. Introduce the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992, which aimed to enhance local governance through the creation of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). f. Discuss the objectives of the Amendment: strengthening rural local governance, promoting participatory democracy, and improving service delivery at the grassroots level.



	3. Exercise(10 minutes): Class Discussion (10 minutes): Facilitate a discussion on the effectiveness of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the 73rd Amendment in improving local governance. Address both successes and challenges.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading • Relevant portion from Indian Constitutional law by M.P Jain. 3. Homework: Revise key points about decentralization, Centre-State relations, the 73rd Amendment, and Panchayati Raj Institutions. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions What do you understand by the term decentralization? 2. Google form Quiz Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



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Lesson Plan No. 3.3	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Union Government: Powers of Indian Parliament, Functions of Rajya Sabha, Functions of Lok Sabha.	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand the structure and powers of the Indian Parliament. b. The composition, distinct roles and functions of the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation. b. Use of an interactive quiz tool like Kahoot or Nerapod.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (10 minutes): - Opening Activity (3 minutes): Begin with a brief discussion on the importance of the Parliament in a democratic system. - Ask students why they think it is important to have a structured legislative body. 2. Development (20 minutes): - Describe the two houses of the Indian Parliament: i. Rajya Sabha (Council of States): The upper house. ii...Lok Sabha (House of the People): The lower house. Constitutional Basis: - Reference Articles 79 to 122 of the Indian Constitution that define the structure and powers of Parliament. Functions of Parliament: Legislative Function: Making and amending laws. Financial Function: Approving budgets and expenditures. Oversight Function: Monitoring and reviewing the work of the executive branch. Constituent Function: Amending the Constitution. Powers of the Indian Parliament (20 minutes) Legislative Powers: Exclusive Powers: Powers related to subjects in the Union List. Concurrent Powers: Powers shared with the State Legislatures. Financial Powers: Power to Tax: Parliament's role in levying and collecting taxes. Budget Approval: How the budget is presented and approved.



	• Control over the Executive: ○ Confidence Motion: Mechanisms for ensuring the executive remains accountable. ○ No-Confidence Motion: What happens if the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion. • Functions of the Rajya Sabha (20 minutes) • Role and Composition: ○ Members: Explain the composition of Rajya Sabha and how members are elected or nominated. ○ Tenure: Terms of office for members. • Functions: ○ Legislative Review: Role in reviewing and amending bills proposed by the Lok Sabha. ○ Representation of States: Function as a representative body for the states and union territories. ○ Special Powers: Powers related to the creation of new states and changes in state boundaries. ○ Approval of Certain Appointments: Approval of appointments to key posts like the Chief Election Commissioner and the Comptroller and Auditor General. • Functions of the Lok Sabha (20 minutes) • Role and Composition: ○ Members: Composition of Lok Sabha, method of election, and tenure. • Functions: ○ Primary Legislative Role: Initiating and passing legislation, especially Money Bills. ○ Control over the Executive: Role in forming and maintaining the government; the significance of majority support. ○ Debate and Discussions: How debates in the Lok Sabha shape national policy. ○ Representation of the People: Functions related to representing the general electorate. Exercise(10 minutes): Class Discussion (10 minutes): Facilitate a discussion on the functions of the Rajya Sabha, and the other on the functions of the Lok Sabha.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading • Relevant portion from Indian Constitutional law by M.P Jain. 3. Homework: Revise key points of the Indian Parliament and the specific functions of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.



	Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions What do you understand by the term Indian Parliament ? 2. Google form Quiz Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents



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Lesson Plan No. 3.3	Course Name: Indian Constitution Topic: Powers and functions of the President, comparison of powers of Indian President with the United States.	Course No.: MCC-101
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Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand the Powers and Functions of the President of India. b. Understand the Powers and Functions of the President of the United States. c. Compare and Contrast the Powers of the Indian President with the U.S. President
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. Power Point Presentation. b. Use of an interactive quiz tool like Kahoot or Nerapod.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (10 minutes): a. Begin with a quick icebreaker asking students to name key powers of a president. Write down responses on the board. b. Introduce the concept of presidential powers. c. Discuss the roles and powers of the President of India. 2. Development (20 minutes): a. Explain the Powers and Functions of the Indian President • Constitutional Role: Head of State, ceremonial duties. • Executive Powers: Appointing the Prime Minister and other ministers, signing bills into law. • Legislative Powers: Summoning and proroguing Parliament, dissolving Lok Sabha. • Judicial Powers: Pardoning powers. • Emergency Powers: Declaration of Emergency (National, State, Financial). b. Explain the role of the President in the Indian political system, emphasizing the largely ceremonial nature compared to the executive functions of the Prime Minister. c. Describe the powers and roles of the U.S. President, highlighting the differences from the Indian system. 3. Exercise(10 minutes): Class Discussion (10 minutes): Facilitate a discussion on the role and functions of the Indian President, and the functions of the U.S President.
Closure	1. Summarize the Lesson Learning Outcomes and get affirmation from students on these. 2. Suggested Reading • Relevant portion from Indian Constitutional law by Narendra Kumar. 3. Homework: Revise key differences and similarities between the Indian and U.S. Presidents.



	Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings
Evaluation	1. Reflective Questions What do you understand by the term Indian President and what are his role and responsibility in both Indian as well as U.S System ? 2. Google form Quiz Spend 5 minutes to evaluate student assimilation of the lesson contents