



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	Constitutional Law – II
2.	Course Code	BBALLB-401
3.	Academic Year	2024-25
4.	Semester	Fourth
5.	Number of Lesson plans	25
6.	Faculty Assigned	Mr Amit Kumar

Faculty Signature



Version 1.1



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<b>Lesson Plan No. 1</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Executive under Indian Constitution – President and Vice President	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the students shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the role and powers of the President and Vice President under the Indian Constitution.</li> <li>2. Analyze the election process and tenure of the President and Vice President.</li> <li>3. Discuss the powers and functions of the President, including legislative, executive, judicial, diplomatic, and emergency powers.</li> <li>4. Evaluate the role of the Vice President as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and their function in governance.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Introduction (5 minutes)</b> • Begin by asking students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who is the head of the Indian State, and what are their main functions?</li> <li>• How is the President different from the Prime Minister?</li> <li>• What role does the Vice President play in the governance structure? • Display an infographic showing the structure of the Executive in India, with the President and Vice President at the center. • Explain that the President is the ceremonial head of the country and acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers, while the Vice President primarily functions as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</li> </ul> </li> </ol> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>2. <b>Development (30 minutes)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. <b>Election, Tenure, and Removal</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Election Process:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the indirect election of the President (Article 54) by an electoral college consisting of MPs and MLAs.</li> <li>• Discuss the proportional representation system and single transferable vote.</li> <li>• Explain the election of the Vice President (Article 66) by an electoral college comprising only Members of Parliament. •</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>



	<p><b>Tenure and Removal:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• President serves for five years but is eligible for re-election (Article 56).</li><li>• Vice President also serves for five years and can be re-elected (Article 67).</li><li>• Impeachment process of the President (Article 61) for violation of the Constitution.</li><li>• Removal of the Vice President by a resolution passed in the Rajya Sabha and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.</li></ul> <p><b>b. Powers and Functions of the President</b></p> <p>• <b>Executive Powers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The President is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces (Article 53).</li><li>• Appoints the Prime Minister, Governors, and other constitutional authorities.</li></ul> <p>• <b>Legislative Powers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summons and dissolves Parliament (Article 85).</li><li>• Addresses both Houses of Parliament at the beginning of each session.</li><li>• Gives assent to bills or withholds it under Article 111.</li></ul> <p>• <b>Judicial Powers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Has the power to grant pardons under Article 72.</li><li>• Appoints Supreme Court and High Court judges.</li></ul> <p>• <b>Diplomatic Powers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Represents India in international affairs.</li><li>• Appoints ambassadors and receives foreign diplomats.</li></ul> <p>• <b>Emergency Powers:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Proclaims National Emergency (Article 352), State Emergency (Article 356), and Financial Emergency (Article 360).</li><li>• Acts as the guardian of the Constitution during crises.</li></ul> <p><b>c. Role of the Vice President</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Functions as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 64).</li><li>• Takes over as Acting President in case of vacancy due to resignation, removal, or death (Article 65).</li><li>• Has a limited executive role and does not participate in day-to-day governance.</li></ul> <hr/> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide students with scenarios related to Presidential powers and Vice Presidential duties. Ask them to:</li></ul> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Identify the constitutional provisions applicable.</li><li>• Analyze whether the President acts independently or on the advice of the Prime Minister.</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Debate whether the Vice President should have a greater role in governance</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summarize the key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The President as the constitutional head, acting on ministerial advice.</li><li>• The Vice President's role in the legislative process.</li><li>• The various powers of the President, including emergency powers.</li><li>• Encourage students to ask questions for clarification.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 52-78 of the Constitution of India.</li><li>• Presidential and Vice Presidential election process details from the Election Commission of India.</li><li>• Landmark Supreme Court judgments on Presidential powers.</li></ul> <p><b>Homework:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write a 300-400 word essay on the powers and functions of the President and Vice President under the Indian Constitution.</li><li>2. Analyze the importance of the emergency powers of the President in maintaining constitutional order.</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How does the President's role influence governance in India?</li><li>2. Why is the President required to act on the advice of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers?</li><li>3. What is the significance of the Vice President's position as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?</li></ol> <p>• Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



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<b>Lesson Plan No. 2</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic: Council of Ministers</b>	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand the composition and role of the Council of Ministers under the Indian Constitution. b. Analyze the process of the appointment and election of ministers, including the Prime Minister. c. Discuss the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the President of India. d. Evaluate the constitutional provisions and judicial perspectives on the formation of the Council of Ministers.
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. b. YouTube video on the role and powers of the President and Vice President of India. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Start by engaging the students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What is the role of the Council of Ministers in the governance of India?</li><li>How are ministers appointed in India?</li><li>What is the importance of the Prime Minister in the Cabinet system of government?</li></ul></li><li>Display a visual or infographic showing the structure of the Council of Ministers (Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers).</li><li>Briefly explain that the Council of Ministers is central to the executive functioning of the Indian government, and its formation is guided by specific constitutional provisions.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. The Composition of the Council of Ministers</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>The Council of Ministers:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explain the structure of the Council of Ministers as per Article 74 of the Constitution. It consists of the <b>Prime Minister</b> and other <b>Ministers</b> who are appointed by the President.</li><li>Emphasize the categories of ministers:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Prime Minister:</b> The head of the Council of Ministers.</li><li><b>Cabinet Ministers:</b> Senior members responsible for important ministries.</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul>



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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ <b>Ministers of State:</b> Junior ministers with specific responsibilities.</li><li>▪ <b>Deputy Ministers:</b> Ministers with lesser responsibility.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Use a diagram or a flowchart to visually represent these categories.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>The Role of the Council of Ministers:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Discuss their role in the administration of government and in making decisions on national policies.</li><li>○ Explain that they are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (House of the People) as per Article 75, which emphasizes the principle of collective responsibility.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>b. The Appointment of Ministers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Prime Minister:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Discuss the process of appointing the Prime Minister under Article 75. The President appoints the Prime Minister, usually the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha, or one who can command a majority.</li><li>○ Explain the discretionary power of the President in appointing a Prime Minister when there is no clear majority in the Lok Sabha, as per the "<b>hung parliament</b>" situation.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Other Ministers:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ After the Prime Minister is appointed, the President appoints other ministers on the advice of the Prime Minister.</li><li>○ Discuss how the President must follow the Prime Minister's advice in the appointment of ministers (Article 74).</li><li>○ Mention the maximum number of ministers allowed by the Constitution (Article 75) – not more than 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>c. The Process of the Election of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Lok Sabha Elections and Formation of the Government:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Explain that the formation of the Council of Ministers is directly linked to the outcome of the <b>Lok Sabha elections</b>.</li><li>○ The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are formed based on the party or coalition that wins a majority of seats in the Lok Sabha.</li><li>○ Discuss the role of political parties in nominating the Prime Minister and the coalition-building process that often follows a general election.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Role of the President in the Formation of Government:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Explain that after elections, the President formally invites</li></ul></li></ul>
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	<p>the leader of the majority party to form the government.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Highlight the scenario where the President exercises discretion in cases of coalition governments or minority governments.</li> <li>● Use a YouTube video to explain the election and appointment process. Example video: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ztP_Ah6k3pE">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ztP_Ah6k3pE</a></li> <li>● <b>d. Powers and Functions of the Council of Ministers</b></li> <li>● <b>Executive Powers:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Explain that the Council of Ministers formulates and implements policies, oversees the administration of various ministries, and advises the President on all matters of government.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Collective Responsibility:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discuss Article 75, which specifies that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no confidence, the entire Council, including the Prime Minister, must resign.</li> <li>○ Discuss how this system ensures accountability in the executive branch of the government.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>e. Judicial Perspective on the Council of Ministers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● <b>Judicial Review and the Role of the Judiciary:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Discuss landmark cases that have shaped the understanding of the Council of Ministers' functioning, such as <b>K. K. Verma v. Union of India</b> (1955) and <b>S. R. Bommai v. Union of India</b> (1994), which defined the role of the President and the process of dismissing state governments.</li> <li>○ Explain how the judiciary has interpreted the concept of collective responsibility, individual responsibility, and the limits of the President's discretionary powers.</li> </ul> </li> <li>● <b>Exercise (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>□ Provide students with different constitutional scenarios, such as a situation where a Prime Minister's party loses a majority in the Lok Sabha or when a new coalition government is formed, and ask them to discuss the procedure for the appointment of ministers in such cases.</li> <li>□ Have students explain the constitutional implications of such scenarios.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Summarize the lesson by reinforcing the key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ The structure and role of the Council of Ministers.</li> <li>○ The process of appointing the Prime Minister and other ministers.</li> <li>○ The relationship between the Council of Ministers and the</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



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	<p>President.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The principle of collective responsibility and its constitutional significance.</li><li>• Encourage students to ask questions or clarify doubts about the election and appointment process of the Council of Ministers.</li><li>• Affirm understanding of the lesson content.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 74 to 78 of the Constitution of India.</li><li>• Excerpts from the Constituent Assembly debates on the formation of the Council of Ministers.</li></ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write a 300-400 word essay on the relationship between the Prime Minister and the President in the formation of the government.</li><li>• Analyze the constitutional process of electing the Council of Ministers following general elections</li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<p><b>Evaluation</b></p>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How does the system of collective responsibility ensure accountability in the Indian government?</li><li>2. What role does the President play in the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers?</li><li>3. Explain the relationship between the Prime Minister and the Lok Sabha in terms of power and accountability.</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clearing any misconceptions about the process of the formation and functioning of the Council of Ministers.</p>



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<b>Lesson Plan No. 1</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Election, Powers and Functions and Governor - Appointment, Powers and Functions	<b>Course No.: BBALB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand the role and powers of the Governor in the Indian federal system. b. Analyze the appointment process of the Governor and the constitutional provisions associated with it. c. Discuss the various powers and functions of the Governor as per the Constitution of India. d. Evaluate the Governor's role in the relationship between the Union and the State Government, including its judicial and executive powers.
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Start by engaging the students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Who is the head of a state in India?</li><li>What are the Governor's powers and functions in a state?</li><li>How does the role of the Governor compare to that of the President of India?</li></ul></li><li>Display an infographic or visual that shows the constitutional relationship between the Governor, the President, and the Chief Minister.</li><li>Briefly explain that the Governor is the ceremonial head of a state in India, analogous to the President's role at the national level, but with certain specific powers under the Constitution.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. The Appointment of the Governor</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>Constitutional Provisions:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explain the appointment of the Governor under Article 155 of the Constitution of India. The Governor is appointed by the President of India.</li><li>Discuss the term of office (5 years) and the possibility of reappointment.</li><li>Emphasize that the Governor's role is more of a representative of the Union Government at the state level, rather than being an independent authority.</li></ul></li></ul>



- **Qualification and Conditions:**

- Discuss the qualifications for being appointed as Governor, as per the Constitution. (Article 157 and 158)
- Explain the conditions for their office:
  - Must be an Indian citizen.
  - Should not be a member of either house of Parliament or the Legislature of the State.
  - Must not be under 35 years of age.

- **Removal of the Governor:**

- The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President (Article 156). Discuss the implications of this provision, which means the President can remove a Governor at any time, without any reason, and the Governor may be transferred from one state to another.

**b. Powers and Functions of the Governor**

- **Executive Powers:**

- **Appointment of Ministers:**

- The Governor appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers in the state (Article 164).
- The Governor also appoints key state officials such as the Attorney General, State Election Commissioner, and the members of the State Public Service Commission.

- **Administering the State:**

- The Governor is responsible for ensuring that the laws of the state are implemented. He can direct the Chief Minister to form a ministry.
- The Governor also has the power to dissolve the Legislative Assembly and summon or prorogue the Legislature.

- **Legislative Powers:**

- **Summoning and Proroguing the Legislature:**

- The Governor summons and prorogues the state legislature sessions (Article 174).
- The Governor can dissolve the Legislative Assembly if required.

- **Assent to Bills:**

- The Governor must give assent to the bills passed by the state legislature before they become laws (Article 200).
- Discuss the discretionary powers of the Governor in withholding assent or sending the bill back for reconsideration.

- **Ordinance-making Power:**

- The Governor can promulgate ordinances when the



	<p>state legislature is not in session, under Article 213, if it is necessary to take immediate action.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Judicial Powers:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Granting Pardons and Reprieves:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Similar to the President, the Governor has the power to grant pardons, reprieves, respites, or remissions of punishment for offenses committed in the state (Article 161).</li></ul></li><li>○ <b>Judicial Appointments:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ The Governor is involved in the appointment of judges for the state high courts, in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Chief Justice of the respective state high court.</li></ul></li></ul></li><li>• <b>Discretionary Powers:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The Governor has certain discretionary powers that are exercised in special situations, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ When no party gets a clear majority in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor can use discretion to invite a leader to form the government.</li><li>▪ The Governor can reserve bills for the President's consideration, especially bills related to the fundamental rights, and the money bills can also be held back for Presidential assent.</li><li>▪ The Governor may also dissolve the Legislative Assembly or impose President's rule in case of a breakdown of the constitutional machinery under Article 356.</li></ul></li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>c. Governor's Relationship with the State Government</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Constitutional and Administrative Role:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The Governor plays a critical role in the smooth functioning of the state government by maintaining a balance between the Union and the State governments.</li><li>○ Discuss the principle of "Governor's discretion" and its exercise in cases like the formation of a government after elections or the dismissal of a non-majority government.</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Governor as the Representative of the President:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Explain how the Governor acts as the President's representative in the state and ensures that Union laws and policies are implemented properly at the state level.</li><li>○ Discuss the Governor's role in ensuring that the state government adheres to the constitutional principles.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>d. Judicial Interpretation of the Governor's Powers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss the role of the judiciary in interpreting the powers and</li></ul>
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	<p>functions of the Governor.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Refer to landmark cases such as <b>Shamsher Singh v. State of Punjab (1974)</b>, which clarified the Governor's powers and the relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister.</li><li>• Explain how the judiciary has examined the limits of the Governor's powers, especially in situations like the imposition of President's rule or in cases of government instability.</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide students with scenarios where the Governor must use his discretion, such as in a hung assembly or when a bill is rejected by the state legislature. Ask students to explain the Governor's role and the legal provisions involved.</li><li>• Have students analyze how the powers of the Governor ensure the smooth functioning of the state while maintaining the balance of federalism.</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summarize the lesson by reinforcing key points about the Governor's appointment, powers, and functions, particularly in the executive, legislative, and judicial domains.</li><li>• Encourage students to ask questions about any doubts or areas of confusion regarding the Governor's role in state governance.</li><li>• Affirm understanding of the lesson content and its importance in understanding the functioning of the Indian federal system.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 153 to 167 of the Constitution of India.</li><li>• Excerpts from the Constituent Assembly debates on the powers and functions of the Governor.</li></ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write a 300-400 word essay on the powers and functions of the Governor, with examples of how these powers are exercised in practical situations.</li><li>• Analyze the role of the Governor in maintaining the relationship between the Union and the State Governments.</li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How does the Governor's role as a representative of the President affect the functioning of state governments?</li><li>2. What are the discretionary powers of the Governor, and how are</li></ol>



	<p>they exercised in practice?</p> <p>3. How does the Governor maintain a balance between the Union and State governments in the Indian federal system?</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions about the powers and functions of the Governor.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No. 4</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Relationship between State Government and Cabinet, Power to Make Laws	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand the relationship between the State Government and its Cabinet within the framework of the Indian Constitution. b. Analyze the role and powers of the State Cabinet in law-making processes. c. Discuss the division of legislative powers between the Union and the State Government. d. Evaluate the procedures followed by the State Cabinet to make laws, including the power to enact laws and the constraints within which they operate.
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Start by engaging students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>What is the role of the State Cabinet in the legislative process?</li><li>How does the State Government make laws, and what powers do they have in doing so?</li><li>How does the relationship between the State Government and the Cabinet affect the law-making process at the state level?</li></ul></li><li>Display a visual or infographic showing the relationship between the State Government (including the Chief Minister) and the Cabinet, highlighting the constitutional framework guiding their powers.</li><li>Briefly explain that the State Cabinet is the body of ministers responsible for the executive functions of the state government, while the power to make laws is constitutionally granted to the legislature, which is a key part of the Cabinet's duties.</li></ul> <hr/> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Relationship Between the State Government and the Cabinet</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>The State Government and the Cabinet:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explain that the State Government consists of the Governor, the Chief Minister, and the Council of Ministers.</li></ul></li></ul>



- The Chief Minister heads the Cabinet, and together with the Cabinet, they are responsible for forming government policies, managing the state's administration, and making decisions related to lawmaking.
- Emphasize the **principle of collective responsibility**, which means that the State Cabinet, including the Chief Minister, is collectively responsible to the State Legislature (Legislative Assembly).
- The **Cabinet's role** is to advise the Governor on state matters, including on the enactment of laws, the implementation of policies, and the administration of government functions.

### b. Powers and Functions of the State Cabinet in Lawmaking

- **Law-Making Process at the State Level:**
  - **Constitutional Framework:**
    - Discuss **Article 245** and the **Seventh Schedule** of the Constitution of India, which divides the subjects on which the Union and State Legislatures can legislate into three lists:
      - **Union List** (list I)
      - **State List** (list II)
      - **Concurrent List** (list III)
    - State Legislatures can make laws only on matters listed in the **State List**, while matters in the **Concurrent List** can be legislated by both the Union and the States, with Union law prevailing in case of conflict.
    - **Reserved Subjects:**
      - Discuss how laws in certain areas (like education, police, public health) are made by the State Legislature, but **certain subjects are reserved for the President's assent**, especially in cases where the law conflicts with Union laws.
  - **Procedure for Making State Laws:**
    - Discuss how the **State Legislative Assembly** passes bills, which are then sent to the **Governor** for assent (Article 200).
    - If the Governor assents, the bill becomes a law. If the Governor withholds assent, the bill can either be reconsidered or sent to the President in some cases.
    - Highlight how the **Governor's role** is largely formal and the importance of the Cabinet in driving the legislative agenda.
    - Discuss the **Governor's discretionary powers** in



withholding assent or reserving certain bills for Presidential consideration (Article 201).

- **Executive Role in Lawmaking:**

- Explain that while the Cabinet is the executive arm of the state government, it plays a crucial role in shaping the legislative process by proposing laws, drafting bills, and supporting the bills in the legislative assembly.
- The Chief Minister and Cabinet members are responsible for introducing bills, debating them, and influencing the legislative agenda in accordance with the needs and policies of the state government.

### c. The Legislative and Executive Relationship

- **The Role of the Legislature:**

- Discuss how the **Legislative Assembly** (Vidhan Sabha) and the **Legislative Council** (Vidhan Parishad) work together to pass laws (in states that have a bicameral legislature).
- Explain how the legislative branch (with its elected representatives) interacts with the **Cabinet** to pass legislation in line with the Cabinet's policies.
- Emphasize that the **Cabinet** drives the legislative agenda, and the legislature debates and passes bills introduced by the Cabinet.

- **Governor's Assent to Laws:**

- Discuss the **Governor's role** in the law-making process, specifically their power to withhold assent to a bill or to reserve it for Presidential consideration (Article 200).
- Explain the **discretionary powers** of the Governor, particularly in relation to bills that involve financial matters or other issues of conflict between the Union and the State.

### d. The Division of Legislative Powers

- **Union and State Jurisdiction:**

- Discuss the powers of the Union and State governments to make laws and how the **Seventh Schedule** divides subjects into three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent.
- Explain the importance of the **Concurrent List** and how laws in this list can be enacted by both the Union and the States.
- Highlight the importance of the **doctrine of repugnancy** in the Concurrent List, where Union laws will prevail over State laws if there is a conflict.
- **Examples:** Use real-life examples of laws passed by states in areas under the State List, such as the **education system**,



	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>police law, and public health laws.</b></p> <p><b>e. Judicial Interpretation of Lawmaking Powers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Judicial Review:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Discuss how the judiciary has interpreted the power of the State Government and Cabinet in the legislative process, particularly the division of powers between the Union and the States.</li><li>○ Explain landmark judicial cases such as <b>State of West Bengal v. Union of India (1963)</b>, which clarified the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States under the Constitution.</li><li>○ Highlight how the courts ensure that the laws made by the State Governments are in alignment with the Constitution and do not violate the powers of the Union Government.</li></ul></li></ul> <hr/> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide students with a set of constitutional scenarios where the State Government proposes a new law or amendment. Ask them to:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Identify whether the proposed law falls under the Union, State, or Concurrent List.</li><li>○ Explain the role of the State Cabinet in the lawmaking process and discuss the role of the Governor in this process.</li></ul></li><li>• Have students debate whether certain laws (e.g., those related to education, health) fall under the State or Union list and explain why.</li></ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summarize the lesson's key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ The relationship between the State Government and the Cabinet in lawmaking.</li><li>○ The division of legislative powers between the Union and State, and how laws are made at the state level.</li><li>○ The role of the Governor in the legislative process.</li><li>○ The interaction between the State Cabinet and the Legislature in shaping and passing laws.</li></ul></li><li>• Encourage students to ask questions or clarify doubts about the lawmaking process at the state level.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Reading:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 245 to 255 of the Constitution of India.</li><li>• Excerpts from the Constituent Assembly debates on federalism and</li></ul>



	<p>legislative powers.</p> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Write a 300-400 word essay on the role of the State Cabinet in lawmaking, including the relationship between the Cabinet and the Governor.</li><li>• Analyze how the division of legislative powers between the Union and State impacts the lawmaking process in India.</li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p><b>Evaluation</b></p> <p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How does the relationship between the State Government and the Cabinet influence the lawmaking process?</li><li>2. What is the role of the Governor in the lawmaking process in a state, and how does it balance the powers of the Cabinet?</li><li>3. How does the division of legislative powers between the Union and State shape the nature of state laws?</li></ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions about the powers and functions of the State Government and Cabinet in lawmaking.</li></ul>



<b>Lesson Plan No. 5</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Union and State Legislatures - Composition, Powers, Functions and Privileges	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the structure and composition of the Union and State Legislatures in India.</li><li>2. Analyze the powers and functions of the Parliament and State Legislatures.</li><li>3. Discuss the privileges and immunities granted to legislators under the Constitution.</li><li>4. Examine the legislative process and the role of legislatures in governance.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What do you know about the Indian Parliament and State Legislatures?</li><li>○ How does a law get made in India?</li><li>○ Why are legislative privileges important?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of the Union and State Legislatures and their role in governance.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Composition of the Union and State Legislatures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Structure of Parliament:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Lok Sabha (Composition, Term, Membership Qualifications)</li><li>○ Rajya Sabha (Composition, Election, Powers)</li></ul></li><li>• Structure of State Legislatures:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) and Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad) where applicable</li><li>○ Composition and Functions of both Houses</li></ul></li></ul> <b>b. Powers and Functions of the Legislatures</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Legislative Powers:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Union List, State List, and Concurrent List (Article 246)</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Exclusive powers of the Parliament vs. State Legislatures</li> <li>• Financial Powers:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Budget Approval, Money Bills, and Financial Control</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Executive Control:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Question Hour, Motions, and No-Confidence Motions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Constitutional Functions:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Amendment Process (Article 368)</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>c. Privileges of the Legislatures and Legislators</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Collective Privileges:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Freedom of Speech in Legislature (Article 105 and 194)</li> <li>○ Right to Exclude Strangers, Hold Secret Sessions</li> <li>○ Power to Punish for Contempt</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Individual Privileges:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Immunity from Proceedings in Court</li> <li>○ Exemption from Jury Service</li> <li>○ Case Studies on Legislative Privileges and Their Abuse</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>d. Law-Making Procedure</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Introduction of Bills (Ordinary Bills and Money Bills)</li> <li>• Stages of a Bill: First Reading, Second Reading, Committee Stage, Third Reading</li> <li>• Role of the President/Governor in Assenting Bills</li> <li>• Importance of Bicameralism in Legislation</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide students with different legislative scenarios (e.g., a controversial bill, a case of breach of privilege) and ask them to analyze the constitutional provisions involved.</li> <li>• Discuss the role of Parliament and State Legislatures in resolving conflicts between the Union and States.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Summarize key points:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Composition and functions of the Union and State Legislatures</li> <li>○ Powers and privileges granted to legislators</li> <li>○ The importance of the legislative process in democracy</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li> <li>• Suggest further reading:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 79-123 for Parliament, Articles 168-212 for State Legislatures)</li> <li>○ Case studies on legislative privileges and significant</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	Parliamentary debates. Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning.
<b>Evaluation</b>	<b>Evaluation</b> Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Why does India have a bicameral legislature at the Union level but not in all states?</li><li>• How do legislative privileges ensure the smooth functioning of the legislature?</li><li>• What is the significance of the legislative process in a democracy?</li><li>• How does the Indian Constitution balance the powers between the Union and State Legislatures?</li></ul> Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.



<b>Lesson Plan No. 6</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Introduction and Passing of Bills, Joint Sitting, Money Bills, Budget	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the classification of bills and their passage through the legislature.</li><li>2. Analyze the constitutional provisions for the Joint Sitting of Parliament.</li><li>3. Explain the special procedures related to Money Bills and the Budget process.</li><li>4. Evaluate the significance of legislative financial control in governance.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ How does a bill become a law in India?</li><li>○ Why do we have a special provision for Money Bills?</li><li>○ What happens if there is a disagreement between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha on a bill?</li><li>○ How is the annual budget passed?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of the legislative process and financial governance under the Constitution.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Introduction and Passage of Bills</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Types of Bills:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ordinary Bills (Article 107)</li><li>○ Money Bills (Article 110)</li><li>○ Financial Bills (Article 117)</li><li>○ Constitutional Amendment Bills (Article 368)</li></ul></li><li>• Stages of a Bill:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ First Reading – Introduction in either House</li><li>○ Second Reading – Detailed scrutiny, debate, and committee review</li><li>○ Third Reading – Final approval before transmission to the other House</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Role of the President in Assenting Bills (Article 111)</li></ul> <p><b>b. Joint Sitting of Parliament (Article 108)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definition and Purpose: Resolving deadlocks between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha</li><li>• Conditions when a Joint Sitting is called:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ If a bill is rejected by the second House</li><li>○ If the second House does not pass the bill within six months</li><li>○ If there is disagreement on amendments</li></ul></li><li>• Procedure during a Joint Sitting, presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha</li><li>• Case Study: Joint Sitting on the Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2002</li></ul> <p><b>c. Money Bills (Article 110)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definition and Features:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Deals with taxation, borrowing, or expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India</li><li>○ Can only be introduced in Lok Sabha with the President's recommendation</li><li>○ Rajya Sabha cannot reject but can suggest amendments</li><li>○ Must be passed within 14 days in Rajya Sabha</li></ul></li><li>• Role of the Speaker in certifying Money Bills</li><li>• Case Study: Controversy over the Aadhaar Bill as a Money Bill</li></ul> <p><b>d. Budget Process in India</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definition and Constitutional Provisions (Article 112-117)</li><li>• Components of the Union Budget:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Annual Financial Statement</li><li>○ Revenue Budget and Capital Budget</li></ul></li><li>• Stages of Budget Approval:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Presentation by the Finance Minister</li><li>○ General Discussion in Parliament</li><li>○ Detailed Examination by the Departmental Committees</li><li>○ Voting on Demands for Grants</li><li>○ Passing of Appropriation and Finance Bills</li></ul></li><li>• Role of the Parliament in controlling public expenditure</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide students with different legislative scenarios (e.g., a bill facing deadlock, a controversial Money Bill, Budget approval process) and ask them to analyze the constitutional provisions involved.</li></ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Discuss the importance of legislative financial accountability.</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Summarize key points:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Steps involved in the introduction and passage of bills</li><li>2. Joint Sitting as a mechanism to resolve legislative deadlocks</li><li>3. Special provisions related to Money Bills</li><li>4. Importance of the Budget process in governance</li></ol></li><li>2. Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>3. Suggest further reading:<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Indian Constitution (Articles 107-117, 368)</li><li>2. Case studies on significant bills and budget debates</li></ol></li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning.</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why does the Indian Constitution provide for a Joint Sitting of Parliament?</li><li>2. How do Money Bills differ from Ordinary Bills?</li><li>3. What are the key stages in the passage of the Union Budget?</li><li>4. How does Parliament exercise financial control over the government?</li><li>5. Can the Rajya Sabha reject a Money Bill? Why or why not?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No. 7</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Supreme Court – Establishment and Constitution	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the establishment and evolution of the Supreme Court of India.</li><li>2. Analyze the composition and structure of the Supreme Court.</li><li>3. Explain the appointment, tenure, and removal of judges.</li><li>4. Evaluate the significance of the Supreme Court in Indian democracy.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What is the role of the Supreme Court in India?</li><li>○ Why is the judiciary considered independent?</li><li>○ How are judges appointed to the Supreme Court?</li><li>○ What is the significance of judicial review?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of the establishment of the Supreme Court and its role as the guardian of the Constitution.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Establishment of the Supreme Court</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Historical Background:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Pre-Independence Judicial System (Privy Council and Federal Court of India)</li><li>○ Constitutional Provisions (Article 124-147)</li></ul></li><li>• Role of the Supreme Court as the Apex Court of India</li></ul> <b>b. Composition and Structure of the Supreme Court</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chief Justice of India and other Judges</li><li>• Strength of the Supreme Court (Article 124(1))</li><li>• Qualification for Appointment (Article 124(3))</li><li>• Appointment Process:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Role of the President</li><li>○ Role of the Collegium System and Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC debate)</li></ul></li><li>• Tenure and Removal of Judges:</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Retirement Age (Article 124(2))</li> <li>○ Process of Impeachment (Article 124(4))</li> <li>○ Case Study: Impeachment Proceedings Against Justice V. Ramaswami</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Jurisdiction and Powers of the Supreme Court</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Original Jurisdiction (Article 131)</li> <li>● Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32)</li> <li>● Appellate Jurisdiction (Article 132-136)</li> <li>● Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)</li> <li>● Judicial Review and Interpretation of the Constitution</li> <li>● Landmark Case: Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (Basic Structure Doctrine)</li> </ul> <p><b>d. Role of the Supreme Court in Indian Democracy</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Guardian of the Constitution</li> <li>● Protector of Fundamental Rights</li> <li>● Checks and Balances in the Indian Political System</li> <li>● Public Interest Litigation (PIL) and its impact</li> <li>● Case Study: Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (Sexual Harassment Guidelines)</li> </ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Provide students with case studies on judicial decisions and ask them to analyze the constitutional provisions involved.</li> <li>● Discuss the importance of judicial independence in democracy.</li> </ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Summarize key points:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Establishment and structure of the Supreme Court</li> <li>○ Appointment, tenure, and removal of judges</li> <li>○ Jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court</li> <li>○ Role of the judiciary in upholding constitutional values</li> </ul> </li> <li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li> <li>● Suggest further reading:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 124-147)</li> <li>○ Landmark Supreme Court judgments and their impact on Indian law</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why is the Supreme Court referred to as the “Guardian of the Constitution”?</li> </ol>



	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>2. How does the appointment process ensure judicial independence?</li><li>3. What are the key powers of the Supreme Court?</li><li>4. How has the Supreme Court evolved over the years?</li><li>5. Why is judicial review an essential feature of the Indian Constitution?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No. 8</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic: Supreme Court – Appointment of Judges</b>	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the constitutional provisions related to the appointment of Supreme Court judges.</li><li>2. Analyze the process and significance of judicial appointments in India.</li><li>3. Explain the role of the President, Collegium System, and National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).</li><li>4. Evaluate the impact of judicial appointments on judicial independence and governance.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ How are judges appointed to the Supreme Court of India?</li><li>○ What role does the President play in judicial appointments?</li><li>○ Why is judicial independence important in a democracy?</li><li>○ What was the controversy surrounding the NJAC?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of the appointment process and its significance in maintaining judicial independence.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <p><b>a. Constitutional Provisions for Appointment of Judges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article 124(2): Appointment of Supreme Court Judges</li><li>• Qualifications for appointment (Article 124(3))</li><li>• Role of the President in appointing judges</li><li>• Oath and tenure of judges (Article 124(6))</li></ul> <p><b>b. Appointment Process and Evolution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pre-1993 Appointment Process (Executive Dominance)</li><li>• First Judges Case (1981) – Executive Primacy</li><li>• Second Judges Case (1993) – Introduction of the Collegium System</li><li>• Third Judges Case (1998) – Expansion of the Collegium System</li><li>• Role of the Chief Justice of India and the Collegium in</li></ul>



	<p>recommending appointments</p> <p><b>c. National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) and Its Repeal</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The 99th Constitutional Amendment and NJAC Act, 2014</li><li>• Composition and objectives of NJAC</li><li>• Supreme Court's Verdict in 2015 striking down NJAC as unconstitutional</li><li>• Arguments for and against the NJAC</li></ul> <p><b>d. Impact of Judicial Appointments on Governance and Judicial Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Separation of Powers and the Role of Judiciary</li><li>• Controversies and criticisms of the Collegium System</li><li>• Judicial Transparency and Accountability</li><li>• Case Study: Kesavananda Bharati Case – Role of Judiciary in Constitutional Interpretation</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide students with scenarios related to judicial appointments and ask them to analyze the constitutional provisions involved.</li><li>• Debate: Collegium System vs. NJAC – Which is better for judicial independence?</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Constitutional provisions and process of judicial appointments</li><li>○ Evolution of the appointment system in India</li><li>○ NJAC controversy and its impact on judicial independence</li><li>○ Importance of an impartial and independent judiciary in governance</li></ul></li><li>• Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>• Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 124-127)</li><li>○ Supreme Court verdicts on judicial appointments</li><li>○ Debates on judicial reforms in India</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why is the independence of the judiciary crucial in a democracy?</li><li>2. What are the qualifications required for a Supreme Court judge?</li><li>3. How has the appointment process evolved over the years?</li><li>4. Why was the NJAC struck down by the Supreme Court?</li></ol>



	<p>5. Should there be reforms in the Collegium System? Why or why not?</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No. 9</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Supreme Court – Powers, and Jurisdiction	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the constitutional provisions defining the powers and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.</li><li>2. Analyze the different types of jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court.</li><li>3. Explain the role of the Supreme Court in constitutional interpretation and judicial review.</li><li>4. Evaluate the impact of the Supreme Court's powers on governance and democracy.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What are the key functions of the Supreme Court?</li><li>○ How does the Supreme Court protect fundamental rights?</li><li>○ What is the importance of judicial review?</li><li>○ Can the Supreme Court overrule Parliament?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of the Supreme Court's role as the highest judicial authority in India.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <p><b>a. Constitutional Provisions Defining the Supreme Court's Powers</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Article 124: Establishment of the Supreme Court</li><li>• Article 129: Supreme Court as a Court of Record</li><li>• Article 131-142: Jurisdiction and Powers</li></ul> <p><b>b. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Original Jurisdiction (Article 131)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Cases between the Union and States or between States</li><li>○ Exclusive authority over disputes involving the Indian Constitution</li><li>○ Case Study: State of Karnataka v. State of Andhra Pradesh (Water Dispute)</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Enforcement of Fundamental Rights</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Five types of writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari, Quo Warranto</li><li>○ Case Study: Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)</li><li>● <b>Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 132-136)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Appeals in constitutional, civil, and criminal cases</li><li>○ Special Leave Petition (SLP) under Article 136</li><li>○ Case Study: Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (Basic Structure Doctrine)</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ President may seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on legal matters</li><li>○ Case Study: Ayodhya Dispute Reference to the Supreme Court</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>c. Powers of the Supreme Court</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Judicial Review</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Power to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions</li><li>○ Case Study: Golaknath v. State of Punjab (Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights)</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Contempt of Court (Article 129, 142)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Supreme Court's power to punish for contempt</li><li>○ Case Study: Prashant Bhushan Contempt Case</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Public Interest Litigation (PIL)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Role of Supreme Court in expanding access to justice</li><li>○ Case Study: Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (Sexual Harassment Guidelines)</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with different legal scenarios (e.g., violation of fundamental rights, constitutional disputes) and ask them to analyze the Supreme Court's jurisdiction.</li><li>● Discuss the impact of judicial review on governance and democracy.</li></ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Supreme Court's jurisdiction: Original, Appellate, Writ, and Advisory</li><li>○ Powers of the Supreme Court, including Judicial Review and Contempt of Court</li><li>○ Role of the Supreme Court in upholding constitutional values</li></ul></li><li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>● Suggest further reading:</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 124-147)</li><li>○ Landmark Supreme Court judgments on jurisdiction and powers</li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What are the different types of jurisdiction exercised by the Supreme Court?</li><li>2. How does the Supreme Court ensure the protection of fundamental rights?</li><li>3. Why is judicial review important for democracy?</li><li>4. What is the significance of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction?</li><li>5. How has Public Interest Litigation (PIL) transformed access to justice in India</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 10	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Special Leave Petition and Precedents.	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-</b> <b>401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the constitutional provisions related to Special Leave Petition (SLP).</li><li>2. Analyze the significance of SLP in the Indian judicial system.</li><li>3. Explain the role of judicial precedents in legal interpretation and decision-making.</li><li>4. Evaluate the impact of SLP and precedents on governance and justice delivery.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What is a Special Leave Petition (SLP)?</li><li>○ How does the Supreme Court use precedents in its rulings?</li><li>○ Why is the doctrine of stare decisis important in the Indian legal system?</li><li>○ Can the Supreme Court overrule its own precedents?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of SLP and judicial precedents as vital components of India's legal framework.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Special Leave Petition (SLP) – Article 136</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Meaning and Scope of SLP</li><li>• Discretionary Power of the Supreme Court to grant leave</li><li>• Cases where SLP can be invoked:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Constitutional, civil, and criminal matters</li><li>○ Exceptional circumstances involving gross injustice</li></ul></li><li>• Landmark Cases:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Pritam Singh v. State (Scope of SLP)</li><li>○ Union of India v. Harbhajan Singh Dhillon (Judicial Discretion in SLP)</li></ul></li></ul> <b>b. Role and Importance of SLP</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Allows individuals to appeal against judgments that would otherwise be final</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ensures uniformity in the interpretation of laws</li><li>• Expands access to justice in exceptional cases</li><li>• Criticisms and concerns regarding misuse and backlog of cases</li></ul> <p><b>c. Judicial Precedents and Their Importance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Definition and Concept of Precedents</li><li>• Types of Precedents:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Binding Precedents</li><li>○ Persuasive Precedents</li></ul></li><li>• Doctrine of Stare Decisis (Let the decision stand)</li><li>• How Precedents shape the development of Constitutional Law</li><li>• Case Study: Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (Basic Structure Doctrine)</li></ul> <p><b>d. Supreme Court's Power to Overrule Precedents</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Circumstances under which the Supreme Court may revisit its own decisions</li><li>• Case Study: Golaknath v. State of Punjab vs. Kesavananda Bharati Case (Evolution of Judicial Precedents)</li><li>• Role of larger bench decisions in overruling precedents</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide students with different legal scenarios involving SLP and ask them to analyze whether SLP would be applicable.</li><li>• Discuss the impact of overruling precedents in landmark cases.</li></ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Constitutional provisions and process of Special Leave Petition</li><li>○ Importance of judicial precedents in maintaining consistency in law</li><li>○ Role of the Supreme Court in shaping legal principles through precedents</li><li>○ The balance between legal stability and judicial evolution</li></ul></li><li>• Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>• Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Article 136)</li><li>○ Landmark Supreme Court judgments on SLP and precedents</li><li>○ Debates on judicial reforms in India</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>



<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is the significance of Special Leave Petition in the Indian legal system?</li><li>2. How do judicial precedents ensure consistency in law?</li><li>3. Under what circumstances can the Supreme Court overrule its own precedents?</li><li>4. Why is the doctrine of stare decisis important in Indian jurisprudence?</li><li>5. What are some landmark cases where the Supreme Court changed its precedent?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 11	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> High Courts – Establishment and Composition	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the constitutional provisions related to the establishment of High Courts in India.</li> <li>Analyze the composition and structure of the High Courts.</li> <li>Explain the appointment, tenure, and removal of High Court judges.</li> <li>Evaluate the role of High Courts in the Indian judicial system.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage students with the following questions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the role of High Courts in India?</li> <li>How are High Courts different from the Supreme Court?</li> <li>Why does each state have its own High Court?</li> <li>How are High Court judges appointed?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provide a brief overview of the establishment of High Courts and their importance in the Indian judiciary.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Establishment of High Courts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Article 214: Establishment of High Courts</li> <li>Historical Background:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Indian High Courts Act, 1861</li> <li>High Courts in pre-independence India</li> <li>Post-independence development of High Courts</li> </ul> </li> <li>Number of High Courts in India and their jurisdiction</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Composition and Structure of High Courts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Chief Justice and other judges (Article 216)</li> <li>Strength of High Courts: Determined by the President</li> <li>Qualifications for Appointment (Article 217)</li> <li>Appointment Process:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Role of the President</li> <li>Role of the Collegium System and State Government</li> </ul> </li> <li>Tenure and Removal of Judges:</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Retirement Age (Article 217(1))</li><li>○ Process of Impeachment (Article 217(1)(b))</li><li>○ Case Study: Removal Proceedings Against High Court Judges</li></ul> <p><b>c. Role and Importance of High Courts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Guardian of Fundamental Rights at the State Level</li><li>● Supervisory Jurisdiction over lower courts (Article 227)</li><li>● Writ Jurisdiction (Article 226):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Comparison with Supreme Court's Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32)</li><li>○ Case Study: Important High Court judgments influencing national policies</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with scenarios involving High Court decisions and ask them to analyze constitutional provisions.</li><li>● Debate: The role of High Courts in maintaining federalism in India.</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Constitutional provisions and structure of High Courts</li><li>○ Appointment, tenure, and removal of High Court judges</li><li>○ The role of High Courts in protecting fundamental rights and judicial review</li></ul></li><li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>● Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 214-231)</li><li>○ Landmark High Court judgments</li><li>○ The role of High Courts in shaping constitutional law</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why are High Courts important in the Indian judicial system?</li><li>2. How does the appointment process ensure the independence of High Court judges?</li><li>3. What is the difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts?</li><li>4. How do High Courts exercise control over lower courts?</li><li>5. Can a High Court ruling be overturned by the Supreme Court? Why or why not?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



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<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 12	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Appointment and Transfer of Judges	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Understand the constitutional provisions regarding the appointment and transfer of judges in India.</li> <li>Analyze the role of the President, Collegium System, and Judiciary in judicial appointments and transfers.</li> <li>Explain the significance of the transfer of judges and its impact on judicial independence.</li> <li>Evaluate key judicial precedents that have shaped the process of appointment and transfer.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Engage students with the following questions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How are judges appointed to the Supreme Court and High Courts?</li> <li>What role does the President play in judicial appointments?</li> <li>Why are judges transferred between High Courts?</li> <li>How does the Collegium System function?</li> </ul> </li> <li>Provide a brief overview of the appointment and transfer of judges under the Constitution.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Appointment of Judges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Supreme Court Judges (Article 124)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment by the President</li> <li>Recommendation by the Collegium System</li> <li>Qualifications for appointment (Article 124(3))</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>High Court Judges (Article 217)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Appointment by the President</li> <li>Consultation with the Chief Justice of India, Governor, and Chief Justice of the respective High Court</li> <li>Qualifications for appointment (Article 217(2))</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Evolution of the Appointment Process</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First Judges Case (1981) – Executive Primacy</li> <li>Second Judges Case (1993) – Collegium System Introduced</li> <li>Third Judges Case (1998) – Expansion of Collegium</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<p>System</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) and its rejection (2015)</li><li>○ Role of the Collegium System today</li></ul> <p><b>b. Transfer of Judges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>High Court Judges (Article 222)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Power of the President to transfer judges</li><li>○ Consultation with the Chief Justice of India</li><li>○ Case Study: S.P. Gupta v. Union of India (Judicial Transfer Controversy)</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Purpose and Significance of Transfers</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Maintaining judicial efficiency and integrity</li><li>○ Preventing local influence and favoritism</li><li>○ Addressing administrative and jurisdictional needs</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>c. Criticism and Reforms</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Lack of transparency in Collegium System</li><li>● Political influence in judicial appointments</li><li>● Need for judicial accountability</li><li>● Debate over a more structured mechanism for judicial transfers</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with scenarios involving judicial appointments and ask them to analyze constitutional provisions.</li><li>● Debate: Collegium System vs. NJAC – Which is better for judicial independence?</li></ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Appointment process for Supreme Court and High Court judges</li><li>○ Role of the Collegium System in judicial appointments and transfers</li><li>○ Purpose and impact of transferring judges</li><li>○ Major judicial decisions influencing appointment and transfer of judges</li></ul></li><li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>● Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 124, 217, 222)</li><li>○ Landmark Supreme Court judgments on judicial appointments and transfers</li><li>○ Reports on judicial reforms in India</li></ul></li></ul>



	Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What are the qualifications required for the appointment of Supreme Court and High Court judges?</li><li>2. How has the Collegium System evolved over the years?</li><li>3. What is the significance of transferring High Court judges?</li><li>4. Why was the NJAC declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court?</li><li>5. What reforms can be introduced in the judicial appointment system to improve transparency?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 13	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Powers and Jurisdiction of the Judges.	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the constitutional provisions related to the powers and jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court judges.</li><li>2. Analyze the different types of jurisdiction exercised by both courts.</li><li>3. Explain the role of judges in upholding constitutional values and protecting fundamental rights.</li><li>4. Evaluate the impact of judicial decisions on governance and democracy.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Engage students with the following questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What are the key functions of Supreme Court and High Court judges?</li><li>○ How does the judiciary ensure justice and fairness in the legal system?</li><li>○ What is the significance of judicial review?</li><li>○ Can the decisions of High Court judges be challenged?</li></ul></li><li>• Provide a brief overview of the role and jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court judges in India.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Jurisdiction of Supreme Court Judges</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Original Jurisdiction (Article 131)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Cases between the Union and States or between States</li><li>○ Constitutional disputes</li><li>○ Case Study: State of Karnataka v. State of Andhra Pradesh (Water Dispute)</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Writ Jurisdiction (Article 32)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Supreme Court's power to issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights</li><li>○ Case Study: Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)</li></ul></li><li>• <b>Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 132-136)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Appeals in constitutional, civil, and criminal matters</li><li>○ Special Leave Petition (SLP) under Article 136</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Case Study: Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (Basic Structure Doctrine)</li><li>● <b>Advisory Jurisdiction (Article 143)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ President may seek Supreme Court's opinion on legal matters</li><li>○ Case Study: Ayodhya Dispute Reference to the Supreme Court</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>b. Jurisdiction of High Court Judges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Original and Writ Jurisdiction (Article 226)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Power to issue writs broader than Supreme Court's (not limited to fundamental rights)</li><li>○ Case Study: Important High Court judgments influencing national policies</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Supervisory Jurisdiction (Article 227)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Power over subordinate courts</li><li>○ Ensuring justice and proper administration</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Appellate Jurisdiction (Articles 228-230)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Authority to hear appeals in civil and criminal cases</li><li>○ Interpretation of laws passed by State legislatures</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>c. Powers of Supreme Court and High Court Judges</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Judicial Review (Articles 13, 32, 226)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Power to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions</li><li>○ Case Study: Golaknath v. State of Punjab (Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights)</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Power to Punish for Contempt (Article 129, 215)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Authority of courts to maintain judicial integrity</li><li>○ Case Study: Prashant Bhushan Contempt Case</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Public Interest Litigation (PIL)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Expanding access to justice through PILs</li><li>○ Case Study: Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (Sexual Harassment Guidelines)</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with different legal scenarios (e.g., violation of fundamental rights, constitutional disputes) and ask them to analyze the Supreme Court and High Court's jurisdiction.</li><li>● Debate: Which court plays a greater role in protecting fundamental rights?</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Jurisdiction and powers of Supreme Court and High Court</li></ul></li></ul>



	<p>judges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Importance of judicial review and writ jurisdiction</li><li>○ The role of courts in upholding constitutional values</li><li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>● Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 124-147 for Supreme Court, Articles 214-231 for High Court)</li><li>○ Landmark judgments on jurisdiction and powers of judges</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What are the different types of jurisdiction exercised by Supreme Court and High Court judges?</li><li>2. How does judicial review protect the Constitution?</li><li>3. What is the significance of writ jurisdiction in safeguarding rights?</li><li>4. Can the High Court overrule the Supreme Court? Why or why not?</li><li>5. How has Public Interest Litigation (PIL) transformed access to justice in India</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 14	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic: Subordinate Judiciary</b>	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the structure and composition of the subordinate judiciary in India.</li> <li>2. Analyze the constitutional provisions related to the appointment, powers, and functions of subordinate courts.</li> <li>3. Explain the role of subordinate courts in delivering justice at the grassroots level.</li> <li>4. Evaluate the challenges faced by the subordinate judiciary and the need for reforms.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage students with the following questions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What is the role of subordinate courts in the Indian judicial system?</li> <li>○ How do subordinate courts function differently from High Courts and the Supreme Court?</li> <li>○ Why is the independence of the judiciary important at the district level?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide a brief overview of the subordinate judiciary and its significance in delivering justice at the local level.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Constitutional Provisions on Subordinate Judiciary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 233: Appointment of District Judges</li> <li>• Article 234: Appointment of other judicial officers</li> <li>• Article 235: Control of High Courts over Subordinate Courts</li> <li>• Article 236: Definition of District Judge and Judicial Service</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Structure and Composition of the Subordinate Judiciary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Civil Courts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ District Courts (Headed by District Judge)</li> <li>○ Subordinate Civil Courts (Senior Civil Judges and Junior Civil Judges)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Criminal Courts:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Sessions Court (Presided by Sessions Judge)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Chief Judicial Magistrates and Judicial Magistrates</li><li>○ Special Courts for specific cases (e.g., Family Courts, Consumer Courts, Fast Track Courts)</li></ul> <p><b>c. Appointment, Powers, and Functions of Subordinate Judiciary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Appointment of District Judges by the Governor in consultation with the High Court (Article 233)</li><li>● Recruitment of Subordinate Judicial Officers through State Public Service Commissions (Article 234)</li><li>● Powers and Functions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Adjudication of civil and criminal cases at the district level</li><li>○ Interpretation and application of laws</li><li>○ Execution of decrees and judgments</li><li>○ Appeals from lower courts to High Courts</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>d. Challenges and Reforms in the Subordinate Judiciary</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Challenges:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Delay in disposal of cases due to heavy caseload</li><li>○ Lack of adequate infrastructure and resources</li><li>○ Corruption and political interference</li><li>○ Shortage of judges and judicial officers</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Reforms Needed:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Strengthening judicial infrastructure and digitalization of courts</li><li>○ Increasing the number of judges and judicial staff</li><li>○ Implementing alternative dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms</li><li>○ Ensuring judicial accountability and transparency</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with case scenarios involving subordinate courts and ask them to analyze their jurisdiction and powers.</li><li>● Debate: Should the recruitment process of subordinate judges be made more centralized for efficiency?</li></ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Structure and role of subordinate judiciary in India</li><li>○ Constitutional provisions governing subordinate courts</li><li>○ Challenges faced by lower courts and the need for judicial reforms</li></ul></li><li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>● Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 233-237)</li><li>○ Reports on judicial reforms in India</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Landmark judgments by subordinate courts that influenced national law</li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How are District Judges appointed in India?</li><li>2. What is the significance of subordinate courts in delivering justice at the grassroots level?</li><li>3. How does the High Court exercise control over subordinate courts?</li><li>4. What are the major challenges faced by the subordinate judiciary in India?</li><li>5. How can judicial reforms improve the efficiency of the subordinate judiciary</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 15	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic: Independence of Judiciary</b>	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the concept and significance of judicial independence in India.</li> <li>2. Analyze the constitutional provisions that ensure an independent judiciary.</li> <li>3. Explain the role of the judiciary in maintaining the balance of power in a democracy.</li> <li>4. Evaluate the challenges to judicial independence and suggested reforms.</li> </ul>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Engage students with the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What does judicial independence mean?</li> <li>○ Why is an independent judiciary important in a democracy?</li> <li>○ How does the judiciary ensure impartiality?</li> <li>○ Can the executive or legislature influence judicial decisions?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Provide a brief overview of the independence of the judiciary and its role in upholding constitutional values.</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Constitutional Provisions Ensuring Judicial Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Separation of Powers (Article 50)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Directive Principle mandating the separation of judiciary from executive</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Security of Tenure (Articles 124(2) &amp; 217)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Judges' tenure protection and retirement age</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Fixed Service Conditions (Articles 125 &amp; 221)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Salaries and allowances of judges cannot be altered to their disadvantage</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Appointment of Judges (Articles 124, 217, 233)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Role of the President, Collegium System, and Judicial Appointments</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Removal of Judges (Articles 124(4) &amp; 217(1)(b))</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Impeachment process and its strict conditions</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <b>Prohibition on Practice After Retirement (Article 124(7))</b></li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Restrictions on judges taking up post-retirement jobs</li></ul> <p><b>b. Role of Judiciary in Ensuring Democracy and Rule of Law</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Judicial Review (Articles 13, 32, 226)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Supreme Court and High Courts' power to review laws and executive actions</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Independence from Executive and Legislature</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Judiciary's role in striking down unconstitutional laws</li><li>○ Case Study: Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (Basic Structure Doctrine)</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Public Interest Litigation (PIL)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Expanding access to justice and protecting fundamental rights</li><li>○ Case Study: Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (Sexual Harassment Guidelines)</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>c. Challenges to Judicial Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Political and Executive Influence</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Judicial appointments and post-retirement positions</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Judicial Accountability vs. Judicial Activism</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Debate over the judiciary overstepping its role</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Judicial Corruption and Transparency Issues</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Need for reforms in judicial accountability</li></ul></li><li>● <b>Case Study: NJAC Judgment (2015)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Striking down the National Judicial Appointments Commission as unconstitutional</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>d. Suggested Reforms to Strengthen Judicial Independence</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Transparent judicial appointment process</li><li>● Institutional mechanisms to ensure accountability</li><li>● Adequate judicial infrastructure and case management</li><li>● Strengthening the separation of powers in practice</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with real-world scenarios involving judicial independence and ask them to analyze constitutional safeguards.</li><li>● Debate: Should post-retirement jobs for judges be complete?</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Constitutional provisions that ensure judicial independence</li><li>○ Judiciary's role in maintaining democracy and the rule of law</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Challenges to judicial independence and potential solutions</li><li>● Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>● Suggest further reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Indian Constitution (Articles 50, 124-147, 214-231)</li><li>○ Landmark Supreme Court judgments on judicial independence</li><li>○ Reports on judicial reforms in India</li></ul></li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learning</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why is judicial independence necessary for democracy?</li><li>2. How does the Constitution protect judges from external influence?</li><li>3. What are the major challenges to an independent judiciary in India?</li><li>4. How can the appointment process of judges be improved?</li><li>5. Should there be a cooling-off period before judges take post-retirement positions?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 16	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Judicial Accountability – Writ Jurisdictions of Supreme Court and High Courts	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the concept of judicial accountability in India.</li> <li>2. Analyze the constitutional provisions related to writ jurisdictions of the Supreme Court and High Courts.</li> <li>3. Explain the role of writs in ensuring the protection of fundamental rights.</li> <li>4. Evaluate how judicial accountability impacts the functioning of the judiciary in a democratic setup.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li> <li>b. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li> <li>c. Landmark Judgments and Case Law summaries</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Introduction (5 minutes)           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Engage students with the following questions:</li> <li>· What is judicial accountability and why is it important?</li> <li>· What is the difference between the writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts?</li> <li>· How do writs protect citizens' rights?</li> <li>· Provide an overview of judicial accountability in the Indian context.</li> <li>· Introduce the concept of writ jurisdictions under Articles 32 and 226.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Development (30 minutes)           <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Judicial Accountability               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Definition and significance in a democracy</li> <li>· Mechanisms ensuring accountability: Impeachment, Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, Internal Codes</li> <li>· Role of media and civil society</li> </ul> </li> <li>b. Writ Jurisdictions of Supreme Court and High Courts               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Constitutional Provisions:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Article 32: Supreme Court's jurisdiction to issue writs</li> <li>- Article 226: High Courts' power to issue writs</li> </ul> </li> <li>· Types of Writs:                   <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Certiorari, Prohibition, Quo Warranto</li> </ul> </li> <li>· Comparison between Articles 32 and 226 (scope, limitations, and</li> </ul> </li> </ol> </li> </ol>



	<p>significance)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Case Study: Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India – Article 21 and Judicial Review</li></ul> <p>c. Significance of Writ Jurisdiction in Judicial Accountability</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Enforcing accountability by ensuring remedies for rights violations</li><li>· Preventing abuse of power by public authorities</li><li>· Case Law discussion: ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla; Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration</li></ul> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Provide students with case studies on judicial decisions and ask them to analyze the constitutional provisions involved.</li><li>· Discuss the importance of judicial independence in democracy.</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<p>Summarize key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Concept and necessity of judicial accountability</li><li>· Writ jurisdictions of the Supreme Court and High Courts</li><li>· Role of writs in protecting rights and enforcing accountability</li><li>· Encourage questions from students and provide clarifications.</li><li>· Suggest further reading:</li><li>· Indian Constitution (Articles 32 &amp; 226)</li><li>· Judicial Accountability and Reform Reports</li><li>· Relevant Case Law Analysis</li></ul> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why is judicial accountability essential in a democracy?</li><li>2. How do writs act as a check on executive and legislative power?</li><li>3. What distinguishes the writ powers of the Supreme Court from those of the High Courts?</li><li>4. How do landmark judgments strengthen judicial accountability?</li><li>5. Can the judiciary be held accountable without compromising its independence?</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes evaluating students' responses and clarifying any misconceptions.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 17	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Legislative and Administrative Relations under the Constitution of India	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the students shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the distribution of legislative and administrative powers between the Union and States.</li><li>2. Analyze the constitutional provisions governing inter-governmental relations.</li><li>3. Examine the role of Parliament and State Legislatures in law-making within their jurisdictions.</li><li>4. Evaluate mechanisms for cooperation and conflict resolution between different levels of government.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Begin by asking students:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ How are legislative powers divided between the Centre and States?</li><li>○ What are some examples of conflicts between Union and State laws?</li></ul></li><li>• Introduce the concept of federal structure in India and cooperative federalism.</li><li>• Display the Lists in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.</li><li>• Emphasize Articles 245 to 263 for legislative and administrative relations.</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Legislative Relations</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 245-255 govern the legislative powers of Parliament and State Legislatures.</li><li>• <b>Distribution of Subjects:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Union List, State List, Concurrent List (Seventh Schedule)</li><li>○ Parliament's power to legislate on State subjects in national interest (Article 249)</li></ul></li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Power during emergencies (Article 250)</li><li>● <b>Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)</b> – Conflict resolution between State and Union laws.</li><li>● <b>Case Law:</b> <i>State of West Bengal v. Union of India</i></li></ul> <p><b>b. Administrative Relations</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Articles 256-263 outline administrative cooperation and control.</li><li>● Union’s control over State governments in certain cases (Articles 256, 257).</li><li>● Full faith and credit clause – Article 261</li><li>● Role of Inter-State Councils and Zonal Councils in promoting cooperation.</li><li>● Establishment of Inter-State River Water Disputes Tribunals (Article 262).</li></ul> <p><b>c. Role of Judiciary in resolving disputes</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Article 131)</li><li>● Federal nature of judicial interpretation</li><li>● <b>Case Law:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <i>Re. Presidential Reference (Berubari Union)</i></li><li>○ <i>State of Rajasthan v. Union of India</i></li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Provide students with scenarios involving Union-State legislative overlap.</li><li>● Ask them to identify the relevant Articles and resolve conflicts.</li><li>● Encourage group discussion on the need for cooperative federalism.</li></ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● <b>Summarize key takeaways:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Division of legislative powers via Seventh Schedule.</li><li>○ Articles 245 to 263 – legal framework for legislative and administrative relations.</li><li>○ Significance of cooperative federalism in India.</li><li>○ Judiciary’s role in balancing federal structure.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>● Constitution of India, Articles 245–263: legislative.gov.in</li><li>● Inter-State Relations (Zonal Councils): Ministry of Home Affairs</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Landmark Cases and their implications on Centre-State relations</li></ul> <p><b>Homework:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Analyze a real-world example of Centre-State legislative conflict and its resolution.</li><li>2. Write a 300-400 word essay on the role of Inter-State Councils and Zonal Councils.</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings.</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p><b>Reflective Questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How does the Constitution ensure a balance of power between Union and States?</li><li>2. Why is Article 254 important in the context of Concurrent List laws?</li><li>3. What mechanisms help promote cooperation between Centre and States?</li><li>4. What role does the judiciary play in resolving Centre-State disputes?</li></ol> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 18	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Financial Relations under the Constitution of India – Part I (Distribution of Revenues)	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the students shall be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the constitutional framework of financial relations in a federal setup.</li><li>2. Explain the distribution of financial powers between the Union and the States.</li><li>3. Examine the constitutional provisions relating to taxes and grants.</li><li>4. Analyze the role of the Finance Commission under Article 280.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Begin by asking:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ How are financial powers distributed in a federal system?</li><li>○ Who collects taxes in India?</li></ul></li><li>• Display a diagram showing taxation powers</li><li>• Introduce Part XII – Articles 268 to 281</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <p>a. <b>Constitutional Provisions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 268–281 cover financial relations</li><li>• Seventh Schedule: Union, State, and Concurrent Lists</li></ul> <p>b. <b>Distribution of Revenues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Taxes levied by Union but collected by States (Art. 268)</li><li>• Duties levied and collected by Union but assigned to States (Art. 269)</li><li>• GST and Article 246A</li><li>• Grants-in-aid (Art. 275)</li></ul> <p>c. <b>Finance Commission (Art. 280)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Composition, powers, and duties</li><li>• Implementation of recommendations</li></ul>



	<p><b>d. Case Study</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Role of GST Council in Centre-State cooperation</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide tax examples and ask students to categorize them</li><li>• Discuss GST's impact on fiscal federalism</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recap financial power sharing and role of Finance Commission</li><li>• <b>Suggested Reading:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Constitution Articles 268–281</li><li>◦ Finance Commission Website <a href="#">3.2 Financial Relations under the Constitution of India Part I.doc</a></li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Homework:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Essay on financial autonomy of States</li><li>2. Analyze role of Finance Commission in fiscal distribution</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p><b>Reflective Questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why is financial distribution important in a federation?</li><li>2. How does the Finance Commission maintain fiscal balance?</li><li>3. How has GST changed Centre-State financial dynamics?</li></ol> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> <b>19</b>	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Financial Relations under the Constitution of India – Part II (Distribution of Revenues)	<b>Course No.: BBALLB-401</b>
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the students shall be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the borrowing powers of the Union and States.</li><li>2. Explain the Consolidated Fund, Contingency Fund, and Public Account.</li><li>3. Analyze the role of the CAG in financial oversight.</li><li>4. Examine constitutional limitations on State borrowing powers.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ask:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ What are the major government funds?</li><li>○ Who audits public finance?</li></ul></li><li>• Introduce Articles 266–267 (Funds) and 148–151 (CAG)</li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>a. Government Funds</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consolidated Fund (Art. 266)</li><li>• Contingency Fund (Art. 267)</li><li>• Public Account</li></ul></li><li><b>b. Borrowing Powers</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Union (Art. 292)</li><li>• States (Art. 293) and limitations</li></ul></li><li><b>c. CAG (Articles 148–151)</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Appointment, powers, independence</li><li>• Audits Union and State accounts</li></ul></li><li><b>d. Case Study:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• CAG report on 2G Spectrum – role in accountability</li></ul></li></ol>



	<p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Ask students to classify expenses into various funds</li><li>• Discuss significance of audit findings from CAG</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recap: funds structure, borrowing, and CAG's role</li><li>• <b>Suggested Reading:</b><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ Constitution Articles 266–267, 292–293, 148–151</li><li>◦ <a href="#">CAG Website</a></li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>Homework:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Differentiate the three types of government funds</li><li>2. Explain how CAG maintains financial discipline</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p><b>Reflective Questions:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What are the key components of public finance in India?</li><li>2. How do borrowing powers differ between Centre and States?</li><li>3. Why is the CAG called a "watchdog" of public finance?</li></ol> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 20	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Cooperation and Coordination between the Centre and States – Part I (Constitutional Framework)	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of the lesson, the students shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the constitutional framework for Centre-State cooperation.</li> <li>2. Analyze the provisions in the Constitution that facilitate inter-governmental coordination.</li> <li>3. Examine the role of Inter-State Council and Zonal Councils in promoting cooperation.</li> <li>4. Evaluate the balance between central authority and state autonomy.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation. c. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ask students:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Why is cooperation important in a federal structure?</li> <li>○ What institutions exist to manage Centre-State relations?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Introduce federalism in India – “quasi-federal” nature</li> <li>• Show a chart explaining Union and State roles</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Constitutional Provisions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articles 245–263: Division of powers and coordination mechanisms</li> <li>• Article 263: Inter-State Council – functions and importance</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Zonal Councils (under States Reorganisation Act, 1956)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Composition, purpose, examples of zonal issues resolved</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Centre-State Relations Commissions</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission recommendations</li> </ul> <p><b>d. Case Study</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Role of Inter-State Council in resolving water disputes</li> </ul>



	<p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide Centre-State issue scenarios</li><li>• Ask students to propose resolution mechanisms</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> Summarize the significance of cooperation mechanisms like the Inter-State Council, Finance Commission, and GST Council.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Reinforce the idea that cooperative federalism is essential for effective governance.</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> Ask if students can name any recent examples of Centre-State coordination (e.g., during COVID-19 management).</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 245–263, 280, 279A of the Constitution of India.</li><li>• Reports of the Sarkaria Commission and Punchhi Commission.</li><li>• Official website of the Inter-State Council Secretariat.</li></ul> <p><b>Homework:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write a short essay (300-400 words) on the working and significance of the Inter-State Council.</li><li>2. Analyze how the GST Council fosters cooperative federalism.</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. What is the constitutional basis of the Inter-State Council?</li><li>2. How does the Finance Commission promote cooperation?</li><li>3. Why is cooperative federalism necessary in a diverse country like India?</li></ol> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 21	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Cooperation and Coordination between the Centre and States – Part II (Constitutional Framework)	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	By the end of the lesson, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Explain the legislative, administrative, and financial relationships between the Centre and States.</li><li>2. Identify conflict-prone areas between different levels of government.</li><li>3. Understand the role of constitutional provisions in resolving inter-governmental conflicts.</li><li>4. Critically evaluate the balance of power in the Indian federal structure.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li><li>b. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li><li>c. Case law briefs (e.g., <i>State of West Bengal v. Union of India</i>).</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pose guiding questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>◦ <i>What happens when both the Centre and a State want to legislate on the same subject?</i></li><li>◦ <i>How are disputes over authority resolved constitutionally?</i></li></ul></li><li>• Present a slide showing the <b>three lists in the Seventh Schedule</b> and their scope.</li></ul> <hr/> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Legislative Relations (Articles 245–255)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Union List vs. State List vs. Concurrent List.</li><li>• Article 254 – <i>Repugnancy</i> and the overriding power of Parliament.</li><li>• Doctrine of <b>Pith and Substance</b> and <b>Colourable Legislation</b> (brief explanations with examples).</li></ul> <p><b>b. Administrative Relations (Articles 256–263)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Centre’s control over States in implementing laws (Article 256).</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Directions to States and implications of non-compliance.</li> <li>• Delegation of Union functions to States (Article 258).</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Financial Relations (Articles 268–293)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discuss division of tax revenues.</li> <li>• Grants-in-aid (Article 275) and role of Finance Commission.</li> <li>• GST and the need for fiscal harmonization.</li> </ul> <p><b>d. Judicial Interpretation and Conflict Resolution</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Landmark cases:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>State of Rajasthan v. Union of India (1977)</i> – Judicial restraint.</li> <li>◦ <i>West Bengal v. Union of India (1963)</i> – Parliamentary supremacy in national interest.</li> <li>◦ Role of judiciary in balancing federal tensions.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Present a case brief:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ <i>Centre enacts a law on education policy under Concurrent List, but a State opposes its implementation.</i></li> </ul> </li> <li>• Ask students to:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Identify applicable constitutional articles.</li> <li>◦ Predict likely judicial outcomes.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <input type="checkbox"/> Recap key principles:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◦ Legislative supremacy of Parliament in Concurrent List conflicts.</li> <li>◦ Administrative subordination of States in certain areas.</li> <li>◦ Fiscal dependence and cooperative solutions.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Encourage students to reflect on how a balance of power strengthens democracy.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>Suggested Readings:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articles 245–263, 268–293 of the Constitution of India.</li> <li>• Sarkaria Commission Report (Sections on Centre-State relations).</li> <li>• Important Supreme Court judgments on Centre-State conflicts.</li> </ul>



	<p><b>Homework:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Compare and contrast the legislative powers of the Centre and the States using examples.</li><li>2. Write a critical note on the Centre-State financial relationship after the introduction of GST.</li></ol> <p>1.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<p><b>Evaluation</b></p>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. How is legislative conflict resolved under Article 254?</li><li>2. Why does the Centre have more financial power under the Constitution?</li><li>3. Can the States refuse to implement a Union law? Under what conditions?</li></ol> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 22	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Judicial Interpretation of Centre-State Relations – Part I: Constitutional Framework & Key Doctrines	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of this lesson, students will be able to:  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Understand the constitutional basis for Centre-State relations in India.</li><li>2. Identify the key Articles governing legislative, administrative, and financial relations.</li><li>3. Examine important doctrines used by courts to interpret these relations.</li><li>4. Recognize the role of the judiciary in resolving federal disputes.</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li><li>b. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li><li>c. Landmark judgments in ppt</li></ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Start with brainstorming questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Why does India have a quasi-federal structure?</li><li>○ How is power shared between the Centre and the States?</li><li>○ What happens when there is a conflict?</li></ul></li><li>• Display a chart showing the division of powers under the Seventh Schedule.</li><li>• Briefly introduce Centre-State relations under:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ <b>Article 245-255:</b> Legislative</li><li>○ <b>Article 256-263:</b> Administrative</li><li>○ <b>Article 268-293:</b> Financial</li></ul></li></ul> <b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b> <b>a. Constitutional Framework</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Division of powers: Union List, State List, Concurrent List</li><li>• Residual powers under Article 248</li><li>• Supremacy of Parliament in case of conflict (Article 254)</li></ul> <b>b. Key Doctrines Used in Judicial Interpretation</b>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doctrine of Pith and Substance</li><li>• Doctrine of Colourable Legislation</li></ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)</li><li>• Harmonious Construction</li><li>• Doctrine of Occupied Field</li></ul> <p><b>c. Landmark Case Laws</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>State of West Bengal v. Union of India</i> (1963)</li><li>• <i>R.M.D.C. v. Union of India</i> (1957)</li><li>• <i>Zameer Ahmed Latifur Rehman Sheikh v. State of Maharashtra</i> (2010)</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Provide small fact-based caselets to groups:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ask them to identify the doctrine that applies.</li><li>○ Discuss how the judiciary resolved the issue.</li><li>○ Example: A state law is in conflict with a central law—what principles will the court apply?</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Recap key concepts: distribution of powers, judicial doctrines, and supremacy of the Constitution.</li><li>• Encourage students to read the listed Articles carefully.</li><li>• Clarify any confusion about how courts interpret legislative powers.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 245 to 263 of the Constitution of India</li><li>• <i>Indian Constitutional Law</i> by M.P. Jain</li><li>• Landmark case summaries from SCC or Manupatra</li></ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write a 300-word summary explaining the role of the judiciary in maintaining federal balance.</li><li>2. Read <i>State of West Bengal v. Union of India</i> and note down the main issues and the Court's reasoning.</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	Reflective Questions:  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>How does the judiciary maintain a balance between the Union and State governments while interpreting the Constitution?</b> (Encourages students to consider the neutral and interpretative role of courts.)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Why is the doctrine of ‘pith and substance’ significant in resolving legislative conflicts between the Centre and the States?</b> <i>(Prompts reflection on how overlapping subjects are handled.)</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Do judicial doctrines strengthen or weaken the federal structure of India? Justify your answer with examples.</b> <i>(Encourages critical thinking and application of case law.)</i></li></ul> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 23	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Judicial Interpretation of Centre-State Relations – Part II: Case Law Analysis & Contemporary	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	At the end of this lesson, students will be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Analyze key judicial decisions related to Centre-State conflicts.</li> <li>2. Understand the contemporary issues in Centre-State relations.</li> <li>3. Evaluate the effectiveness of judicial interpretation in resolving federal tensions.</li> <li>4. Critically engage with ongoing debates about India’s federalism.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li> <li>b. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li> <li>c. Landmark judgments in ppt</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin with a discussion:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Can the judiciary prevent central overreach?</li> <li>○ Should the Centre have more power in times of crisis?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Show recent headlines where Centre-State disputes arose (e.g., COVID-19 management, GST disputes)</li> </ul> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Judicial Trends and Important Cases</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>SR Bommai v. Union of India</i> (1994) – Article 356 and federalism</li> <li>• <i>Centre for Public Interest Litigation v. Union of India</i> – distribution of spectrum (executive power overlap)</li> <li>• <i>State of Rajasthan v. Union of India</i> (1977) – federal autonomy</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Judicial Checks on Central Overreach</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Explain the limits placed by the Court in using President's Rule (Article 356)</li> <li>• Role of judiciary in interpreting emergency powers vis-à-vis State autonomy</li> </ul> <p><b>c. Contemporary Issues</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• GST Council and fiscal federalism</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Disputes over distribution of resources</li><li>• Role of the NITI Aayog</li><li>• Emerging cooperative federalism and judicial perspectives</li></ul> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Pose scenarios:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Centre directs a state to implement a scheme against its will.</li><li>○ Discuss: Is this legally binding? What recourse does the state have?</li><li>○ Ask students to cite relevant case law and constitutional provisions.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Emphasize the evolving nature of judicial interpretation.</li><li>• Summarize how courts play a balancing role in Indian federalism.</li><li>• Ask students to reflect on whether India should move toward more cooperative federalism.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>S.R. Bommai v. Union of India</i></li><li>• Recent articles on fiscal federalism</li><li>• Constitution (especially Articles 356, 280, 279A)</li></ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write a critical essay (400 words) on “Judiciary as the guardian of Indian federalism.”</li><li>2. Analyze the role of the Supreme Court in limiting misuse of Article 356.</li></ol> <p>1.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>How has the Supreme Court’s decision in <i>S.R. Bommai v. Union of India</i> influenced the use of President’s Rule in India?</b> (Encourages understanding of judicial limitations on central authority.)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Do recent Centre-State disputes reflect a need to redefine India’s federal structure? Support your view with examples.</b> (Prompts critical thinking on the relevance of constitutional provisions in contemporary times.)</li></ul>



	<p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>In what ways does judicial interpretation promote cooperative federalism in India?</b> <i>(Encourages evaluation of the judiciary's role in fostering collaboration between the Centre and States.)</i></p> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 24	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Judicial Doctrines on Centre-State Relations – Part I: Constitutional Context and Introduction to Doctrines	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	By the end of this session, students shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Understand the need for judicial doctrines in resolving Centre-State conflicts.</li> <li>2. Identify the constitutional framework regarding distribution of powers (Articles 245–263).</li> <li>3. Grasp the meaning and relevance of basic doctrines used in federal disputes.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li> <li>b. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li> <li>c. Landmark judgments in ppt</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Begin with these guiding questions:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What happens when laws made by the Centre and State conflict?</li> <li>○ Why does the Constitution give overlapping powers to both?</li> <li>○ Can judicial interpretation maintain federal balance?</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Display an infographic: Union List, State List, and Concurrent List (7th Schedule).</li> <li>• Introduce the role of judiciary as constitutional interpreter.</li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Constitutional Framework</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Article 245: Extent of laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures</li> <li>• Article 246: Subject-matter of laws in various Lists</li> <li>• Article 254: Repugnancy – central law prevails</li> <li>• Article 248: Residual powers with the Centre</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Need for Doctrines</b></p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Prevent legislative deadlock</li><li>• Ensure cooperative federalism</li><li>• Resolve jurisdictional ambiguities</li></ul> <p><b>c. Introduction to Key Doctrines</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Doctrine of <b>Pith and Substance</b></li><li>• Doctrine of <b>Colourable Legislation</b></li><li>• Doctrine of <b>Harmonious Construction</b></li></ul> <hr/> <p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give short hypothetical scenarios involving overlapping laws.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ Ask students to predict which doctrine would apply.</li><li>○ Discuss preliminary interpretations.</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Reiterate the framework of federalism and need for judicial doctrines.</li><li>• Clarify distinctions among doctrines.</li><li>• Invite questions for discussion.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Articles 245–254 of the Constitution</li><li>• <i>Keshavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala</i> (for judicial interpretative power)</li><li>• <i>State of West Bengal v. Union of India</i></li></ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Write a brief note on the purpose of judicial doctrines in Centre-State relations.</li><li>2. Create a comparison table for Pith and Substance, Colourable Legislation, and Harmonious Construction.</li></ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Why is judicial interpretation essential in maintaining the balance of power between the Centre and the States in India?</b> (Tests understanding of the judiciary's role in federal conflicts.)</li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>What constitutional provisions necessitate the use of judicial</b></li></ul>



	<p><b>doctrines in Centre-State relations?</b> <i>(Assesses familiarity with Articles 245–254 and their implications.)</i></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Explain with examples how the 7th Schedule can lead to legislative conflicts. How are such conflicts resolved?</b> <i>(Encourages application-based thinking and constitutional analysis.)</i></p> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>
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<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 25	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Judicial Doctrines on Centre-State Relations – Part II: Deep Dive into Core Doctrines	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	Students shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Explain the key doctrines with landmark case laws.</li> <li>2. Apply doctrines to analyze legislative overlaps.</li> <li>3. Evaluate how judiciary balances federal structure through these doctrines.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li> <li>b. Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li> <li>c. Landmark judgments in ppt</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recap previous session.</li> <li>• Ask:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ What doctrine would apply if two laws seem to cover the same subject?</li> <li>○ Can Parliament make laws on subjects in the State List?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Doctrine of Pith and Substance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning: True nature of the legislation, not incidental overlaps</li> <li>• Key Case: <i>State of Bombay v. F.N. Balsara (1951)</i></li> <li>• Application in concurrent matters</li> </ul> <p><b>b. Doctrine of Colourable Legislation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “What cannot be done directly cannot be done indirectly”</li> <li>• Key Case: <i>K.C. Gajapati Narayan Deo v. State of Orissa (1953)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>c. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolve conflicts without invalidating provisions</li> <li>• Key Case: <i>R.M.D.C. v. Union of India (1957)</i></li> </ul>



	<p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Present short extracts from judgments.</li><li>• Ask students to identify which doctrine was applied and why.</li></ul>
<b>Closure</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Summarize each doctrine and its use in judicial reasoning.</li><li>• Encourage students to analyze future cases using these tools.</li></ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Landmark judgment summaries</li><li>• Commentary on doctrines from <i>M.P. Jain</i> and <i>H.M. Seervai</i></li></ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Choose a recent Centre-State legislative conflict and identify the doctrine that could apply.</li><li>2. Write a 300-word summary on <i>Pith and Substance</i> with a case illustration.</li></ol> <p>1.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<b>Evaluation</b>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>How does the Doctrine of Pith and Substance help in maintaining legislative competence between the Centre and the States?</b> <i>(Encourages analysis of the doctrine's purpose and practical use.)</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Can the Doctrine of Colourable Legislation be misused to invalidate State laws? Why or why not?</b> <i>(Promotes critical thinking on the scope and limits of judicial scrutiny.)</i></li><li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>How does the Doctrine of Harmonious Construction reflect the spirit of federalism in India?</b> <i>(Engages students in reflecting on balance rather than conflict between laws.)</i></li></ul> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



<b>Lesson Plan No.</b> 26	<b>Course Name: Constitutional Law-II</b> <b>Topic:</b> Judicial Doctrines on Centre-State Relations – Part III: Advanced Doctrines and Critical Evaluation	<b>Course No.:</b> BBALLB-401
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<b>Objectives</b>	Students shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Analyze advanced doctrines such as <b>Doctrine of Repugnancy</b> and <b>Occupied Field</b>.</li> <li>Examine how these doctrines protect constitutional balance.</li> <li>Critically assess judicial trends and cooperative federalism.</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Aids (if any)</b>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Visual PowerPoint Presentation.</li> <li>Constitution of India (online access or printed copy).</li> <li>Landmark judgments in ppt</li> </ol>
<b>Teaching Development</b>	<p><b>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion starters:           <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What happens when State and Centre both legislate on the same subject?</li> <li>Can State law survive in the Concurrent List?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <hr/> <p><b>2. Development (30 minutes)</b></p> <p><b>a. Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Concurrent List: Centre prevails</li> <li>State law can prevail if Presidential assent obtained</li> <li>Key Case: <i>M. Karunanidhi v. Union of India (1979)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>b. Doctrine of Occupied Field</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the Centre has already legislated fully in a domain</li> <li>State cannot duplicate or contradict</li> <li>Key Case: <i>Tika Ramji v. State of U.P. (1956)</i></li> </ul> <p><b>c. Judicial Trends and Federal Balance</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How these doctrines evolve through judicial creativity</li> <li>Critical appraisal of courts' balancing act</li> </ul>



	<p><b>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Scenario-based application of <i>Repugnancy</i> and <i>Occupied Field</i> doctrines</li> <li>• Ask students to argue which law should prevail and why</li> </ul>
<p><b>Closure</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Recap all doctrines covered across 3 lessons.</li> <li>• Reflect on the significance of judicial interpretation in shaping Indian federalism.</li> </ul> <p><b>Suggested Readings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Articles 254, 246</li> <li>• Recent SC rulings on GST Council, farm laws, etc.</li> <li>• <i>Federalism in India: A Constitutional Perspective</i> by D.D. Basu</li> </ul> <p><b>Homework</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Critically analyze the Doctrine of Repugnancy using recent legislation or case law.</li> <li>2. Reflect on whether judicial doctrines promote or limit State autonomy.</li> </ol> <p>Spend 5 minutes to wrap up and consolidate the learnings</p>
<p><b>Evaluation</b></p>	<p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Why is the Doctrine of Repugnancy significant in the context of the Concurrent List? How does it affect State autonomy?</b> <i>(Prompts reflection on federal conflict and hierarchy of laws.)</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>In what ways can the Doctrine of Occupied Field limit State legislative power? Do you think this is justified?</b> <i>(Asks students to evaluate judicial limitations on legislative freedom.)</i></li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Do you believe judicial doctrines should evolve to address emerging areas like environmental law or digital governance? Support your view.</b> <i>(Encourages forward-looking, evaluative thinking on constitutional interpretation.)</i></li> </ul> <p>Conclude with a 5-minute discussion to clarify misconceptions and reinforce understanding of the topic.</p>



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Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



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Version 1.1



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