



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	Indian Federalism
2.	Course Code	BBA LLB-606 (B) CL4
3.	Academic Year	2024-2025
4.	Semester	6th
5.	Number of Lesson plans	20
6.	Faculty Assigned	Dr. INSHA IDREES, Ph.D.

Maail

Faculty Signature



Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Indian Federalism Topic: Concepts of Constitution and Constitutional Law – Definition, Kinds, and Types of Constitution	Course No.: BBALLB-606(B) (CL4)
----------------------------	---	--

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the Constitution and Constitutional Law.• Explain the significance of a Constitution in governance.• Identify the different kinds and types of Constitutions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Whiteboard and Marker c. Copies of Constitutions (e.g., Indian Constitution, US Constitution)
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students: What is a Constitution? Why do countries have one?• Main Content (25 minutes):<ol style="list-style-type: none">Definition of a Constitution and Constitutional Law (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning, scope, and importance.Kinds and Types of Constitutions (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Written vs. Unwritten• Rigid vs. Flexible• Federal vs. UnitaryImportance of a Constitution (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role in limiting government power and ensuring democracy.• Discussion (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debate: Should all countries have a written Constitution?
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes) Discuss the relevance of Constitutional Law in modern governance.
Evaluation	What is the difference between a written and an unwritten Constitution?



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous) Lesson Plan



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1

श्रेष्ठ 

श्रम 

नवीनता 

Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Lesson Plan No. 1.2	Course Name: Indian Federalism Topic: Constitutionalism and the Idea of Limited Government	Course No.: BBALLB-606(B) (CL4)
----------------------------	---	--

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define Constitutionalism and Limited Government.• Explain the relationship between Constitutionalism and democracy.• Analyze how Constitutionalism prevents authoritarian rule.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Whiteboard and Marker c. Case Law Examples (e.g., Marbury v. Madison)
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students: Can a country have a Constitution but not be democratic?• Main Content (25 minutes):<ol style="list-style-type: none">Definition of Constitutionalism (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning and importance in governance.Principles of Limited Government (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separation of powers• Rule of law• Fundamental rightsChallenges to Constitutionalism (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authoritarian regimes and constitutional breakdowns.• Discussion (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debate: Is Constitutionalism necessary for democracy?
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes) Discuss the balance between state power and individual freedoms.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students : What are the key features of a Limited



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

	Government?
--	--------------------



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Lesson Plan No. 1.2	Course Name: Indian Federalism Topic: Constitutionalism and the Idea of Limited Government	Course No.: BBALLB-606(B) (CL4)
----------------------------	---	--

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define Constitutionalism and Limited Government.• Explain the relationship between Constitutionalism and democracy.• Analyze how Constitutionalism prevents authoritarian rule.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Whiteboard and Marker c. Case Law Examples (e.g., Marbury v. Madison)
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students: Can a country have a Constitution but not be democratic?• Main Content (25 minutes):<ol style="list-style-type: none">Definition of Constitutionalism (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning and importance in governance.Principles of Limited Government (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separation of powers• Rule of law• Fundamental rightsChallenges to Constitutionalism (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Authoritarian regimes and constitutional breakdowns.• Discussion (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debate: Is Constitutionalism necessary for democracy?
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes) Discuss the balance between state power and individual freedoms.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students : What are the key features of a Limited



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

	Government?
--	--------------------



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Indian Federalism Topic: Federalism in U.S.A., Australia, and Canada	Course No.: BBALLB-606(B) (CL4)
----------------------------	--	--

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare the federal structures of the U.S.A., Australia, and Canada.• Analyze the role of the judiciary in maintaining Federalism.• Identify unique features of each country's federal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. PowerPoint Presentationb. Case Law Examplesc. Comparative Charts
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • • Ask students to name some federal countries and compare them.• Main Content (25 minutes):<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Federalism in the U.S.A. (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong national government with state rights.b. Federalism in Australia and Canada (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Differences in state powers and autonomy.c. Judicial Interpretation in Federal Systems (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of Supreme Courts in resolving federal disputes.• Discussion (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debate: Which country has the best Federal structure
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes) Discuss variations in Federalism across countries..
Evaluation	Ask students to compare Federalism in the U.S. and Canada.



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous) Lesson Plan



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Indian Federalism Topic: Federalism in U.S.A., Australia, and Canada	Course No.: BBALLB-606(B) (CL4)
----------------------------	--	--

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compare the federal structures of the U.S.A., Australia, and Canada.• Analyze the role of the judiciary in maintaining Federalism.• Identify unique features of each country's federal system.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. PowerPoint Presentationb. Case Law Examplesc. Comparative Charts
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • • Ask students to name some federal countries and compare them.• Main Content (25 minutes):<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Federalism in the U.S.A. (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Strong national government with state rights.b. Federalism in Australia and Canada (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Differences in state powers and autonomy.c. Judicial Interpretation in Federal Systems (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Role of Supreme Courts in resolving federal disputes.• Discussion (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debate: Which country has the best Federal structure
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes) Discuss variations in Federalism across countries..
Evaluation	Ask students to compare Federalism in the U.S. and Canada.



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering & Technology (Autonomous) Lesson Plan



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1

श्रेष्ठ

श्रम

नवीनता

Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary

Lesson Plan No. 1.5	Course Name: Public International Law	Course No.: BBALLB-602
	Topic: Sources of International Law	

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the Federal character of the Indian Constitution. Explain the unitary features of the Indian Constitution. Discuss the role of the judiciary in interpreting Indian Federalism.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Indian Constitution Reference Material c. Case Law Examples (e.g., S.R. Bommai v. Union of India)
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (5 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask students: Is India truly a Federal country? Main Content (25 minutes): <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Federal Features of India (10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Division of powers, independent judiciary. Unitary Features of India (10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Emergency powers, strong central government. Judicial Interpretation (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landmark cases shaping Indian Federalism. Discussion (10 minutes): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Debate: Is India's Federalism more unitary or federal?
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes Discuss the balance between Federal and Unitary elements in India.
Evaluation	What makes India's Federalism unique?



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Lesson Plan No. 1.3	Course Name: Public International Law	Course No.: BBALLB-602
	Topic: Sources of International Law	

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Identify and analyze the sources of International Law.2. Explain the importance of treaties, customs, and judicial decisions in International Law.3. Discuss how different sources interact in the development of International Law.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. PowerPoint Presentationb. Legal Texts (e.g., UN Charter, ICJ Statute)c. Whiteboard and Markerd. Case Law Examples (e.g., North Sea Continental Shelf Case)
Teaching Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduction (5 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students about their knowledge of legal sources in domestic law and how they might apply in international contexts.• Main Content (25 minutes):<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Primary Sources of International Law (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treaties, customs, and general principles of law.b. Secondary Sources (10 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Judicial decisions, scholarly writings, and resolutions of international bodies.c. Application and Hierarchy of Sources (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss case law and legal precedence.• Discussion (10 minutes):<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Debate: Which source of International Law is the most influential today?
Closure	Recap and Summary (5 minutes) Explain how different sources

	work together in International
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students to list primary and secondary sources of International Law and their significance.