



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	Administrative Law
2.	Course Code	BBA LLB 601
3.	Academic Year	2025-2026
4.	Semester	6 th
5.	Number of Lesson plans	26
6.	Faculty Assigned	Ms. Sajida Batool

Sajida Batool

Faculty Signature



Version 1.1

श्रेष्ठ

श्रम

नवीनता

Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Lesson Plan No. 1.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Evolution, Nature and Scope of Administrative Law	Course No.: BBA LLB 601
----------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the historical evolution and development of administrative law. b. Define administrative law and explain its nature and characteristics. c. Analyze the scope of administrative law and its significance in governance. d. Evaluate the role of administrative law in ensuring accountability and protecting citizens' rights.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples a.
Teaching Development	1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">Ask questions to gauge students' prior knowledge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">What is administrative law?Why do we need administrative law?How does administrative law affect governance and public administration?Introduce administrative law as a branch of law that governs administrative agencies' functions, powers, and responsibilities. 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Evolution of Administrative Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain the historical background and development of administrative law.Discuss the influence of legal systems like Roman, French (Droit Administratif), and British administrative law.Highlight the emergence of administrative law in India, particularly post-independence developments and constitutional provisions. b. Nature of Administrative Law <ul style="list-style-type: none">Define administrative law and its key characteristics.Explain how administrative law differs from constitutional law and other branches of law.Discuss principles like rule of law, natural justice, and separation of powers in relation to administrative law.



	<p>c. Scope of Administrative Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain the areas covered by administrative law, such as:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Delegated legislation○ Administrative adjudication○ Judicial review of administrative actions○ Government liability• Discuss how administrative law controls excessive use of power by authorities and ensures public accountability. <p>-</p>
Closure	<p>Closure</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the key takeaways from the lesson and confirm student understanding.2. Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ M.P. Jain, "Principles of Administrative Law" (Relevant chapters on Evolution and Scope).○ I.P. Massey, "Administrative Law" (Chapters on Nature and Development of Administrative Law).3. Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Students to research and summarize a landmark case related to administrative law, such as A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India (1970) or Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978). <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage students with a question that requires them to apply administrative law principles, e.g., "How does administrative law ensure accountability in government actions?"
Evaluation	<p>Evaluation</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What are the fundamental principles of administrative law?○ How does administrative law help in maintaining checks and balances in governance?2. Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

--	--



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Lesson Plan No. 1.2	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the interrelationship between constitutional law and administrative law. b. Define constitutional law and administrative law and distinguish between the two. c. Analyze how administrative law derives its authority from constitutional law. d. Evaluate the role of constitutional principles in shaping administrative law and governance.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions to gauge students' prior knowledge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is constitutional law?○ How does it differ from administrative law?○ Why is the relationship between constitutional and administrative law significant?• Introduce constitutional law as the supreme law governing the country and administrative law as the mechanism ensuring government accountability and regulation. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Relationship between Constitutional Law and Administrative Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain how constitutional law provides the framework within which administrative law operates.• Discuss the constitutional basis for administrative agencies and their powers.• Highlight key constitutional provisions related to administrative law, such as fundamental rights, separation of powers, and judicial review. <p>b. Distinction between Constitutional and Administrative Law</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define constitutional law as the supreme law and administrative law as a subset regulating governmental actions. Explain key differences in terms of scope, function, and principles. Discuss how constitutional law lays down fundamental rights, while administrative law ensures their implementation. <p>c. Significance of the Relationship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how administrative law functions as an instrument for enforcing constitutional principles. Discuss landmark cases illustrating the interdependence of constitutional and administrative law, such as <i>Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala</i> (1973) and <i>A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India</i> (1970). Highlight the role of judicial review in ensuring constitutional supremacy over administrative actions. <p>2. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Engage students with a question that requires them to analyze the relationship between constitutional and administrative law, e.g., “How does the Constitution empower and restrict administrative actions?”</p> <p>-</p>
<p>Closure</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize the key takeaways from the lesson and confirm student understanding. Suggested Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M.P. Jain, "Indian Constitutional Law" (Relevant chapters on Administrative Law). I.P. Massey, "Administrative Law" (Chapters on Constitutional Foundations of Administrative Law). Homework Assignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students to research and summarize a landmark case where administrative law was challenged based on constitutional provisions.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does constitutional law shape administrative law? What are the key differences between constitutional and administrative law? Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts.



	<p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>
--	---



Lesson Plan No. 1.3	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Administrative Action - Meaning, Classification, and Need to Control	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the meaning of administrative action. b. Classify different types of administrative actions. c. Analyze the necessity of controlling administrative action. d. Evaluate the legal mechanisms and safeguards to regulate administrative actions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions to gauge students' prior knowledge: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What is administrative action? ○ How does it differ from legislative and judicial actions? ○ Why is there a need to control administrative actions? • Introduce administrative action as the function of the executive in implementing and enforcing laws and policies. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Meaning of Administrative Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define administrative action as actions taken by government bodies and authorities in executing laws and policies. • Explain the role of administrative authorities in governance and public administration. <p>b. Classification of Administrative Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the different types of administrative actions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Quasi-legislative actions (rule-making power of administrative bodies). ○ Quasi-judicial actions (decision-making by administrative tribunals). ○ Purely administrative actions (routine functions such as granting licenses, permits, and contracts). ○ Ministerial actions (actions performed under legal



	<p>obligations without discretionary power).</p> <p>c. Need to Control Administrative Action</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Explain why administrative actions must be regulated to prevent misuse of power.• Discuss the principles of natural justice and fairness in administrative actions.• Highlight the importance of accountability, transparency, and checks and balances. <p>2. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Engage students with a question that requires them to apply their understanding, e.g., “What are the potential risks of unchecked administrative actions, and how can legal mechanisms ensure accountability?”</p>
Closure	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Summarize the key takeaways from the lesson and confirm student understanding.2. Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ M.P. Jain, "Administrative Law" (Relevant chapters on Administrative Action).○ I.P. Massey, "Administrative Law" (Chapters on Control of Administrative Action).3. Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Students to research and summarize a case where administrative action was challenged based on the principles of natural justice.
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What are the key classifications of administrative actions?○ Why is it important to control administrative actions?2. Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 1.4	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Doctrine of Rule of Law	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	---	-------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Understand the meaning of the rule of law.• Identify key elements and principles of the rule of law.• Analyze the importance of the rule of law in democratic governance.• Evaluate the relationship between the rule of law and human rights.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Introduction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask questions to gauge prior knowledge:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is the rule of law?○ How does it differ from rule by law?○ Why is the rule of law important in a democracy?• Introduce the rule of law as a fundamental principle ensuring all individuals and institutions are accountable under the law. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Meaning of the Rule of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the rule of law: the principle that everyone, including the government, is subject to the law.• Discuss historical roots, especially A.V. Dicey's theory. <p>b. Key Elements of the Rule of Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Equality Before the Law: All individuals are equal before the law.• Supremacy of Law: The law is supreme, and no one is above it.• Accountability: Government actions must be accountable to the law.• Legal Certainty: The law must be clear and predictable. <p>c. Importance of the Rule of Law in Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss how it ensures fairness, justice, and prevents misuse of power.• Explore its role in protecting human rights, promoting political



	<p>stability, and fostering economic development.</p> <p>d. Rule of Law and Human Rights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Explain how the rule of law safeguards individual rights by preventing arbitrary actions by the state. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage with a question to apply understanding:<ul style="list-style-type: none">“How does the rule of law prevent misuse of government power?”
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recap the lesson:<ul style="list-style-type: none">The rule of law promotes fairness, equality, and accountability.It is vital for protecting rights and preventing arbitrary rule.Confirm student understanding by asking questions or encouraging brief discussion. <p>5. Suggested Reading</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">A.V. Dicey, <i>Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution</i>M.P. Jain, <i>Indian Constitutional Law</i>I.P. Massey, <i>Constitutional Law of India</i> <p>6. Homework Assignment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Research and summarize a case where the rule of law was applied in judicial review or constitutional interpretation.
Evaluation	<p>Reflective Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">What are the key principles of the rule of law?How does the rule of law protect individuals from government overreach?



	<p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>
--	---



Lesson Plan No. 1.5	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Doctrine of Separation of Powers	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	--	-------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the meaning and significance of the Doctrine of Separation of Powers. b. Identify the functions of the executive, legislature, and judiciary as per the doctrine. c. Analyze the importance of the separation of powers in ensuring a balanced and just system of governance. d. Evaluate the application of this doctrine in the Indian constitutional context.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <p>1. Ask questions to gauge students' prior knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What do you understand by the concept of Separation of Powers?○ How do the three branches of government differ in their functions?○ Why is it important to separate powers among the branches of government?<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Introduce the Doctrine of Separation of Powers as a fundamental concept that ensures no single branch of government becomes too powerful and is accountable. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Meaning of the Doctrine of Separation of Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define the doctrine as the principle that divides government functions into three separate branches: executive, legislature, and judiciary.• Explain that each branch has distinct powers and functions, and no branch should overstep into the functions of another. <p>b. Functions of the Three Branches of Government</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legislature: The law-making body; responsible for creating laws and policies.• Executive: The law-enforcing body; responsible for implementing laws and policies.• Judiciary: The law-interpreting body; responsible for interpreting laws



	<p>and ensuring justice.</p> <p>c. Importance of the Doctrine of Separation of Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prevents the concentration of power in one branch, ensuring that no branch becomes despotic.• Protects individual freedoms and human rights by providing checks and balances.• Promotes accountability and transparency in governance. <p>d. Separation of Powers in the Indian Context</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discuss how the Indian Constitution incorporates the doctrine through the division of powers among the three branches.• Mention relevant constitutional provisions (e.g., Article 50 for judicial independence, Article 123 for executive powers, etc.)• Highlight judicial interpretation and landmark cases such as <i>Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala</i> and <i>Minerva Mills v. Union of India</i>. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage with a question to apply understanding: “In your opinion, how does the separation of powers prevent abuse of authority by the state?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize the key takeaways from the lesson and confirm student understanding.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Indian Constitutional Law</i> (Chapters on Separation of Powers).• I.P. Massey, <i>Constitutional Law of India</i> (Chapters on Separation of Powers and Judicial Review).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a case where the separation of powers was a central issue in the court’s ruling.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the core principles of the Doctrine of Separation of Powers?• How does this doctrine ensure checks and balances in a democratic



	<p>system?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>
--	--



Lesson Plan No. 2.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Concept, Growth and Development	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of administrative law and its role in governance. b. Analyze the historical growth of administrative law. c. Examine the factors that contributed to the development of administrative law. d. Evaluate the role of administrative law in modern legal systems.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o • Ask questions to gauge students' prior knowledge: o o What do you understand by administrative law? o How does administrative law differ from other branches of law? o Why do you think administrative law has become more significant in modern governance? o • Introduce the topic by explaining that administrative law governs the actions of administrative agencies, which play a crucial role in implementing laws and policies.. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>Concept of Administrative Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define administrative law as the body of law that regulates the actions of government agencies and their relationship with individuals and other entities. • Discuss the role of administrative law in ensuring transparency, accountability, and justice in the functioning of the executive branch of government. <p>b. Growth of Administrative Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Historical Origins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trace the origins of administrative law to the early forms of government, where monarchs and sovereigns exercised administrative powers. - Mention the evolution of administrative law from common law principles in Britain to its formalization as a branch of law in the 19th and 20th centuries. • Global Influence:



	<p>- Discuss how administrative law developed in different countries, particularly in the United States and Europe, in response to the increasing role of the state in regulating economic, social, and political life.</p> <p>- Explain how the rise of welfare states and the expansion of government functions during the 20th century led to a more structured development of administrative law.</p> <p>c. Development of Administrative Law in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss the factors that contributed to the growth of administrative law in India, including the adoption of a centralized government system post-independence and the expansion of government functions. • Explain the role of judicial review in shaping administrative law in India, particularly through landmark cases such as <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India</i> (1978) and <i>Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala</i> (1973). • Highlight the impact of the Indian Constitution on the development of administrative law, including constitutional provisions related to fundamental rights and the scope of administrative discretion. <p>d. Factors Contributing to the Development of Administrative Law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of government functions and regulatory frameworks. • Increased interaction between citizens and administrative agencies. • Judicial involvement in ensuring accountability and fairness in administrative decision-making. • The growing complexity of governance, requiring specialized legal mechanisms for efficient administration. <p>2. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engage with a question to apply understanding: “How do the growth and development of administrative law reflect the changing role of government in society?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize the key takeaways from the lesson and confirm student understanding. • Suggested Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on the Concept and Growth of Administrative Law). • I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Evolution and Development of Administrative Law). • Homework Assignment:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a significant case where administrative law played a pivotal role in regulating government actions.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the historical roots and evolution of administrative law?• How has administrative law developed in India compared to other countries?• Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.2.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Comparative Position of Delegated Legislation: UK, USA, and India	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	By the end of the lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand how delegated legislation operates in the UK, USA, and India. b. Analyze the similarities and differences in the scope and control of delegated legislation across these jurisdictions. c. Evaluate the constitutional and institutional safeguards in place in each country.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PowerPoint Presentation• Case References
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Why might different countries adopt different approaches to delegated legislation?○ How might political and constitutional systems shape this process?• Briefly introduce the concept of comparative administrative law and its relevance.• 2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Delegated Legislation in the United Kingdom<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Based on parliamentary sovereignty and common law tradition• Forms: Statutory Instruments, Orders in Council, Bye-laws• Parliamentary control is strong, with negative and affirmative resolution procedures• Judicial control through common law principles of natural justice and reasonableness• Example: <i>Henry VIII clauses</i> (controversial provisions enabling amendment of primary legislation)b. Delegated Legislation in the United States<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Guided by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA)• Delegation closely linked to agency rule-making and quasi-judicial functions• Strong emphasis on due process and public participation• Judicial review ensures that agencies do not act beyond their



	<p>mandate</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Examples: Regulations by Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), FCC, etc.• Concept of “non-delegation doctrine” and its evolution <p>c. Delegated Legislation in India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Derives from the Constitution and interpreted through judicial pronouncements• Popular due to legislative burden and need for technical rules• Controlled through:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Parliamentary committees (e.g., Committee on Subordinate Legislation)○ Judicial review (e.g., <i>Delhi Laws Act case</i>, <i>A.K. Roy v. Union of India</i>)• Tribunals and regulatory bodies play a growing role• Focus on safeguarding fundamental rights <p>d. Important Case Laws</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • Recap the key comparative insights• Emphasize the need for legal and institutional checks to ensure accountability in delegated law-making• • Takwani, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapter on Delegated Legislation)• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How does the US approach to delegated legislation differ from India’s?• What role does parliamentary control play in the UK model?• Can delegated legislation threaten the principle of separation of powers?• Short quiz or class discussion to assess understanding



Lesson Plan No. 2.2	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Delegated Legislation	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	---	-------------------------

Objectives	By the end of the lesson, students will be able to: a. Define delegated legislation and explain its need. b. Identify the types and forms of delegated legislation. c. Understand the constitutional and legal safeguards related to delegated legislation. d. Critically evaluate its advantages, disadvantages, and judicial control.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• PowerPoint Presentation• Case References
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Engage students with questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Have you heard of any law made by an executive authority instead of the legislature?• Why might the legislature delegate law-making powers?• Briefly introduce the topic and its relevance in modern governance.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2. Development (30 minutes) <p>Meaning and Definition</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Define delegated legislation (subordinate legislation).• Explain why delegation is necessary (technical expertise, time constraints, flexibility). <p>b. Types of Delegated Legislation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Statutory Instruments• Bye-laws• Orders and Rules• Administrative Directions <p>c. Constitutional and Legal Safeguards</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Parliamentary Control (laying procedure, scrutiny committees)• Judicial Control (ultra vires doctrine: substantive and procedural)



	<p>d. Merits and Demerits</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Merits: Efficiency, flexibility, speed• Demerits: Democratic deficit, possibility of misuse <p>e. Important Case Laws</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points: definition, types, controls, and case laws.• Emphasize the need for a balance between delegation and accountability.• • M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapter on Delegated Legislation)• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i>
Evaluation	<p>• Reflective Questions:</p> <p>Reflective Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• What is delegated legislation, and why is it important?• How is delegated legislation controlled in India? <p>• Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.3	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Excessive Delegation, Constitutional Limits, Control Mechanism	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of excessive delegation in administrative law. b. Analyze the constitutional limits on delegation of legislative powers. c. Evaluate the control mechanisms that regulate excessive delegation. d. Discuss the implications of excessive delegation on the rule of law and democratic governance.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask questions to gauge students' prior knowledge: • • What do you understand by delegation of powers in administrative law? • Can a legislative body delegate its powers? If so, to what extent? • Why do you think excessive delegation can be problematic for a democracy? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduce the topic by explaining that excessive delegation occurs when one branch of government (typically the legislature) delegates its law-making powers to another branch (usually the executive) in a manner that exceeds constitutional limits. <p>Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Meaning of Excessive Delegation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Definition: Excessive delegation refers to a situation where a legislative body delegates its law-making authority to the executive branch in an overly broad or unchecked manner. • Conceptual Clarity: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegation of powers is often necessary for effective governance but must be done within the constitutional framework to avoid undermining the separation of powers. • Key Issue: The problem arises when legislative powers are delegated in such a way that it leads to a concentration of powers in the executive, bypassing legislative scrutiny and accountability. <p>b. Constitutional Limits on Delegation of Powers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegation in the UK, USA, and India:



- In the UK, the Parliament retains sovereignty, but delegation is allowed in specific areas through enabling acts.
- In the USA, the non-delegation doctrine prohibits Congress from delegating its law-making powers to the executive unless it provides clear guidelines or standards.
- In India, delegation is subject to constitutional limits, particularly under Articles 245 and 246, which define the scope of legislative powers. The delegation of legislative functions cannot be arbitrary or excessive and must comply with the separation of powers doctrine.
- **Judicial Review of Delegation:** Courts play a crucial role in ensuring that delegation is within permissible limits.
- In India, **Article 245** provides that the legislative authority of Parliament extends to the whole of India, and **Article 246** outlines the Union and State List. Legislative powers can be delegated but not beyond these limits.
- The **Supreme Court of India** has emphasized that delegated legislation must have clear guidelines and not be left to the discretion of the executive alone.

c. control Mechanisms on Excessive Delegation

• **Judicial Control:**

- Courts review delegated legislation to ensure it does not violate the delegation principles or exceed constitutional limits.
- For example, in **India**, judicial review ensures that the delegation does not result in excessive or arbitrary exercise of power by the executive.

- **Case Study:** In **Dr. (Miss) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India** (1978), the Supreme Court emphasized the importance of due process and judicial review in cases of delegated legislation.

• **Legislative Control:**

- Legislatures may impose controls on the delegation of powers by ensuring that enabling acts provide clear guidelines and limits on executive authority.
- Parliamentary committees may scrutinize delegated legislation, providing a check on excessive delegation.

• **Public Participation:**

- Public consultation and involvement can act as a safeguard, allowing citizens and stakeholders to have a say in the rule-making process, especially in delegated legislation.

Exercise (5 minutes)

Engage students with a question to apply their understanding:
“Why is it important to place constitutional limits on the delegation of



	<p>powers? Can you think of examples where excessive delegation has led to negative consequences?”</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize the key takeaways from the lesson and confirm student understanding.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on Delegation and Control Mechanisms).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Delegated Legislation and Constitutional Controls). <p>Homework Assignment: Students to research and summarize a case where excessive delegation was challenged in court, with reference to constitutional principles.</p>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the constitutional limits on delegation of legislative powers in India?• How do judicial and legislative control mechanisms ensure that excessive delegation does not undermine democracy?• Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts. <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.4.2	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Natural Justice – Rule Against Bias	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
--------------------------	---	-------------------------

Objectives	By the end of the lesson, students will be able to: a. Define the rule against bias as a principle of natural justice. b. Identify different types of bias and explain their impact on administrative actions. c. Understand key judicial pronouncements explaining this rule.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Begin with thought-provoking questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Can a judge or authority be neutral if they have a personal interest in the case?Why is fairness essential in decision-making by authorities?Introduce the principle of Nemo Judex in Causa Sua (No one should be a judge in their own cause)Connect the topic to natural justice and procedural fairness <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>Meaning and Scope of the Rule Against Bias</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Definition and rationaleBias: Real, apparent, or potential—any of these undermines fairness <p>b. Types of Bias</p> <p>c. Judicial Approach and Safeguards</p> <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Engage students with a question to apply their understanding: “In a scenario where an administrative body issues a decision without providing reasons, how would this affect the individual's right to challenge the decision, and what could be the consequences?”</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Recap key points: types of bias, landmark cases, and judicial principlesEmphasize the centrality of impartiality in administrative processesAsk students to reflect on how these principles affect real-life decision-



	<p>making in governance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on the Right to Legal Representation and Recent Developments in Natural Justice).•
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the different forms of bias that can affect a decision-maker?• How has the judiciary addressed the rule against bias?• Why is even the appearance of bias problematic in administrative justice? <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.4.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Natural Justice – Rule of Fair Hearing	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Explain the meaning and importance of the rule of fair hearing. b. Identify key components of this rule under the principles of natural justice. c. Analyze leading case laws shaping this rule in administrative law.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Begin by asking:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is it important for both parties to be heard before a decision is made?• What happens if a person is not given a chance to present their side?• Introduce the maxim Audi Alteram Partem – “<i>Hear the other side</i>”.• Link it with the broader doctrine of Natural Justice.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2. Development (30 minutes) <p>a. Meaning and Significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The rule ensures no one is condemned unheard.• Core of fairness and transparency in decision-making.• Applies to administrative, quasi-judicial, and judicial functions. <p>b. Essential Components</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Notice: Proper and adequate information before action is taken.• Opportunity to be Heard: Oral or written; representation by counsel.• Disclosure of Evidence: Right to know what material is being relied on.• Right to Cross-Examine: Especially in disciplinary and service matters.• Right to Present Evidence: To rebut charges or allegations.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reasoned Decision: Authorities must provide reasons for their decisions. <p>c. Landmark Case Laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India</i> – widened the scope of fair hearing. • <i>Ridge v. Baldwin (UK)</i> – reasserted fair hearing in dismissal cases. • <i>A.K. Kraipak v. Union of India</i> – blurred distinction between administrative and quasi-judicial. • <i>Union of India v. Tulsiram Patel</i> – discussed exceptions to the rule. <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engage students with a question to apply their understanding: “Can you think of a scenario where a person is denied a fair hearing in an administrative procedure? How could the principle of natural justice have changed the outcome?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize key takeaways: definition, components, case laws, and exceptions. • Highlight the rule’s role in ensuring justice in administrative processes. • Encourage questions or short reflections from students. • Suggested Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Takwani, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on Natural Justice). • I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Principles of Natural Justice). • Homework Assignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students to research a case where the application of Nemo Judex in Causa Sua or the Rule Against Bias led to the quashing of an administrative decision. Summarize the case and explain the court’s reasoning.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflective Questions: • What are the key elements of the rule of fair hearing?



- In which situations can this rule be justifiably excluded?
- How have Indian courts interpreted this rule in recent times?

Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts.

Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.



Lesson Plan No. 2.4.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Reasoned Decision	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
--------------------------	---	-------------------------

Objectives	By the end of this lesson, students will be able to: a. Understand the concept and necessity of a reasoned decision. b. Identify legal provisions and judicial interpretations supporting the requirement of reasoning in administrative actions. c. Analyze case laws that emphasize the duty to give reasons.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is it important that authorities explain the reasons behind their decisions?• Have you seen a government order or administrative decision that includes reasons?• Introduce the topic by linking it to the principles of natural justice, particularly Audi Alteram Partem.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 2. Development (30 minutes) <p>a. Meaning and Importance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• A reasoned decision is one where the authority explains the grounds for arriving at a conclusion.• Ensures decisions are not arbitrary, and allows the affected party to understand, accept, or challenge the outcome. <p>b. Legal Position</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Not always a statutory requirement, but increasingly recognized as a constitutional requirement under Article 14 and Article 21 of the Indian Constitution.• Mandated in judicial and quasi-judicial proceedings, often extended to administrative decisions as well. <p>c. Judicial Pronouncements</p>



	<p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Engage students with a question to apply their understanding: “Imagine an administrative authority cancels someone’s license without stating any reasons. How would the absence of a reasoned decision impact the person’s ability to appeal or challenge the decision? Could a well-reasoned order have made a difference?”</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key takeaways: definition, components, case laws, and exceptions.• Highlight the rule’s role in ensuring justice in administrative processes.• Encourage questions or short reflections from students.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takwani, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on Natural Justice).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Principles of Natural Justice).
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why are reasons necessary in administrative decisions?• How does the rule of law relate to reasoned decisions?• Can an order without reasons be challenged in court? How? <p>Conduct a short discussion or quiz to assess student understanding of key concepts.</p> <p>Spend 5 minutes to consolidate learnings and conclude the lesson.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 2.5	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Exceptions to Principles of Natural Justice	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	<p>At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to:</p> <p>By the end of the lesson, students will be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Understand the situations where the principles of natural justice are not applicable. Analyze judicial reasoning behind allowing such exceptions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> PowerPoint Presentation Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (5 minutes) Begin with warm-up questions to activate prior learning: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> “What do we mean by natural justice?” “Can you think of situations where a hearing might be skipped?” “Why would law ever allow ignoring fair hearing or impartiality?” Briefly state the importance of natural justice and then lead into the reasons for its exception. Development (30 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Meaning and Importance of Natural Justice (Recap – 3 mins) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Audi Alteram Partem (Hear the other side) Nemo Judex in Causa Sua (No one should be a judge in their own case) Exceptions to Natural Justice Judicial Approach to Exceptions <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p><i>In a case where a person is dismissed from service without a hearing, but the matter involved national security, would it be a valid exception to natural justice? Why or why not?”</i></p> <p>Encourage students to respond based on the factors discussed.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The exceptions to natural justice include statutory exceptions,



	<p>urgency, public interest, and expert bodies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Failure to comply with natural justice principles leads to invalidation of decisions and judicial review. <p>• Suggested Reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on exceptions to natural justice).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Effect of non-compliance). <p>• Homework Assignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students to find a case where the exception of natural justice applied.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:• Recap the core ideas:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Exceptions to natural justice must be justified by law, urgency, or public interest.• Courts remain watchful and uphold fairness.• Highlight the importance of balancing individual rights and state needs.• Quiz to assess students' understanding of exceptions and effects



Lesson Plan No. 2.5.2	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Effect of failure to comply with Principles of Natural Justice	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the legal consequences of non-compliance with principles of natural justice. b. Analyze key judicial pronouncements dealing with such violations.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• “What are the basic principles of natural justice?”• “Why is following them important in administrative decisions?”• “What could happen if they are ignored?”• Briefly connect the discussion to real-world administrative or service matters. <p>2. Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>Understanding Non-Compliance (5 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Meaning: When an authority fails to provide fair hearing or acts with bias.• Types: Complete denial, partial compliance, or token compliance. <p>b. Legal Consequences (10 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Invalidation of Administrative Orders: Such orders are void or voidable.• Violation of Fundamental Rights: May infringe Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution.• Loss of Public Trust: Leads to perception of arbitrariness and unfairness.• Possibility of Legal Remedies: Writs of Certiorari, Mandamus or Habeas Corpus. <p>c. Judicial Approach (10 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978) – Non-compliance can render



	<p>actions unconstitutional.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ridge v. Baldwin (UK) – Dismissal without hearing was struck down.• State of Orissa v. Dr. Binapani Dei – Even administrative actions must follow fair procedure.• Swadeshi Cotton Mills v. Union of India – Hearing must be provided unless law says otherwise. <p>d. Court's Power to Remedy (5 mins)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Judicial Review of administrative actions.• Court may:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Quash the order○ Remand the matter for fresh decision○ Direct re-hearing○ Award costs/damages in rare cases <p>Exercise:</p> <p>Encourage students to apply principles and case law to respond.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:• Ignoring natural justice can result in decisions being struck down.• Courts ensure fairness and due process through judicial review.• Every person has a right to be heard, even in administrative procedures.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Takwani, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on exceptions to natural justice).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Effect of non-compliance).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students to find a case where effect of non compliance mentioned
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:• • What happens when natural justice is violated?• What remedies can courts offer to affected individuals?



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Quiz to assess students' understanding of exceptions and effects
--	---



Lesson Plan No. 3.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Discretionary Powers	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	--	-------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of discretionary powers in administrative law. b. Identify the circumstances under which discretionary powers are exercised. c. Analyze the limitations and controls on the exercise of discretionary powers.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students:•• What do you understand by discretionary powers?• Can you think of instances where an administrative authority might use discretionary powers?2. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Concept of Discretionary Powers<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discretionary powers refer to the authority granted to administrative bodies or officials to make decisions based on their judgment, within the boundaries of the law.• These powers are necessary to handle situations where rigid rules may not apply, allowing flexibility in decision-making.b. Circumstances for Exercise<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Uncertainty in Law: Where the law is unclear or leaves room for interpretation.• Public Policy Considerations: To address matters of public interest.• Situational Needs: In situations requiring quick, on-the-spot decisions.c. Limitations and Controls<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bound by Law: Discretionary powers must be exercised within the limits of the law.• Judicial Review: Courts can review the use of discretionary



	<p>powers if they are abused or exercised beyond legal boundaries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Abuse of Discretion: Courts ensure that discretionary powers are not exercised arbitrarily or capriciously.• Example: R. v. Somerset County Council (1983) – Discretionary powers must not be exercised in bad faith or for improper purposes. <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Ask students: “What are some ways that the courts can control the use of discretionary powers by administrative authorities?”</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Discretionary powers provide flexibility in decision-making, but they must be exercised within legal boundaries, be fair, and not be arbitrary.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on discretionary powers).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on control and abuse of discretionary powers).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Find and summarize a case where discretionary powers were challenged by judicial review.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are discretionary powers, and why are they important?• How can discretionary powers be abused?• Quiz: Assess students' understanding of the concept and control mechanisms over discretionary powers.



Lesson Plan No. 3.2	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Judicial Control over Administrative Discretion	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: At the end of the lesson, the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of judicial control over administrative discretion. b. Identify the grounds on which judicial control is exercised. c. Analyze how judicial review limits the scope of administrative discretion.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introduction (5 minutes)<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students:•• What do you understand by discretionary powers?• Can you think of instances where an administrative authority might use discretionary powers?1. Development (30 minutes)<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Concept of Judicial Control<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Judicial control refers to the power of courts to review the exercise of discretionary powers by administrative authorities to ensure that they are not exercised in an arbitrary, capricious, or illegal manner.b. Grounds for Judicial Review<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Illegality: When administrative authorities exceed their legal powers or act outside the scope of their discretion.• Irrationality: When the decision made is unreasonable or disproportionate to the circumstances (also known as Wednesbury unreasonableness).• Procedural Impropriety: When there is a failure to follow correct legal procedures or principles of natural justice.• Bad Faith or Malice: If the discretion is exercised for improper purposes or with personal bias.c. Judicial Review and Limits on Discretion<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Scope of Judicial Review: Courts can review the decision-making



	<p>process but generally do not interfere with the merits of the decision itself unless it violates principles of law or justice.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd. v. Wednesbury Corporation (1948) – Courts can interfere with discretionary decisions only if they are so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could have made them. <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Ask students: “How does judicial review serve as a check on the abuse of administrative discretion?”</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Judicial control ensures that administrative discretion is exercised legally, rationally, and fairly. Courts intervene only when there is a clear violation of legal principles or when decisions are irrational or improper.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on judicial control over discretion).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial review and control mechanisms).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research a case where judicial control was exercised to limit administrative discretion and explain the court's reasoning.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why is judicial control essential in administrative law?• What are the limitations of judicial review in the context of administrative discretion?• Quiz: Assess students' understanding of grounds for judicial review and the scope of judicial control over administrative discretion. the concept and control mechanisms over discretionary powers.



Lesson Plan No. 3.3	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Fundamental Rights and Administrative Discretion	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the relationship between fundamental rights and administrative discretion. b. Analyze how administrative discretion can be exercised without infringing fundamental rights. c. Evaluate the role of judicial review in safeguarding fundamental rights in the context of administrative actions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are fundamental rights? How can administrative discretion affect the exercise of these rights? Development (30 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Concept of Administrative Discretion and Fundamental Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative discretion refers to the power of administrative authorities to make decisions within a defined legal framework. Fundamental rights are the basic human rights guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens (e.g., right to equality, freedom of speech). Relationship Between Fundamental Rights and Administrative Discretion <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Administrative discretion should be exercised in a manner that does not violate or infringe upon fundamental rights. Discretionary actions that limit or restrict fundamental rights must be reasonable, just, and in alignment with the principles of equality and non-discrimination. Judicial Review and Fundamental Rights <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts have the power to review administrative actions that may violate fundamental rights under Article 32 and Article 226 of the



	<p>Constitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Example: <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)</i> – The Supreme Court ruled that the right to personal liberty (Article 21) could not be curtailed by arbitrary administrative decisions.• Courts examine whether the administrative action is “reasonable,” “fair,” and in accordance with constitutional mandates. <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Ask students: “Can administrative discretion ever infringe on the fundamental rights of citizens? If so, how can the courts protect these rights?”</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative discretion must be exercised in a manner consistent with the protection of fundamental rights, and any action that violates these rights can be challenged in court.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on fundamental rights and administrative discretion).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial review and administrative discretion).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a case where administrative discretion violated a fundamental right, and explain how the court intervened.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How does administrative discretion interact with fundamental rights?• Why is it important for courts to review administrative actions in the context of fundamental rights?• Quiz: Test students' understanding of the concept of administrative discretion and its limitations in relation to fundamental rights.



Lesson Plan No. 3.4	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Reasonable Exercise of Power	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of the reasonable exercise of power. b. Analyze how administrative authorities must exercise power reasonably and within legal limits. c. Evaluate the role of judicial review in ensuring the reasonable exercise of administrative power.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What do you understand by “reasonable exercise of power”? ○ Why is it necessary for administrative authorities to exercise power reasonably? 2. Development (30 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Concept of Reasonable Exercise of Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Power must be exercised in a manner that is just, fair, and within the legal framework provided. ○ It is a principle that ensures administrative authorities do not exceed their powers or act arbitrarily. b. Key Features of Reasonable Exercise of Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proportionality: The action must not be excessive or beyond what is necessary to achieve the desired goal. • Non-arbitrariness: Power must not be exercised arbitrarily or capriciously; it must be based on rational grounds. • Consistency: The exercise of power should be consistent with established laws, rules, and past practices. c. Judicial Review of Reasonable Exercise of Power <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Courts have the authority to review whether the power exercised by administrative bodies is reasonable. • Example: <i>Ramana Dayaram Shetty v. International Airport Authority of India (1979)</i> – The Supreme Court ruled that administrative action must be reasonable and fair, and any exercise



	<p>of discretion must not be arbitrary or discriminatory.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage students with a question: “How can the principle of reasonableness be used to challenge arbitrary administrative actions?”
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">The reasonable exercise of power is essential to prevent misuse of power and ensure fairness in administrative actions. Judicial review plays a crucial role in ensuring this.Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on the reasonable exercise of power).I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on the scope and limits of administrative discretion).Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Research a case where administrative power was challenged on the grounds of being unreasonable and summarize the court’s reasoning.
Evaluation	<ol style="list-style-type: none">Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">What factors make the exercise of power “reasonable”?Why is judicial review important in ensuring the reasonable exercise of power by administrative bodies?Quiz: Test students' understanding of the principles of reasonable exercise of power and its legal implications.



Lesson Plan No. 3.5	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Wednesbury Principle	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the Wednesbury Principle in administrative law. b. Analyze the concept of unreasonable decisions made by public authorities. c. Evaluate the application of the Wednesbury Principle in judicial review of administrative actions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What do you understand by the concept of "unreasonable decisions"? ○ Why do courts review administrative actions for reasonableness? 2. Development (30 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Wednesbury Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Wednesbury Principle refers to the legal standard applied by courts to determine whether an administrative decision is unreasonable. ○ Established in <i>Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd. v. Wednesbury Corporation</i> (1948), the principle states that an administrative action is unreasonable if it is "so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could ever have come to it." b. Key Features of the Wednesbury Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreasonableness: Courts apply this principle to ensure administrative actions do not exceed the bounds of reasonableness. • Judicial Review: Under the Wednesbury Principle, the judiciary intervenes only if the decision made is irrational or exceeds the limits of reasonableness. • High Threshold: The principle sets a high threshold for intervention, as courts generally avoid substituting their judgment for that of administrative bodies. c. Application of Wednesbury Principle



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts apply the principle in cases of judicial review when examining whether decisions made by public bodies are unreasonable. Example: <i>Council of Civil Service Unions v. Minister for the Civil Service (1985)</i> – The House of Lords applied the Wednesbury test to determine the reasonableness of government decisions. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage students with a question: “How can the Wednesbury Principle be applied to assess the validity of an administrative decision?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wednesbury Principle is crucial in judicial review, helping determine whether an administrative decision is unreasonable. The principle sets a high bar for unreasonable decisions, ensuring that only extreme cases are intervened. Suggested Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on judicial review and Wednesbury Principle). I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on unreasonableness and judicial scrutiny of administrative decisions). Homework Assignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research a case where the Wednesbury Principle was applied, and summarize the court’s reasoning for intervention.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the conditions for applying the Wednesbury Principle in judicial review? Why do courts exercise caution when applying the Wednesbury test? Quiz: Test students' understanding of the Wednesbury Principle and its implications in administrative law.



Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Lesson Plan No. 4.1.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Grounds of Judicial Review of Administrative Action (Jurisdictional Error)	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	<p>At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Define jurisdictional error in administrative law. b. Understand the scope of jurisdictional error and its implications on administrative decisions. c. Analyze key case laws where jurisdictional error was invoked as a ground for judicial review.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <p>Introduction (5 minutes) Engage students with the following questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “What do you understand by the term 'jurisdiction' in legal terms?” • “Why is it important for administrative authorities to act within their jurisdiction?” • “Can an action be invalidated if it falls outside the authority’s jurisdiction?” <p>Development (30 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictional error refers to a mistake made by a public authority in determining whether it has the power to make a decision or in exceeding its power. <p>b. Scope of Jurisdictional Error</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jurisdictional errors arise when: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An authority exceeds its powers – An administrative authority acts beyond the limits of the legal powers granted to it. • Failure to comply with conditions precedent – A decision-maker makes a decision when certain legal conditions have not been fulfilled. • Making decisions outside statutory limits – When an administrative body takes action that is not within its statutory power. <p>c. Key Case Laws</p>



	<p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Encourage students to discuss the consequences of exceeding one's jurisdiction.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jurisdictional errors are mistakes made by authorities that exceed or misinterpret their legal powers.• A jurisdictional error can lead to decisions being void and subject to judicial review.• Courts ensure administrative actions stay within the legal limits of authority.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S.P Sathe <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on grounds of judicial review).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial review and the grounds of review).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a case where one of the grounds of judicial review (e.g., Jurisdictional Error) was successfully applied by the court.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • What is jurisdictional error in administrative law?• How does a jurisdictional error affect the validity of a decision?• Why is it crucial for public authorities to stay within their jurisdiction?• Quiz: Assess students' understanding of the grounds for judicial review by asking them to match cases with appropriate grounds.



Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Lesson Plan No. 3.5	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Wednesbury Principle	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the Wednesbury Principle in administrative law. b. Analyze the concept of unreasonable decisions made by public authorities. c. Evaluate the application of the Wednesbury Principle in judicial review of administrative actions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What do you understand by the concept of "unreasonable decisions"? ○ Why do courts review administrative actions for reasonableness? 2. Development (30 minutes) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. The Wednesbury Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Wednesbury Principle refers to the legal standard applied by courts to determine whether an administrative decision is unreasonable. ○ Established in <i>Associated Provincial Picture Houses Ltd. v. Wednesbury Corporation</i> (1948), the principle states that an administrative action is unreasonable if it is "so unreasonable that no reasonable authority could ever have come to it." b. Key Features of the Wednesbury Principle <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unreasonableness: Courts apply this principle to ensure administrative actions do not exceed the bounds of reasonableness. • Judicial Review: Under the Wednesbury Principle, the judiciary intervenes only if the decision made is irrational or exceeds the limits of reasonableness. • High Threshold: The principle sets a high threshold for intervention, as courts generally avoid substituting their judgment for that of administrative bodies. c. Application of Wednesbury Principle



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Courts apply the principle in cases of judicial review when examining whether decisions made by public bodies are unreasonable. Example: <i>Council of Civil Service Unions v. Minister for the Civil Service (1985)</i> – The House of Lords applied the Wednesbury test to determine the reasonableness of government decisions. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Engage students with a question: “How can the Wednesbury Principle be applied to assess the validity of an administrative decision?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Summarize key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Wednesbury Principle is crucial in judicial review, helping determine whether an administrative decision is unreasonable. The principle sets a high bar for unreasonable decisions, ensuring that only extreme cases are intervened. Suggested Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on judicial review and Wednesbury Principle). I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on unreasonableness and judicial scrutiny of administrative decisions). Homework Assignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Research a case where the Wednesbury Principle was applied, and summarize the court’s reasoning for intervention.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> What are the conditions for applying the Wednesbury Principle in judicial review? Why do courts exercise caution when applying the Wednesbury test? Quiz: Test students' understanding of the Wednesbury Principle and its implications in administrative law.



Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

Kot Bhalwal, Jammu



Dr. Arun K. Gupta Teaching-Learning Centre

Version 1.1



Please Do Not Print Unless Necessary



Lesson Plan No. 4.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Grounds of Judicial Review of Administrative Action (Procedural Impropriety)	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: Define procedural impropriety in the context of judicial review. b. Understand the components of procedural fairness, including natural justice. c. Analyze key case laws where procedural impropriety was invoked as a ground for judicial review.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <p>1. Introduction (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ What do you understand by "judicial review"? ○ Why do courts review administrative decisions? <p>“What do you understand by the term ‘procedure’ in legal processes?”</p> <p>“Why is it important for authorities to follow proper procedures while making decisions?”</p> <p>“Have you heard of a case where a decision was struck down due to unfair procedure?”</p> <p>○</p> <p>Development (30 minutes)</p> <p>a. Definition and Scope</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural impropriety means failure to act fairly in the decision-making process. • It includes violation of procedural requirements or the principles of natural justice. • Two key aspects: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Violation of Statutory Procedure ii. Violation of Natural Justice (audi alteram partem & rule against bias) <p>b. Components of Procedural Impropriety</p>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Non-observance of natural justice:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• No notice or opportunity of hearing• Biased decision-making• Failure to follow prescribed statutory procedure:• Example: Skipping a required consultation or hearing process. <p>c. Key Case Laws</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ridge v. Baldwin (UK) – Police officer dismissed without a hearing.• Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India – Passport impounded without proper hearing. <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students with a question: “Which ground of judicial review would apply if a public authority acted beyond its legal powers or followed an improper procedure?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Procedural impropriety refers to unfair or incorrect procedures in administrative action.• It includes violation of natural justice and statutory procedure.• Courts protect individuals by ensuring procedures are fair and lawful.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S.P Sathe <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on grounds of judicial review).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial review and the grounds of review).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a case where one of the grounds of judicial review (e.g., Procedural Impropriety) was successfully



	applied by the court.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:• What is procedural impropriety?• Why is following procedure important in administrative law?• How can courts correct procedural impropriety?• Quiz: Assess students' understanding of the grounds for judicial review by asking them to match cases with appropriate grounds.



Lesson Plan No. 4.1.4	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Grounds of Judicial Review of Administrative Action (Proportionality)	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: Understand the doctrine of proportionality as a ground for judicial review. b. Analyze how proportionality is applied by courts to assess administrative actions. c. Evaluate the difference between proportionality and Wednesbury unreasonableness.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) Begin with the following questions: “What do you think is meant by a ‘proportionate response’?” “Should all administrative actions be balanced or measured? Why or why not?” “How do courts ensure that an administrative action is not excessive?” ○ Development (30 minutes) a. Meaning and Concept • The Doctrine of Proportionality is used to ensure that administrative actions are not excessive and that they are suitable, necessary, and balanced. • It asks: 1. Is the action suitable to achieve the objective? 2. Is it necessary (or is there a less restrictive alternative)? 3. Does the action strike a fair balance between individual rights and public interest? b. Application in Administrative Law • Proportionality is applied when an individual's fundamental rights are affected.



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The court examines:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Whether the administrative measure is legitimate and rational.• Whether it imposes an undue burden on the person affected.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Contrast with Wednesbury Unreasonableness:• Wednesbury standard asks: <i>Is the decision so unreasonable that no reasonable authority would take it?</i>• Proportionality goes deeper into the merits and balancing of interests. <p>c. Key Case Laws</p> <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Encourage students to justify their reasoning using the proportionality test.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:• Proportionality ensures fair, balanced, and measured administrative action.• It is especially important where fundamental rights are at stake.• It is a more structured and rights-sensitive test than the Wednesbury standard.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S.P Sathe <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on grounds of judicial review).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial review and the grounds of review).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a case where one of the grounds of judicial review (e.g., Proportionality) was successfully applied by the court.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:• • What are the key elements of the proportionality test?• How is proportionality different from unreasonableness?



- In what type of cases is proportionality most often applied?
- **Quiz:** Assess students' understanding of the grounds for judicial review by asking them to match cases with appropriate grounds.



Lesson Plan No. 4.1.5	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Grounds of Judicial Review of Administrative Action (Legitimate Expectation)	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Understand the concept and origin of the doctrine of legitimate expectation. b. Analyze its application in administrative decision-making. c. Evaluate the judicial approach to enforcing legitimate expectations in India.
Teaching Aids (if any)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	<p>Teaching Development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Introduction (5 minutes) Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • “Have you ever expected the government or an authority to keep a promise?” • “What happens if an authority suddenly changes its policy, affecting people who were relying on it?” Introduce the idea that such expectations, when reasonable and legitimate, can be protected under law. <p>Development (30 minutes)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Definition and Origin (10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The doctrine of legitimate expectation arises when an individual has a reasonable belief or expectation that they will be treated in a certain way by an administrative authority. • It is not a legal right but is based on fairness and reasonableness. • Originated in UK law and adopted in Indian jurisprudence. b. Types of Legitimate Expectation (10 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procedural Legitimate Expectation – Expectation of being heard before a decision is changed. • Substantive Legitimate Expectation – Expectation that a policy or benefit will continue. • Courts are more cautious in enforcing substantive expectations. c. Conditions for Invocation (5 minutes)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There must be a clear representation or consistent past practice.• The expectation must be reasonable and lawful.• The authority must have the power to fulfill the expectation.• No overriding public interest justifying a departure from the expectation. <p>d. Judicial Approach & Key Cases (5 minutes)</p> <p>Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <p>Ask students: “If a university promises a scholarship scheme for the next three years but discontinues it in the second year, can students claim legitimate expectation?” Encourage them to discuss in pairs or small groups and present their views briefly.</p>
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Legitimate expectation is a ground for judicial review.• It promotes consistency, transparency, and fairness in administrative action.• While not an absolute right, it must be considered especially where procedural fairness is at stake.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• S.P Sathe <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on grounds of judicial review).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial review and the grounds of review).• Homework Assignment:<p>Find one Indian and one UK case that demonstrate the application of procedural and substantive legitimate expectations. Prepare a brief comparative note.</p>
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• • What is the basis of the doctrine of legitimate expectation?• How does it protect individuals against arbitrary administrative action?• How do courts distinguish between procedural and substantive expectations?• Quiz: Assess students’ understanding of the grounds for judicial review



	by asking them to match cases with appropriate grounds.
--	---



Lesson Plan No. 4.2	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Constitutional Remedies, Private Law Remedies	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	---	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the constitutional and private law remedies available for administrative actions. b. Compare and contrast constitutional remedies with private law remedies. c. Evaluate the effectiveness of these remedies in protecting individual rights.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What remedies are available if an individual's rights are violated by administrative actions?○ How do constitutional and private law remedies differ? 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Constitutional Remedies <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Article 32 (Right to Constitutional Remedies):<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Provides the right to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.▪ Example: <i>K.K. Verma v. Union of India</i> – where the court granted remedies for violation of constitutional rights.○ Article 226 (Power of High Courts):<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Empowers High Courts to issue writs to enforce fundamental rights or for any other purpose.▪ Example: <i>Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India</i> – where the High Court's writ jurisdiction was used to enforce personal liberty. b. Private Law Remedies <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Remedies available in civil law for wrongs committed by administrative authorities, such as tort actions, breach of contract, or property rights.• Example: A claim for damages under tort law for negligence by a public authority.• Private law remedies often involve civil suits for compensation or



	<p>injunctions.</p> <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Engage students with a question: “Which remedy would you pursue if your fundamental rights were violated by administrative action — constitutional or private law remedies, and why?”
Closure	<p>1. summarize key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Constitutional remedies ensure the enforcement of fundamental rights through direct judicial intervention, while private law remedies allow individuals to seek compensation or other civil remedies for wrongs done. <p>2. Suggested Reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on constitutional and private law remedies).I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial remedies in administrative law). <p>3. Homework Assignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Research a case where an individual used a constitutional remedy for enforcement of a fundamental right against administrative action.
Evaluation	<p>• Reflective Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">What is the difference between constitutional remedies and private law remedies?When would one opt for constitutional remedies over private law remedies? <p>• Quiz: Ask students to identify whether a particular situation requires a constitutional remedy or a private law remedy.</p>



Lesson Plan No. 4.3	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation, Doctrine of Public Accountability, Doctrine of Proportionality, Laches, and Exclusion of Jurisdiction	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	---	-------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the key doctrines and their significance in administrative law. b. Analyze the role of these doctrines in ensuring fairness and justice in administrative actions. c. Evaluate the legal implications of laches and exclusion of jurisdiction.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What does "legitimate expectation" mean in the context of administrative law?○ How does "proportionality" ensure fairness in administrative decisions?
	2. Development (30 minutes) a. Doctrine of Legitimate Expectation <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ This doctrine protects an individual's expectation based on a consistent past practice or policy.○ Example: <i>Council of Civil Service Unions v. Minister for the Civil Service</i> – where legitimate expectation was upheld.
	b. Doctrine of Public Accountability <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensures that administrative bodies are accountable to the public for their actions and decisions.• Example: Ensuring transparency in public policy decisions and administrative processes.
	c. Doctrine of Proportionality <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensures that the action taken by an administrative authority is proportionate to the objective pursued.• Example: <i>R (on the application of Daly) v. Secretary of State for the Home Department</i> – application of proportionality in balancing rights



	<p>and security concerns.</p> <p>d. Laches</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laches refers to the delay in asserting a right or claim, which may result in it being barred by the courts if it causes prejudice to others.• Example: A party fails to challenge an administrative decision within a reasonable time, leading to dismissal of the claim. <p>e. Exclusion of Jurisdiction</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Refers to legal provisions that limit the jurisdiction of courts or tribunals over certain administrative matters.• Example: Specific laws excluding court jurisdiction in certain matters, like issues under national security laws. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students with a scenario where they must identify which doctrine applies, e.g., “What doctrine could prevent a claim if a person waited too long to challenge an administrative decision?”
Closure	<p>1. summarize key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Constitutional remedies ensure the enforcement of fundamental rights through direct judicial intervention, while private law remedies allow individuals to seek compensation or other civil remedies for wrongs done. <p>2. Suggested Reading:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on constitutional and private law remedies).○ I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on judicial remedies in administrative law). <p>3. Homework Assignment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Research a case where an individual used a constitutional remedy for enforcement of a fundamental right against administrative action.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How does the doctrine of proportionality balance administrative decisions and individual rights?• What is the role of laches in administrative law?• Quiz: Ask students to identify which doctrine applies in different administrative situations.



Model Institute of Engineering
& Technology (Autonomous)
Lesson Plan

Kot Bhalwal, Jammu

--	--





Lesson Plan No. 4.4	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Concept of Administration Adjudication - Reason for the Growth	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of administrative adjudication. b. Analyze the reasons for the growth of administrative adjudication in modern governance. c. Evaluate the advantages and challenges of administrative adjudication.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is administrative adjudication?○ Why is it important in today's governance system?
	2. Development (30 minutes) a. Concept of Administrative Adjudication <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Administrative adjudication involves the resolution of disputes by administrative bodies (e.g., regulatory agencies, tribunals) rather than traditional courts.○ Example: Labor disputes handled by administrative tribunals. b. Reason for the Growth <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Specialization: Administrative bodies have specialized expertise to deal with complex regulatory matters.• Efficiency: It reduces the burden on traditional courts and expedites the resolution of disputes.• Flexibility: Administrative adjudication is more adaptable and suited to handle specific types of cases like taxation, labor, and environmental issues.• Access: It makes justice more accessible, as these bodies are generally more approachable and less formal than courts.
	3. Exercise (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students with a scenario: "How does administrative adjudication benefit individuals seeking resolution in specific fields like labor or taxation?"



Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Administrative adjudication has grown due to the need for specialized, efficient, and accessible dispute resolution mechanisms.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on administrative adjudication).• I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant sections on growth of administrative tribunals).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research and summarize a case where administrative adjudication has played a key role in resolving disputes.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Why has administrative adjudication become a preferred method for resolving specialized disputes?• Quiz: Ask students to identify advantages and challenges of administrative adjudication.



Lesson Plan No. 4.5	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Administrative Tribunals - Establishment of Tribunals Act, 1985; Its Main Objectives and Salient Features.	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: Understand the concept of administrative tribunals. b. Analyze the key provisions of the Establishment of Tribunals Act, 1985. c. Evaluate the objectives and salient features of the Act..
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What are administrative tribunals?○ How do they differ from regular courts? 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Establishment of Tribunals Act, 1985 <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Act was enacted to establish administrative tribunals for resolving disputes related to service matters.○ It was designed to reduce the burden on regular courts and provide specialized adjudication for certain matters. b. Main Objectives <ul style="list-style-type: none">• To provide speedy justice in administrative matters.• To ensure specialization in resolving service-related disputes.• To reduce the caseload in regular courts. c. Salient Features <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Establishment of Tribunals: The Act provides for the creation of Central and State Administrative Tribunals.• Jurisdiction: It covers service matters, including disputes related to recruitment, promotion, and disciplinary actions.• Procedure: Tribunals have a less formal procedure than courts, allowing quicker decisions.• Appeals: Appeals from the tribunals can be made to the High Court. 3. Exercise (5 minutes)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students: “How do administrative tribunals help reduce the burden on regular courts?”
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● The Establishment of Tribunals Act, 1985, aimed to create specialized tribunals for quicker and more efficient resolution of administrative disputes.● Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on administrative tribunals).● I.P. Massey, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant sections on the Establishment of Tribunals Act, 1985).● Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Research the structure and functions of a specific administrative tribunal in India.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Why was the Establishment of Tribunals Act, 1985, necessary in India?● Quiz: Ask students to identify the key features and objectives of the Act.



Lesson Plan No. 5.1	Course Name: Administrative Law Topic: Concept and Need of Ombudsman	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	---	-------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of an Ombudsman. b. Analyze the need for establishing the institution of Ombudsman in the administration.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ask students:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What do you understand by the term "Ombudsman"?○ Why do you think the institution of Ombudsman is necessary in a democratic system? 2. Development (30 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Concept of Ombudsman<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ The Ombudsman is an independent office tasked with investigating complaints against government actions, ensuring accountability, and protecting citizens' rights.○ Ombudsman acts as a mediator between the public and government authorities.b. Need of Ombudsman<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ensures Accountability: Holds public officials accountable for their actions.• Protects Citizen Rights: Offers a means for individuals to seek justice against administrative malpractices.• Promotes Transparency: Encourages better governance and transparency in public administration.• Reduces Corruption: By addressing complaints, the Ombudsman helps reduce bureaucratic corruption. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students: "How can the institution of Ombudsman improve the efficiency and trustworthiness of the government?"



Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Ombudsman institution plays a critical role in promoting transparency, accountability, and justice in government administration.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Sections on the Ombudsman).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research the functioning of the Ombudsman in any country and write a brief summary.•
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the key roles of an Ombudsman?• Quiz: Ask students about the significance of Ombudsman in enhancing public administration's accountability.



Lesson Plan No. 5.2	Course Name: Ombudsman in India – Lokpal, Lokayukta in States	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the role of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India. b. Analyze their significance in enhancing accountability in public administration.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: ○ What is the role of Ombudsman in India? ○ How do Lokpal and Lokayukta function? 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Lokpal and Lokayukta ○ Lokpal: A central institution established under the <i>Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013</i> . The Lokpal investigates complaints against public functionaries, including the Prime Minister, Ministers, and Members of Parliament. ○ Lokayukta: State-level ombudsman, established in various states under different legislative frameworks. It addresses grievances against public authorities and officials at the state level. b. Significance • Lokpal ensures accountability at the central level, addressing corruption in high offices. • Lokayukta ensures transparency and accountability at the state level by dealing with administrative misconduct. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) ○ Engage students: “What impact do Lokpal and Lokayukta have on curbing corruption in government?”
Closure	• • ummarize key points:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lokpal and Lokayukta play a vital role in maintaining transparency and accountability in public administration.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Chapters on Lokpal and Lokayukta).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research a case where Lokpal or Lokayukta investigated an administrative issue and provide a summary.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How do Lokpal and Lokayukta enhance public trust in government?• Quiz: Ask students to differentiate between Lokpal and Lokayukta in terms of functions and jurisdiction.



Lesson Plan No. 5.3	Course Name: Central Vigilance Commission	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the role and functions of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). b. Analyze the significance of CVC in combating corruption within public administration
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is the role of the Central Vigilance Commission in India?○ How does the CVC contribute to reducing corruption in the public sector? 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Establishment: The CVC was established in 1964 by the Government of India to address corruption in the central government ministries and departments. It operates as an independent body to oversee vigilance administration.○ Functions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Investigating and recommending action against corrupt practices in public offices.▪ Supervising the functioning of vigilance units in ministries and organizations.▪ Advising the government on matters related to corruption prevention and ensuring the implementation of anti-corruption measures. b. Significance <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The CVC plays a crucial role in promoting transparency and integrity within the public sector.• It helps in building public confidence by taking proactive steps to curb corruption. 3. Exercise (5 minutes) <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students: “What would be the consequences if the



	Central Vigilance Commission did not exist in India?
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The CVC plays a vital role in maintaining integrity and transparency within government departments, tackling corruption at various levels.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Sections on the CVC and its functions).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Research a significant investigation or case handled by the CVC and provide a summary.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• How does the CVC ensure accountability in public administration?• Quiz: Ask students to explain the main functions of the CVC and how it contributes to reducing corruption.



Lesson Plan No. 5.4	Course Name: Right to Information	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
---------------------	-----------------------------------	-------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept and scope of the Right to Information (RTI) Act. b. Analyze the significance of RTI in promoting transparency and accountability in public administration.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What does "Right to Information" mean in the context of public administration?○ Why is the RTI Act considered a tool for promoting transparency? 2. Development (20 minutes) a. Right to Information (RTI) Act <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Introduction: The RTI Act, 2005, empowers citizens to request information from public authorities and mandates that government bodies disclose information.○ Objectives:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ To promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.▪ To empower citizens to participate in decision-making processes that affect them.○ Key Provisions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The Act defines public authority and outlines the procedures for obtaining information.▪ It mandates the creation of public information officers in each government department.▪ Time-bound provisions for providing information (30 days for regular requests, 48 hours for life-threatening situations).▪ Exemptions: Information related to national security, personal information, etc. b. Significance of RTI



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The RTI Act plays a vital role in holding government institutions accountable.• It promotes transparency by allowing citizens access to important government data, policies, and decision-making processes. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Engage students with a question: “Can the RTI Act be used to seek information from private organizations? Why or why not?”
Closure	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Summarize key points:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The RTI Act is a powerful tool that strengthens democracy by allowing citizens to access government information.• Suggested Reading:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on RTI and transparency).• Homework Assignment:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Students to research a case where RTI was used effectively to expose government wrongdoing.
Evaluation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Reflective Questions:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the key benefits of the RTI Act for citizens?• What challenges do public authorities face in complying with the RTI Act?• Quiz:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the exemptions under the RTI Act, and why are they necessary?



Lesson Plan No. 5.5	Course Name: Maladministration & Alternative Remedies - Development of the concept of state liability, tortious liability, contractual liability, privileges of government, doctrine of estoppel and waiver	Course No.: BBA LLB-601
----------------------------	--	--------------------------------

Objectives	At the end of the lesson the student shall be able to: a. Understand the concept of maladministration and its impact on governance. b. Explore the development of state liability in different contexts: tortious, contractual, and privileges of government. c. Analyze legal doctrines such as estoppel and waiver in relation to administrative actions.
Teaching Aids (if any)	a. PowerPoint Presentation b. Case Studies and Examples
Teaching Development	Teaching Development 1. Introduction (5 minutes) • Ask students: <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ What is maladministration? How does it affect public trust in government?○ What are the different forms of state liability? 2. Development (30 minutes) a. Maladministration <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Definition: Maladministration refers to poor, inefficient, or corrupt administration of government affairs, often resulting in harm or injustice to citizens.○ Examples: Delay in services, misuse of power, arbitrary decisions, lack of transparency, etc.○ Impact: Erodes public trust, undermines governance, and results in economic and social harm. b. State Liability <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tortious Liability: The state can be held liable for its tortious actions, such as negligence or wrongful acts by its employees.• Contractual Liability: The state, like any other entity, can enter into contracts and be held liable for breach of contract.• Privileges of Government: Certain privileges are granted to the government, such as immunity from suit in certain situations (e.g., sovereign immunity).• Doctrine of Estoppel and Waiver:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Estoppel: Prevents a party (including the government) from denying or asserting something contrary to what has been previously established or agreed upon. ○ Waiver: Refers to the voluntary relinquishment of a right, such as the government's waiver of certain privileges in specific circumstances. <p>c. Alternative Remedies for Maladministration</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judicial review is one of the primary remedies for maladministration, where the courts can review the legality of administrative decisions. • Other remedies include filing complaints with ombudsman offices, administrative tribunals, or seeking compensation in tort or contract. <p>3. Exercise (5 minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Engage students with a question: “How can the doctrine of estoppel and waiver affect a government’s defense in a case of maladministration?”
<p>Closure</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Summarize key points: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Maladministration can be countered through remedies such as judicial review, and the state’s liability can be categorized under torts, contracts, and privileges. • Suggested Reading: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • M.P. Jain, <i>Administrative Law</i> (Relevant chapters on state liability and remedies for maladministration). • Homework Assignment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Students to find a real-world example of state liability in a tort case involving maladministration and summarize it.
<p>Evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflective Questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How do estoppel and waiver play a role in protecting or challenging administrative actions? • Why is it important for citizens to have access to remedies for maladministration? • Quiz:



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• What are the differences between tortious liability and contractual liability when it comes to the state?• Explain the concept of state privileges and when they may apply.
--	--