

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS
DEGREE OF MASTER OF LAW (M.L.) (PRIVATE STUDY)
(NON-SEMESTER)
BRANCH VII –LABOUR AND ADMINISTRATIVE LAW
REVISED REGULATIONS
(w.e.f. 2015-2016)

1. ELGIBILITY FOR ADMISSION

Admissions are open to persons all over India. The minimum qualification for admission is 3 year BL or LL.B, 5 year BL or LL.B from any recognized University accepted by the Syndicate as the equivalent thereto.

2. DURATION OF THE COURSE.

The duration of the course will be 2 years under the non-semester pattern.

3. MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION AND EXAMINATION

The medium of instruction and Examination will be English only.

4. COURSE OF STUDY

The course of study for the ML Degree shall consist of 10 theory papers and a Dissertation.

5. SCHEME OF EXAMINATIONS

Paper	Title	Hours	Marks
Paper-I	Indian Constitutional Law: The New Challenges	3	100
Paper-II	Research Methodology and Legal Education	3	100
Paper-III	Trade Union and Collective Bargaining	3	100
Paper-IV	Comparative Administrative Law	3	100
Paper-V	Local Self Government Law	3	100
Paper -VI	Industrial Relation Law	3	100

Paper-VII	Labour Welfare and Social Security	3	100
Paper -VIII	Administrative Process and Judicial Control	3	100
Paper -IX	Judicial Process	3	100
Paper-X	Law and Social Transformation	3	100
Paper-XI	Dissertation and Viva-voce	3	150 + 50

Personal Contact Programme

Compulsory P.C.P Classes will be conducted every year for a period of 10 days only at Chennai.

Examination

Examination will be conducted at the end of I year and II year (June). Supplementary Examination will be conducted in December.

Eligibility to appear for Theory Examination

Only if a candidate attends the P.C.P Classes. He/She is eligible to appear for the Theory Examination.

Dissertation and Viva

Dissertation and Viva - 200 Marks

Dissertation - 150 Marks

Viva - 50 Marks

Viva will be conducted only in the Department of Legal Studies, University of Madras, Chennai.

6. PASSING MINIMUM

A candidate shall be declared to have passed in each paper / subject, if he / she secure Not Less than 50% of the marks prescribed for the examination.

7. CLASSIFICATION OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

Successful candidates passing the whole examinations and securing the marks (i) 60 percent above (ii) 50 percent and above but below 60 percent in the aggregate of the marks prescribed for the course shall be declared to have passed the examination in the FIRST and SECOND class respectively.

8. PATTERN OF QUESTION PAPER

Answer any five Questions out of 8 (5 x 20 = 100)

9. ELIGIBILITY TO GUIDE

A Full-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in any Law College/University Department and who has put in a minimum of 2 years teaching experience is eligible to guide.

Such guide who is working in a Law College and who is not a Ph. D recognized guide can guide only a maximum of 5 Dissertations in an academic year.

A Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in a Law College and who has put in a Minimum of 10 Years Teaching Experience is eligible to guide. Such Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer can guide only a maximum of 3 Dissertations in an academic year.

A University Law Faculty who is a recognised Ph. D Guide can guide only a maximum of 10 Dissertations in an academic year.

PAPER – I

INDIAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW: THE NEW CHALLENGES

UNIT I - FEDERALISM:

Democratic Process: - Nexus of politics with criminals - Democratic Process Election commission status - Electoral Reforms - Coalition Government stability, durability - corrupt practice. Creation of New States, Allocation and share of resources - distribution of grants-in-aid, - The inter-state disputes on resources, Rehabilitation of internally displaced persons, Centre's responsibility and internal disturbance within states, Direction of the Centre to the State under Article 356 and 365, Federal Comity - Relationship of trust and faith between Centre and State, Full Faith & Credit, Special status of certain States, Tribal Areas, Scheduled Areas, Boundary disputes, Deployment of security forces etc.,- Principle of good governance - Administrative responsibility and accountability - Liability of the State in Torts - Constitutional torts and compensatory Jurisprudence. - Doctrine of Separation of Powers and checks and balances - Constitutional framework - Judicial interpretation and practice, Judicial activism and judicial restraining - PIL Implementation.

UNIT II - FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

'State' - Need for widening the definition in the wake of liberalization - Right to equality: Privatization and its impact on affirmative action - Empowerment of Women - Religious freedom - Secularism - right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice - Freedom of speech and right to broadcast and telecast - Information Technology - Internet - Cyber defamation- Privacy and Electronic Media.

UNIT III- DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

Reading Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties into Fundamental Rights - Implementation of International Obligation: Human Rights, Environmental protection and International trade.

UNIT IV - THE LEGISLATURE AND EXECUTIVE

Parliamentary/Legislative Privilege: Nature, Extent, Scope and Limitation on privileges. - Constitutional status, Powers and functions of the President, Governor - Appointment of Governor - Council of Minister- Collective Responsibility.

UNIT V- THE JUDICIARY

jurisdiction of supreme court and high Court- Power- function and contemporary developments, Power of judicial review- Subordinate Judiciary-appointment - Compensation jurisprudence- Right to education - Commercialisation of education and its impact - Brain drain by foreign education market- Judicial autonomy and independence, accountability- Judicial Self Restraint.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Granville Austin, Working a Democratic Constitution, Oxford University Press
- V.N.Shukla, Constitution of India, Eleventh Edition, Eastern Book Company
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, Universal Law Publishing Co
- M.P. Jain, Indian Constitutional Law, Lexis Nexis Butterworth

PAPER II - RESEARCH METHODOLOGY & LEGAL EDUCATION

UNIT I

Meaning of Research- Legal Research, Scientific Method Kinds of Research: Socio-legal Research, Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal Research, Quantitative and Qualitative research & Relevance of Empirical Research.

UNIT II

Formulation of Research Problem - Tools and techniques of data collection-Use of questionnaire and interview - Use of case study-Jurimetrics

UNIT III

Sampling Procedure - Design of Sample, Types of sample to be adopted- Classification and tabulation of data - Analysis of data- Art of thesis writing.

UNIT IV

Legal Education - Objectives of Legal Education - Lecture Method of Teaching - Merits and demerits - The Problem Method – Discussion method and its suitability at postgraduate level teaching - The Seminar Method of teaching - Examination system and problems in evaluation - external and internal assessment- Student participation in law school programmes - Organisation of Seminars, publication of journal and assessment of teachers

UNIT V

Clinical legal education - legal aid, legal literacy, legal survey and law reform- Technology and Legal education-formal and informal legal education- Case study method- Head note writing-case Comments.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- High Brayal, Nigel Dunean and Richard Crimes, Clinical Legal Education: Active Learning in Your Law school, (1998)
- Blackstone Press Limited, London, S.K.Agrawal (ed.), Legal Education in India (1973), Tripathi, Bombay,

- N.R.Madhava Menon, (ed.) A Handbook of Clinical Legal Education, (1988) Eastern Book Company, Lacknow,
- M.O.Price, H.Bitner and Bysiewiez, Effective Legal Research (1978), Pauline V.Young, Scientific Social Survey and research, (1962)
- William J. Grade and Paul K.Hatt, Methods in Social Research, MC Graw-Hill Book Company, London,
- S.K.Verma & M.Afzal Wani, Legal research and Methodology, Indian Law Institute, Delhi-2006.
- C.R.Kothari, Research Methodology, New Age International Publishers, Delhi.

PAPER: III – TRADE UNION AND COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

UNIT I

Concept of Trade Union - I. L. O - Convention and Recommendations on right to organize - Right to association of industrial labour in U.K and U.S.A - Right to association of industrial labour in India – Constitutional and legal aspects of Trade Unionism in India - Factors affecting trade Unions - Multi Unionism - Trade Union Rivalry - Trade Unions and politics. Problems of outside in the Union -

UNIT II

Trade Union Recognition, Trade Unionism – Comparative analysis of position of trade Union in U.K., U.S.A and India - Trade Union Law - Legal Status of trade Unions, Privileges and Immunities, Trade union - Status of trade unions. Trade Union funds,

UNIT III

Collective Bargaining - Concept of Collective Bargaining - Methodological aspects. Factors affecting collective bargaining in India, Condition for successful functioning, Bargaining Process, types of bargaining, Collective bargaining agreements, Enforcements of agreements, Comparative study of Law in U.K., U.S.A. and India, Coercive action in industrial Employment, Concepts of strike and lock-out, Legal control of strike and lock out, Comparative study of law in U.K., U.S.A and India, Worker's Participation in Management, Role of the State, Policies in U.K., U.S.A. and India.

UNIT IV

The Trade Union Act 1926 – history of trade unionism in India – development of trade union laws in India – authorities under the Act – power and function of the authority's – rights and liabilities registered trade union

UNIT V

Amalgamation and dissolution of trade union – effect of amalgamation – dissolution – returns Indian judiciary and trade union.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- O.P. Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes. (Tripathi)
- K.D. Srivastava, Law Relating to trade Unions and Unfair Labour Practices in India. (Eastern Book Company)
- V.V.Giri, Labour Problems in Indian industry (Asia Publishing House), V.B. Kher – Indian.
- Trade Union Law, J.N. Mallik-Trade Law, (S.C.Sarker & Sons),
- Karnik, Indian Trade Unions,

PAPER: IV – COMPARATIVE ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

UNIT I

Administrative system – France, England and U.S - Dicey's concepts of Rule of Law, Changing dimension of administrative process in US and UK and France- common law and continental administrative system -

UNIT II

Delegated legislation – Reason for the growth of delegated legislation – definition – forms of delegated legislation – delegated legislation in India and US - Need for discretionary power, Nature, scope and limits, Evolution and significance of natural justice in England, US -

UNIT III

Delegated legislation control and safeguard – legislative control – object, modes – laying on table, scrutiny committees. Judicial control- substantive ultra vires – Sub delegation procedural ultra vires - doctrine of fairness and doctrine of legitimate expectation –promissory estoppels.

UNIT IV

Due process – kinds - Indian judiciary and due process of law. Doctrine of fairness- Articles 14, 19 and 21 – due process in US - Access to information U.S.A. and India – Right to Information Act – Right to know - liability of state- Contractual liability, Tortious liability, Federal Tort Claims Act, 1946, Crown Proceeding Act, 1947.

UNIT V

Ombudsman concept, Comparative prospective, Evolving Indian models – Lokpal and Lokayukata institution, Commission of inquiry, Vigilance Commission.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Jain & Jain, Principles of Administrative Law
- M.P. Jain, Cases and Materials on Administrative Law.
- Peter H.Schuck, Foundation of Administrative Law (1994), Oxford
- Friedman, The State and the Rule of Law in a Mixed Economy,
- Neville L.Brown and J.F.Garner, French Administrative Law
- Ivor Jennings, Law and the Constitution,
- H.W.R. Wade, Administrative Law
- Schwartz & Wade, Legal Control of Government

PAPER: V – LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT AND LAW

UNIT I

Local Self Government – Meaning - Nature and Scope – concepts – characteristics of LSG – significance of LSG-evolution of LSG-early period-Gram Swaraj-Gandian concept

UNIT II

Rural Local Self Government-Democratic Decentralisation-73rd Constitutional Amendment-Panchayat Raj Institution – Composition, Functions, Significance of Gram Panchayat-Samathi and ZillaParishad –Direct Democracy and Grass roots planning

UNIT III

Urban Local Self Government – 74th Constitutional Amendment-Urban Local Bodies – Municipal Corporations – Municipality and Town Panchayat - Composition, Functions, Significance-Municipal Committee – features, role and significance

UNIT IV

Statutory Bodies-State Election Commission-State Finance Commission-District Planning Committee - Composition, Functions, Significance of Statutory Bodies-Election to Local Bodies

UNIT V

Legislative and Quasi Legislative Powers-Regulations and By-law making Powers- Rule making Power of State Government-Financial Powers: Levying Taxes, Licensing and Mobilisation of financial resources – Judicial and Quasi Judicial Powers.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Fried man, The State and the Rules of Law in a Mixed Economy
- Indian Law Institute, Government Regulations of Private Enterprises
- D.C.Pandery, W.Thornhill (ed), The Growth and Reform of English Local Self-government (1971)
- Radhakumud Mokerji, Local Government in Ancient India (1985). Daya Publishing Delhi.
- M.Venketarangaiya & M.Pattabhira Local Government in India (1969) Allied, New Delhi.
- G.Palanidurai, New panchayat Raj Institutions.
- S.R.Maheswari, Local Government in India, Agra Lakshmi Narain Agarwal Publication.

PAPER: VI – INDUSTRIAL RELATION LAW

UNIT I

Labour movement in India – origin of Labour Legislation – Laissez-fair and regulation of Labour by State-industrial relation - Concept of employment-Evolution of the concept of master and servant relationship State regulation of employer – employee relationship – Special features of industrial relations law

UNIT II

Nature of industrial disputes – Need for state interference – Methods of settlement of industries disputes – conciliation – Arbitration – Adjudication – Collective Bargaining. Access to adjudicatory authorities – Control by Government - Reference Power – Extent of Governments discretion – time expediency and matters for adjudication – Limitations. Comparative overview of access to adjudicatory process in the UK, USA and India. Adjudicatory Process – Industrial adjudication as a modality of harmonizing the interests of capital and labour – Equity and Justice as guiding principles.

UNIT III

Institutional mechanism - Jurisdiction and Powers of Labour Courts and Industrial Tribunals – Finality of decision making – Post Natal control by Government over adjudication – A Comparative appraisal of the adjudicatory process in UK, USA and India. Adjudicatory process and jurisdictional issues.

UNIT IV

Concepts of Industry- Industrial dispute and Women – Need for reforms in Law- Juridical review of the adjudicatory process– Constitutional remedies- Writs and appeal – Jurisprudences of industrial adjudication. – Employers prerogatives and workmen rights – Lay off, Retrenchment and closure – Retrenchment the widening dimensions through decisional law – Comparative over view of position in UK and India.

UNIT V

Disciplinary action in Industrial employment – Misconducts in Industrial employment – Employers prerogative to take disciplinary action – Standing orders – domestic enquiry procedure – punishments – jurisdiction of the authority in respect of dismissal of workmen.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- O.P.Malhotra, The Law of Industrial Disputes. (Tripathi)
- K.D.Srivastava – Law Relating to Trade Unions and Unfair Labour Practices in India. (Eastern Book Company),
- V.V.Giri, Labour Problems in Indian Industry (Asia Publishing House),
- V.B.Kher – Indian Trade Union Law,
- J.N.Mallik – Trade Law, (S.C.Sarker & Sons),

PAPER: VII – LABOUR WELFARE AND SOCIAL SECURITY

UNIT I

Labour Welfare – constitutional perspective – Safety of workers in factories – Welfare of workers in factories – Regulation of working hours in factories – Need for statutory measures.

UNIT II

Social security – Meaning – Distinction with labour welfare – Labour social security as part of the general social security in the welfare state – constitutional perspectives – International norms on social security for labour, ILO measures.

UNIT III

Workmen's Compensation - Compensation for industrial accidents – Liability of the Employer – Amount of compensation – personal injury – accident – occupational diseases – procedure for claim – doctrine of Assumed Risk – Doctrine of Contributory Negligence- doctrine of Common employment- end of personal action with death.

UNIT IV

Fatal accident Act 1985 – payment of wages Act – definition – wages – time of payment of wages – detections – authorities under the Act – procedure – appeal – rule making power – trail of offences

UNIT V

Employees State Insurance – Employees State Insurance scheme – Contribution towards the scheme – Benefits – Employees Provident Fund – Employees Provident Fund and pension schemes – Gratuity – concept of Gratuity – payment of Gratuity – Social security – Comparative perspectives UK, USA and India.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

1. S.C. Srivasava, Social Security and Labour Laws
2. Choudhri S.R, Social Security Legislation in India and Britain
3. Anilkumar, Labour Welfare and Social Security, Deep and Deep Publications
4. Vaidyanathan, International Labour Standards,
5. K.D.Srivastava, Commentary on Factories Act, 1948

PAPER: VIII – ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS AND JUDICIAL CONTROL

UNIT I

Administrative discretion and Judicial Review in India – Historical development – meaning of Administrative discretion and Judicial Review – distinction between Judicial Review and administrative review – justiciability – limitation.

UNIT II

Powers of the Supreme Court – Powers of the High Court – Role of subordinate Judiciary – Jurisdiction – Finality clauses – Conclusive evidence clause – Law and fact distinction – Exclusionary clause - Writs – Injunction and declaration. Limits of Judicial Review – Locus standi and public interest litigation – laches – Res judicata – Estoppel and Waiver.

UNIT III

Public interest litigation – history and development – nature – principle of locus standi – Judges transfer case – Ratlam municipality case – M.C Metha series cases.

UNIT IV

Discretion and fundamental rights – Violation of fundamental rights – irrelevant consideration- male fide- Malice in fact – malice in law – colorable legislation – unreasonableness- doctrine of proportionality

UNIT V

Natural Justice- definition – nature and scope – historical development – bias - meaning – types of bias- hear the other side- meaning – notice – hearing – pre-decisional and post decisional hearing – speaking orders – exclusion of natural justice- breach of natural justice.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS

- A.T. Markose, Judicial Control of Administrative of India
- De. Smith, Judicial Review of Administrative Action (1955)
- I.P.Massey, Administrative Law (1995) Eastern Lucknow.
- Bagawati Prasad Banerjee, Writ Remedies (1999) Wadhawa, Nagpur.

PAPER IX

JUDICIAL PROCESS

UNIT I: NATURE OF JUDICIAL PROCESS

Judicial process as an instrument of social ordering- Judicial process and creativity in common law model-Legal Reasoning and growth of law-change and stability, The tools and techniques of judicial creativity.

UNIT II: JUDICIAL PROCESS IN INDIA

Precedent-Kinds of Precedent-Obiter-Dicta- Subsilentio – Per incuriam- Communis error Facit ius- Finding Ratio of a case –Two Test - Concept of Judicial Review- Review in Constitutional adjudication- Tools and techniques in policy making and creativity in constitutional adjudication- Judicial activism- Judicial self-restraint - Scope and limits- Problems of accountability -The independence of judiciary- Prospective over ruling

UNIT III: THE CONCEPTS OF JUSTICE

The concept of justice or Dharma in Indian thought, Dharma as the foundation of legal ordering in Indian thought, the concept and various theories of justice in the western thought, various theoretical bases of justice-the liberal contractual tradition, the liberal utilitarian tradition and the liberal moral tradition.

UNIT IV: RELATION BETWEEN LAW AND JUSTICE

Equivalence Theories-Justice as nothing more than the positive law of the stronger class, Dependency theories-For its realization justice depends on law, but justice is not the same as law, the independence of justice theories-means to end relationship of law and justice-the relationship in the context of the Indian Constitutional ordering, Analysis of selected cases of the Supreme Court where the judicial process can be seen as influenced by theories of justice- Idea of Justice.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Julius Stone, *The Province and Function of Law*, 2000 Universal, New Delhi
- Cardozo, *The Nature of Judicial Process*, 1995 Universal, New Delhi
- Henry J. Abraham, *The Judicial Process*, 1998, Oxford.
- J. Stone, *Precedent and the Law-Dynamics of Common Law Growth*, 1985
- A.Laksminath, *Judicial Process Precedent in Indian Law*, EBC, Lucknow, 2009

PAPER – X

LAW AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION

UNIT I: LAW AND SOCIAL CHANGE

Meaning and concept of Law- Law as a purposive device, Change or transformation-Social Change-Value orientation in social change-Theories of Social change: Evolutionary Theory, Cyclic Theory, Functional Theory & Conflict Theory - Relationship between law and morality-culture, social change and law, Law and development, Social change in the context of democracy. Law and social change in ancient India-Social dimensions of law and social concern for justice-Role of family, associations and charitable institution in ancient India- Interaction between law and custom, Social control during the Muslim conquest-Social reform during the medieval period, Law and Social Transformation in Modern India.

UNIT II-CONSTITUTION'S ORIENTATION AND SOCIAL TRANSFORMATION.

Impact of sociological school in India - Constitutional evolution and the Constitutional Assembly's Role-Constitutional text as a mechanism for social change-the Constitutional amendments and social transformation-Basic structure theory as balancing continuity and change-The role of Governmental organs for social transformation-Working of the Constitution for Social Transformation-Constitutional interpretation as an effective tool for social transformation. Application of international law in the process of constitutional interpretation-Constitutionalism and social transformation.

UNIT III - RELIGION, LANGUAGE, COMMUNITY AND LAW

Religion as a divisive factor, secularism-Reform of the law on secular lines, Freedom of religion and non-discrimination on the basis of religion, Religious minorities and the law. Language as a divisive factor-formation of linguistic states, Constitutional protection to linguistic minorities, Non-discrimination on the ground of language. Language policy and the Constitution-Official Language, State Language, Court Language - Caste as a divisive factor, Non-discrimination on the ground of caste, Acceptance of caste as a factor to undo past injustices, Protective Discrimination-Scheduled castes, Tribes and Backward classes, Reservation: Statutory Commission, Statutory provisions.

UNIT IV- REGIONALISM, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND THE LAW

Regionalism as a divisive factor, concept of India as one unit, Right of Movement, residence and business, impermissibility of state or regional barriers, Equality in matters of employment-the slogan "sons of the soil" and its practice, Admission to educational institutions, preference to residents of a state - Crimes against women - Gender injustice and its various forms- Women's Commission - Empowerment of women: Constitutional and other legal provisions - Child labour- Sexual exploitation – Child Pornography- Adoption and related problems - Children and education.

UNIT V- MODERNISATION OF SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS THROUGH LAW, REFORM OF COURT PROCESSES, ALTERNATIVE APPROACHES TO LAW AND SOCIALIST THOUGHT ON LAW AND JUSTICE

Constitutional perspectives reflected in the fundamental duties - Reform of family law - Agrarian reform - Industrialisation of agriculture- Industrial reform: Free enterprise v. State regulation - Industrialisation v. environmental protection- Criminal law: Plea bargaining; compounding and payment of compensation to Victims - Civil law: (ADR) Confrontation v. consensus; mediation and conciliation; Lok adalats - Prison reforms - Democratic decentralization and local self-government - The jurisprudence of Sarvodaya - Gandhiji, Vinoba Bhave Jayaprakash Narayan- Surrender of dacoits; concept of grama nyayalayas - Constitutional debates on the right to property- Indian Marxist critique of law and justice- Naxalite movement-causes and cure.

PRESCRIBED BOOKS:

- Marc Galanter (ed.) Law and Society in Modern India, 1977 Oxford.
- U. Baxi, The Crisis of the Indian Legal System, 1982
- Duncan Derret, The State, Religion and Law in India, 1999
- H.M.Seervai, Constitutional Law of India, 1996
- Savitri Gunasekhare, Children, Law and Justice (1997), Sage
- J.B. Kripalani, Gandhi: His Life and Thought, (1970) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India
- M.P.Jain, Outlines of Indian Legal History, (1993), Tripathi, Bombay.

- Agnes, Flavia, Law and Gender Inequality: The Politics of Women's Rights in India (1999), Oxford.
- Malk & Raval, Law & Social Transformation in India, Allahabad Law Agency, Faridabad, 2012
- P.Ishwara Bhat, Law & Social Transformation, EBC, Lucknow, 2009

PAPER - XI

DISSERTATION

1. MARKS: Dissertation and Viva-voce – 200 Marks

Dissertation – 150 Marks

Vivo-voce – 50 Marks

2. ELIGIBILITY TO GUIDE:

A Full-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in any Law College/University Department and who has put in a minimum of 2 years teaching experience is eligible to guide.

Such guide who is working in a Law College and who is not a Ph.D. recognized guide can guide only a maximum of 5 Dissertations in an academic year.

A Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer working in a Law College and who has put in a Minimum of 10 Years Teaching Experience is eligible to guide. Such Part-Time Law Teacher/Lecturer can guide only a maximum of 3 Dissertations in an academic year.

A University Law Faculty who is a recognised Ph.D. Guide can guide only a maximum of 10 Dissertations in an academic year.

3. DISSERTATION RULES:

The Dissertation must contain the following:

- Cover Page
- Guide Acceptance Certificate
- Certificate
- Acknowledgement / Preface
- Abbreviations
- Contents
- Table of Cases
- Chapters
- Appendix
- Bibliography

